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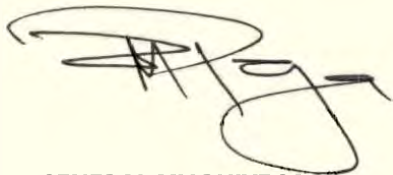
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Submission of the Annual Report to the Minister of Police

Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP

Minister of Police

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.



GENERAL MV PHIYEGA

ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 2012-08-31



Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	i
Vision, Mission and Values	i
Organisational Structure	ii
Legislative Mandate	iv
Entities Reporting to the Minister	v
Ministers' Statement	vi
Deputy Minister's Statement	vii
Accounting Officer's Overview	x
2. INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES	1
2.1 <i>Overall Performance</i>	1
2.1.1 <i>Voted Funds</i>	1
2.1.2 <i>Aim of Vote</i>	1
2.1.3 <i>Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals</i>	x
2.1.4 <i>Overview of the service delivery environment for 2011/12</i>	x
2.1.5 <i>Overview of the organisational environment for 2011/12</i>	x
2.1.6 <i>Key policy developments and legislative changes</i>	x
2.1.7 <i>Departmental revenue, expenditure and other specific topics</i>	x
2.1.8 <i>Departmental expenditure</i>	x
2.1.9 <i>Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan</i>	x
2.2 <i>Programme Performance</i>	x
<i>Programme 1: Administration</i>	x
<i>Programme 2: Visible Policing</i>	x
<i>Programme 3: Detective Services</i>	x
<i>Programme 4: Crime Intelligence</i>	x
<i>Programme 5: Protection and Security Services</i>	x
3. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	x
Report of the Audit Committee	x
Report of the Accounting Officer	x
Report of the Auditor-General	x

Contents *continued...*

Appropriation Statement	X
Notes to the Appropriation Statement	X
Statement of Financial Performance	X
Statement of Financial Position	X
Statement of changes in Net Assets	X
Cash Flow Statement	X
Statement of Accounting Policies and Related Matters	X
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (including Accounting Policies)	X
Disclosure notes to the Annual Financial Statements	X
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements	X
4. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	X
Addendum: Crime challenges facing the South African Police Service	X





1. General Information

Vision, Mission and Values of the South African Police Service

The Vision of the South African Police Service is to –

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

The Mission of the South African Police Service is to –

- 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.

The values of the South African Police Service are to –

- protect everyone's rights and to 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
- cooperate with all communities, all spheres of Government and other relevant role-players.

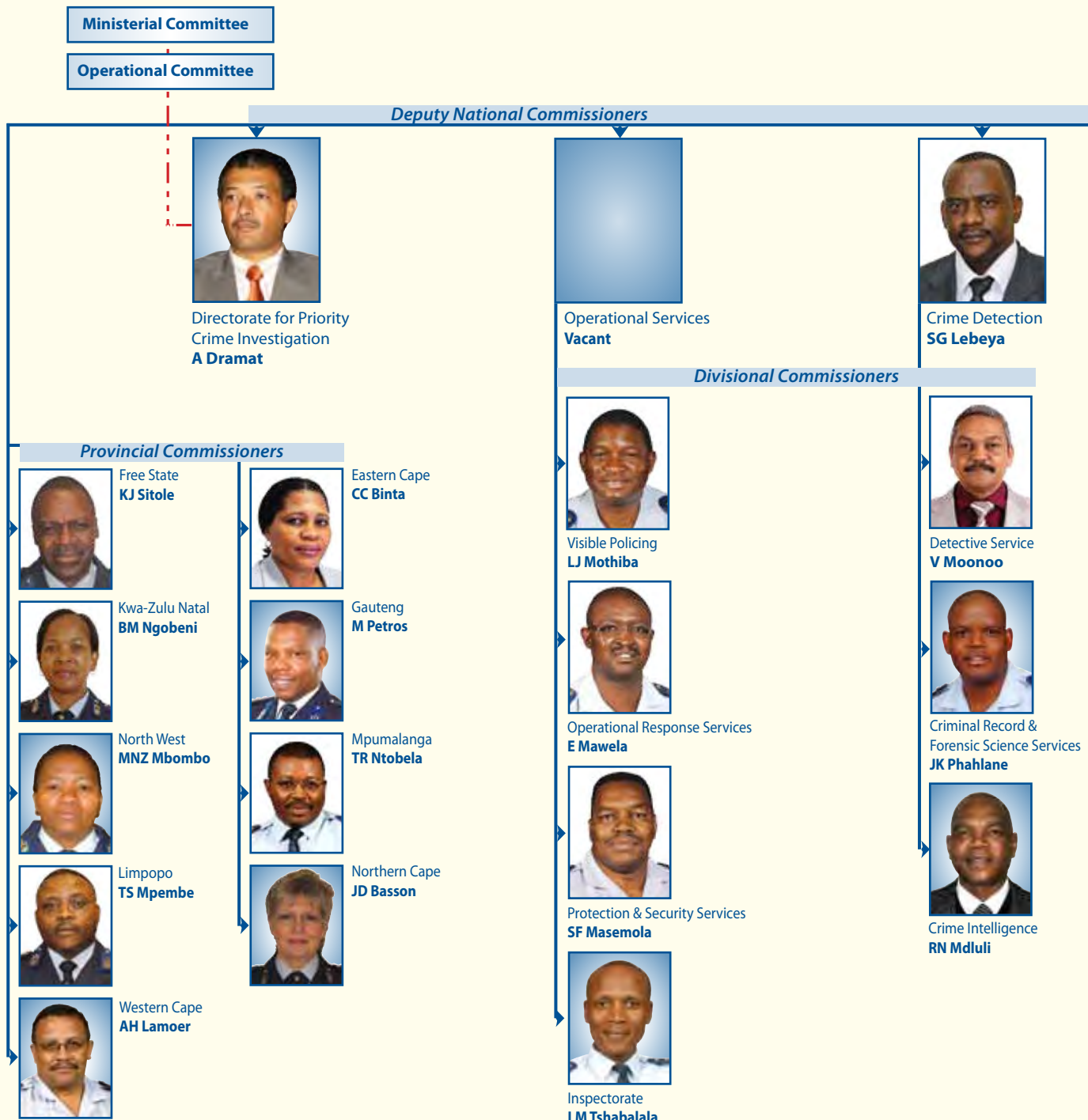
Structure of the SAPS as on 31 March 2012



Minister of Police
EN MTHETHWA



Deputy Minister
of Police
MM SOTYU





Executive Legal Officer: Advisor
J Molefe



National Commissioner of the SA Police Service
LT GEN MKWANAZI (Acting)

Deputy National Commissioners



Physical Resource Management
AL Mafomme



Human Resource Management
MM Stander



Chief Operations Officer
BC Mgwanya

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain Management
GJ Kruser



Personnel Management
NNH Mazibuko



Financial & Administration Services
SJP Schutte



Human Resource Utilization
MA Nchwe



Technology Management Services
Vacant



Human Resource Development
CN Mbekela

- Organizational Development
- Corporate Communication
- Internal Audit
- Strategic Management
- Presidential Protection Services
- Institutional Reform and Service Delivery

Profile of the SAPS as on 31 March 2012

RANK / LEVEL DESCRIPTION	White		Indian		Coloured		African		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Executive authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Secretariat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Top Management	1	2	1	0	3	0	16	7	30
Major General	16	4	8	2	10	2	75	45	162
Brigadier	112	47	26	7	43	17	209	98	559
Senior management	128	51	34	9	53	19	284	143	721
Senior Superintendent (Deputy Director)	453	152	134	38	130	54	801	300	2 062
Superintendent (Assistant Director)	1 168	568	231	82	354	175	2 438	1 148	6 164
Captain	2 473	1 528	555	220	1 128	596	8 380	3 180	18 060
Commissioned Officers	4 094	2 248	920	340	1 612	825	11 619	4 628	26 286
Non-commissioned Officers	9 291	2 525	2 446	402	10 626	2 947	77 709	24 489	130 435
Public Service Act Employees	571	4 738	339	802	1 524	3 619	10 857	19 420	41 870
SAPS Employees	14 085	9 565	3 740	1 553	13 818	7 410	100 486	48 688	199 345

PROVINCES	:	9
POLICE STATIONS	:	1 125
RSA POPULATION	:	50 586 756 (Mid-year estimate, 2011)
RSA LAND SURFACE	:	1 219 090 (per square km)
ESTABLISHMENT	:	199 345
SA Police Service Act employees	:	157 472
Public Service Act employees	:	41 873
POLICE / POPULATION RATIO	:	1:321



Legislative mandate

Overarching mandate

The overarching mandate of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is reflected in Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objects of policing in terms of Section 205 are to –

- prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- maintain public order;
- protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and
- to uphold and enforce the law.

The Minister of Police is responsible for policy determination, direction, and overall execution of the Department's mandate in relation to the following legislation:

- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles, 1985 (Act No. 53 of 1985)
- Dangerous Weapons, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968)
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No. 26 of 1956)
- Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No. 15 of 2003)
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000)
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No. 105 of 1991)
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No. 72 of 1982)
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980)
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001)
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004)
- Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993)
- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No. 57 of 1959)
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No. 16 of 1964)
- Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act No. 83 of 1986)
- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No. 2 of 2011)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011)
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No. 105 of 1991)
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No. 57 of 1959)

The South African Police Service is responsible for preventing, combating and investigating any crime contained in both the common law and a plethora of Statutes. The SAPS derives its main powers from the following key legislation:

- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994)

- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)
- The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998)
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No. 70 of 2002)
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)

List of legislation tabled in Parliament during 2011/12

- The South African Police Service Amendment Bill, 2012 [B7-2012], dealing with the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) in order to address the Glenister Constitutional Court judgment.

Non-entity-specific legislation

All legislation is non-entity specific, except for the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001.

Entities reporting to the Minister

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Nature of business
The South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)	To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa
The Civilian Secretariat for Police	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995, but to create their independency, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No. 2 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011.	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 their independency, 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.



Statement by the Minister of Police

EN Mthethwa

The task of maintaining safety and security of society is critical to the success of all government's programmes. The strategic goal of this democratic government remains the creation of a united, non-racial, non-sexist and secured South Africa. What this analogy translates to, is that all our policing actions and policies must be aligned to this fundamental goal.

Accordingly, the struggle for a crime-free South Africa has also become a struggle for the restoration of the dignity of all citizenry, in their homes, in the workplaces and in their recreational areas. The struggle to reclaim our streets from criminals, who seek to instill fear and compromise the safety of citizens, must be intensified. This struggle must become the epitome of the pragmatic programme to ensure that *all South Africans are and feel safe*.

In the financial year under review, I instructed the police management to pay a particular focus on a number of key areas within the policing environment that will assist us in realizing this objective. We termed these areas the 10-point plan, which focused amongst others on the effective transformation of the police; smarter policing and our engagement with the Criminal Justice System revamp process.

The other fundamental priority focuses on the pace of building new police stations, particularly in areas where for historical reasons, there was none. Policing of community protests is another priority area and focused, ongoing training must inform our approach in this regard.

We emphasize and recognize that almost on a daily basis, police arrest suspects for commission of various crimes. However a new challenge we placed was that we need more convictions. In order to achieve this goal, we needed to capacitate both our Crime Intelligence and Detective Services.

Each year as we release annual crime statistics one of the stubborn categories is that of sexual offences, particularly rape, as it has shown a steady increase. Two years ago, we re-established the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences to ensure we have better-trained officers, capacitated so that we can begin to secure harsher sentences against heartless criminals to victimize women, children and the elderly.

I further challenged management to ensure that they begin to zoom more acutely into the cadre of cop, both at an entry level and the current crop. Who is this cop? Does he even understand some of our fundamental principles? Coupled with this recruitment of this cadre of cop we envisage, we need to ensure that we capacitate our officers with sufficient resources, to enable to fight crime.

Effective police management must become more accountable on how officers working under their command and control operate and perform. Part of management performance must not only be about being able to issue instructions but also about managing how these instructions are implemented.

We should not have any blurring of lines when it comes to command and control. We are intent on creating an understanding that first and foremost it must serve the people under the Constitution and in a democratic setting generally. This command and control must address how we are managing our members from the station level, cluster, provincial and at national level.

One of the fundamental programmes which we have embarked on, is around the transformation of the department; across various levels including race, gender and disability. We cannot pay lip-service when it comes to transformation but require a systematic and consistent effort to ensure that we realise our



Minister of Police
EN Mthethwa

objective. The programmatic transformation agenda within the police service still remains an imperative driven by the need to develop the all-round capacity and readiness to unleash telling blows against crime and corruption.

The South African Police Service (SAPS), as an organ of a democratic state must perform its duties without fear or favour against any person who breaks the law. To enable it to do so, it requires the kind of police officers who conform to clear principles of *Batho Pele*, whose conviction is not influenced by external factors. The effort of strengthening our combative capabilities must be built on a strong policing foundation.

Over the past financial year we have stressed the issue of rewarding excellence whilst at the same time, improving discipline. Work is now underway in earnest to change this approach to promotions or recognition of good performance. Good performers must remain in their area of expertise, be recognized and rewarded accordingly.

Society looks upon us to lead in the fight against crime and corruption. To succeed in this work, we, as custodians of safety and security of society must ourselves be upright. We therefore have a responsibility to examine and audit our all-round performance. We must ensure that our performance is beyond reproach for us to win the confidence of the society we serve.

We have to ensure that the culture of human rights and the importance of upholding the law at all times becomes a central part of the training of the police. The changes formed part of our efforts to strengthen oversight over the police through legislative changes regarding the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, the Civilian Secretariat for Police, as well as steps to the review the SAPS Act in its entirety.

We cannot address the issue of respect for human rights without looking into perspective, the upsurge in the killing of police members. A killing of a police officer is a direct threat to our hard-won Constitutional democracy; a threat that should not be taken lightly by society.

As police leadership, almost every week we are participating in community engagements. As we do so, we have consistently stressed the involvement of the citizens in the fight against crime. This is informed by the recognition that it is not police alone who combat and prevent crime. We have, throughout the democratic period, sought to improve community involvement, input and influence over policing priorities and practices.

We must win the battle against crime, in whatever form it manifests itself. Crime affects all the people of our country across class, gender, religion and colour. It is our common enemy and collectively, we shall defeat this scourge.



Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP
Minister of Police

Date: September 2012



Statement by the Deputy Minister of Police

MM Soty



Deputy Minister of Police
MM Soty

MAS







Overview by the Accounting Officer

Lt Gen Mkwanazi (Acting National Commissioner)



Acting National Commissioner
Lt Gen Mkwanazi

I feel honoured as the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service (SAPS), to present the Annual Report 2011/12 as an account to Parliament and the wider community on the performance of the organisation for the past financial year. The content of this report is based on the objectives and priorities for the period as described in the Annual Performance Plan 2011/12. These priorities were informed by Government's strategic and policy priorities which are organised into various outcome areas. One of the strategic outcomes which directed the annual performance and current report of the Department of Police is to "ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe".

During this reporting period we have increased police visibility, especially in identified hotspots, and improved on our response time as an operational strategy to enhance safety and security levels. In this regard, 28 163 crime prevention operations were conducted, which resulted in 1 613 254 arrests for all crimes, of which 777 140 constituted serious crime. During these operations 25 615 firearms were confiscated and 30 437 vehicles were recovered. The reaction time to attend to serious complaints in progress improved from a national average time of 28.55 minutes to 24.44 minutes.

Responding to the call by his Excellency, President Jacob Zuma in the State of the Nation Address on 10 February 2011, where he directed the South African Police Service to deal determinedly with drug peddlers, about 137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants with an approximate street value of R281 392 172 were confiscated as well as 127 680 mandrax tablets, 44 kg cocaine and 107 kg crystal meth (tik-tik). In addition, during the investigation of organised crime cases, huge amounts of cannabis, cocaine mandrax tablets and ecstasy tablets amongst others were confiscated including the dismantling of 16 clandestine laboratories. As a further contribution to the reduction of substance abuse which is one of the causative primary factors of crime, the SAPS confiscated 1 096 694, 944 litres of liquor and closed down 92 929 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises.

The Rural Safety Strategy was rolled out to all rural areas and rural safety plans have been developed to assist police stations in preventing crime in the rural communities, specifically at identified areas where high incidents of crime are experienced, such as cross-border crimes and stock theft. Various partnerships were formed with critical stakeholders such as the Farmers Workers Union, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry in an endeavour to establish an integrated approach in addressing crime related issues affecting rural communities. These efforts resulted in a decrease in serious crime within the rural environment from 711 315 to 540 050 reported crimes between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Increasing the capacity and professionalism of detectives investigating crime has been a priority for some time within the SAPS. In line with this, a project was initiated to identify experienced detectives who had left the detective environment as a result of transfers and promotions. A total of 479 have thus far been redeployed back to the detective environment. Furthermore, an overall number of 11 583 detectives were trained. Of these, 2 920 were trained in specialised detective courses as a continued effort to increase the quality of detective work. As a result, the detection rate for all serious crime increase from 51,84% to 53,41%, and the relative court ready case dockets increased from 30,84% to 48,17%.

In order to enhance the performance of the Criminal Justice System, 139 Detective Court Case Officers

Overview by the Accounting Officer

continued...

(DCCO) were placed at 109 selected courts where large volumes of cases were handled. Their main function was to validate new court cases for completeness and to ensure that investigating officers complied with instructions of public prosecutors with a quick turnaround time. Simultaneously, in support to the investigation of crime, the Criminal Record Centre established additional service points at police stations to support detectives in the investigation of crime to ensure that crime scene experts report swiftly in order to secure possible unadulterated evidence left at fresh crime scenes. This has been accompanied by a further 30% reduction of backlogs at Forensic Services, following on the 66% reduction achieved during 2010/11.

The SAPS continues to prioritise crimes against women and children. During 2010/11, the number of detectives at the Family, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units (FCS) increased by 291, from 1 864 in 2010/11 to 2 155 in 2011/12. The FCS Units have secured over 363 life sentences, with a conviction rate of 73% for crimes committed against women and 70% for crimes against children. The overall detection rate for crimes against women increased from 71,20% to 75,76% and a detection rate of 69,71% for crimes against children were achieved.

The SAPS contributed towards government's Outcome 11: Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development, through the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. In this regard, 227 SAPS members were deployed to various African Countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Sudan (North and South Sudan) and Equatorial Guinea to assist with security related matters towards ensuring the stabilisation of the continent.

In order to realise Outcome 12, Output 1: Service Delivery Quality and Access, which relates to accessibility of government service points, the SAPS completed a detailed accessibility study which spatially indicates the coverage or service points in the country that are reasonably closest to communities. This informs the SAPS Long-term Infrastructure and Capital Asset Plan.

We have been steadfast in our initiatives towards the realisation of the set government equity targets, through the recruitment and promotion strategy to adequately reflect the demographics of society. Furthermore, efforts have been made to capacitate and develop women in the organisation through various programmes of which targeted training plays a major role. To further corroborate these initiatives, investment in the human capital was also focused on the implementation of the requisite interventions that focus on the physical and psychological well-being of all SAPS members.

Despite the above-mentioned achievements, there are a number of apprehensions which are essential to be mentioned. The growing number of unrest-related incidents which required specialised police interventions and redirection of large-scale resources is a case in point. During 2011/12, 1 194 unrest-related incidents (as opposed to 971 in 2010/11) were policed. These incidents include labour disputes and dissatisfaction with service delivery during which violence erupted. The SAPS specialised units managed to fundamentally stabilise all incidents. In the light of this, in 2011, the Minister of Police had introduced a new Public Order Policing Policy which provided further direction in dealing with public order matters and currently all directives in this regard have had to be revised to give effect to this policy.

The escapes from police custody remain unacceptably high and this is due to policies and procedures not adhered and/or inadequate infrastructure at various police station holding facilities. This has been



identified as a priority risk and will continue to be addressed as such.

Although there is a decrease in the number of members that have been murdered during the reporting period, that is from 93 to 81, this figure remains unacceptably high despite the experienced growth in the staffing complement. This is an indication that some elements of society have gross disrespect for law enforcement thus contributing to feelings of insecurity in our communities. Subsequent to a summit on police killings in June 2011, the Minister of Police announced a Ten-point Implementation Plan to address this issue. A multi-disciplinary Police Safety Committee is currently overseeing the implementation of the Ten Point Plan and provides regular updates to ensure that every detail of the plan receives the necessary attention and the results are showing.

I dedicate this Annual Report to all individual members who, under extremely difficult circumstances, put their own lives at risk to push back the frontiers of crime in order to ensure that South African communities are and feel safe. Without your dedication, the successes that are underlined in this Annual Report would not have been possible. We also pay tribute to the dedicated South Africans who resolutely continue to play a positive role in our concerted efforts to enhance security levels amongst communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mkwanazi', written over a horizontal line.

LT GEN MKWANAZI

ACTING NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Roll of Honour

From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 92 members died while on duty.

FREE STATE			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7038696-0	Constable	Cebekulu JM	2011-05-12
7046327-1	Constable	Ramokoatse PA	2011-09-10
7087815-3	Constable	Radebe PI	2011-09-10
2132738-6	Constable	Mdala TC	2011-09-14
0613925-6	Warrant Officer	Hlalele MI	2011-09-15
7046095-7	Constable	Modise GN	2011-10-30
7188980-9	Student	Shounyane K	2011-12-02

KWAZULU-NATAL			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7111171-9	Constable	Maqoma S	2011-04-15
7018780-1	Captain	Reddy M	2011-05-06
7138358-1	Constable	Hlangulela ZP	2011-05-19
0619069-3	Captain	Hlengwa SB	2011-05-19
6291596-7	Student Constable	Ntuli LP	2011-06-10
7132707-0	Constable	Mthimkhulu SSM	2011-06-14
7163743-5	Constable	Shelembe PNN	2011-07-05
0631881-9	Warrant Officer	Ngcobo TP	2011-08-09
0608191-6	Warrant Officer	Maharaj RC	2011-09-07
7148619-4	Constable	Maphumulo S	2011-09-23
0536888-0	Constable	Govender N	2011-09-27
0459305-7	Warrant Officer	Dladla BM	2011-10-31
7088255-0	Constable	Nzimande MSN	2011-11-13
7067163-0	Constable	Sikhakhane N	2011-12-12
7158978-3	Reservist Constable	Ndlela EM	2012-01-31
0616889-2	Warrant Officer	Shange DT	2012-03-10

WESTERN CAPE			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0619353-6	Warrant Officer	Van Wyk CBGH	2011-04-15
0478128-7	Warrant Officer	Matthee GG	2011-05-22
7173963-7	Student Constable	Cloete CE	2011-05-22
7160956-3	Constable	Gubela M	2011-09-26
0436140-7	Warrant Officer	Coetzee CJ	2011-10-16
0637088-8	Lt Colonel	Dryden JC	2011-12-02
7029851-3	Constable	Banga CX	2012-03-02

NORTHERN CAPE			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
5342150-7	Sergeant	Wilson S	2011-07-01



EASTERN CAPE			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0441782-8	Warrant Officer	Viljoen A	2011-04-10
0481086-4	Warrant Officer	Camagu SZ	2011-05-30
0449920-4	Warrant Officer	Nieuwoudt L	2011-07-18
0435387-1	Warrant Officer	Du Randt MH	2011-07-23
0494936-6	Warrant Officer	Mngenisu ZM	2011-08-28
7029889-1	Constable	Gqamane MM	2011-09-27
0455880-4	Sergeant	Manqina E	2011-10-04
7050797-0	Constable	Sokupa S	2011-10-15
7104699-2	Constable	Matiwane NL	2011-10-22
7104975-4	Constable	Mbadlanyana SA	2011-10-22
0104741-8	Warrant Officer	Sobikwa VE	2011-10-24
0911439-4	Warrant Officer	Booi MM	2011-11-08
0512796-3	Warrant Officer	Notshokovu AS	2011-12-18
7038536-0	Constable	Mhlomi PS	2011-12-25
7043112-4	Constable	Nqompoyi TL	2011-12-26

NORTH WEST			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0514638-1	Captain	Motlhabi PT	2011-05-02
0516839-2	Warrant Officer	Noko D J	2011-12-09
0516069-3	Sergeant	Nabe S S	2012-03-03
0494559-0	Warrant Officer	Mocuminyane MD	2012-03-27

MPUMALANGA			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0537203-8	Warrant Officer	Phathwa DE	2011-05-05
7055306-8	Warrant Officer	Nagel CGP	2011-07-27
0638610-5	Warrant Officer	Vilakazi SJ	2011-09-04
0533500-1	Sergeant	Steyn HA	2011-09-09
7023250-4	Constable	Mazibuko SA	2011-09-29
7062518-2	Constable	Mokoena JC	2011-12-29
2107396-1	Constable	Mokoena ZS	2012-02-05

LIMPOPO			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0498973-2	Lt Colonel	Mokabane DJ	2011-07-16
7089561-9	Constable	Mokgehle CO	2011-08-29
0455365-9	Warrant Officer	Maimela MS	2011-10-14
7111796-2	Constable	Seanego LW	2011-10-14
0955336-3	Sergeant	Nghisimono L	2011-10-14
0638260-6	Captain	Lubisi OS	2011-11-14
7132045-8	Constable	Chauke AT	2012-03-28
0514093-5	Warrant Officer	Mphahlele KG	2011-12-15
0624260-0	Lieutenant Colonel	Gwangwa RM	2011-12-15
0491793-6	Warrant Officer	Mankanye TW	2012-01-20

Roll of Honour

continued...

GAUTENG			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7109706-6	Constable	Ranthogo SJ	2011-04-04
2292822-7	Constable	Bengeza FM	2011-04-18
0060824-6	Lieutenant Colonel	Savage Reid UD	2011-04-24
0913147-7	Sergeant	Nonyana CA	2011-06-13
0236833-1	Reservist/Lt Colonel	Ishlove MG	2011-06-15
7077368-8	Reservist/Constable	Mehlwana BG	2011-07-05
0438963-8	Sergeant	Botha HJJ	2011-07-22
0628486-8	Warrant Officer	Mahlalela B M	2011-07-24
0629687-4	Warrant Officer	Mokoena LP	2011-07-24
0628476-1	Warrant Officer	Mdutyana M	2011-07-27
0104818-0	Captain	Naidu N	2011-08-01
0604315-1	Lt Colonel	Sekhabi MP	2011-08-19
7018214-1	Constable	Phiri AT	2011-08-27
7164703-1	Constable	Tshoane P	2011-09-11
0533681-3	Sergeant	Mawela AB	2011-10-26
7099579-6	Student	Sibiya PT	2011-11-01
7126571-6	Student	Mashigo J	2011-11-12
1776163-8	Constable	Nunga M C	2011-11-25
0544669-4	Sergeant	Shilubane MS	2011-12-06
0163532-8	Major	Segapo MM	2011-12-07
7132216-7	Constable	Ntshabele CK	2012-03-14
HEAD OFFICE			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7169417-0	Admin Clerk	Tholo BT	2011-05-15
0499865-1	Warrant Officer	Njiyela JS	2011-07-25
0912957-0	Warrant Officer	Ndwandwe V M	2011-07-25
7075922-7	Sergeant	Ligavha PE	2011-08-01



2. Information on Predetermined Objectives

2.1 Overall Performance

2.1.1 Voted Funds

Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Actual Amount Spent R'000	Over/Under Expenditure R'000
58 061 537	58 550 537	57 933 121	617 416

Responsible Minister	Minister of Police
Administering Department	South African Police Service
Accounting Officer	National Commissioner of Police

2.1.2 Aim of the vote

The aim of the Department of Police is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold and enforce the law.

2.1.3 Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

The Presidency, together with the JCPS Cluster developed an outcome-based model as well as evaluation and monitoring tools in order 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, as an integral part (entry point) of the JCPS Cluster value chain, focuses on.

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 court 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 the crimes against women and children • Increasing the conviction rates for all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime

Another strategic outcome that the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2010-2014 addresses is: Outcome 12: **An Efficient, Effective and Development Orientated Public Service**, specifically Output 1: Service Delivery Quality and Access.

Strategic Outcome Orientated Goal 2	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

This goal has been prioritised in the development of the SAPS Medium-term Infrastructure and Capital Asset Plan, which forms part of the Long-term Infrastructure and Capital Asset Plan, and the Access Strategy for determining the construction of access or service points, i.e. police stations, satellite police stations, fixed and mobile contact points, which is based on the analysis of geographical location and input from community engagements. Although there are other facilities and access points identified in some geographical areas, particular emphasis is on constructing police stations and access points within the rural environment.

The actual performance in addressing the two Strategic Outcomes Oriented Goals mentioned above is detailed in relevant sections below, including performance on the aligned key departmental strategic priorities.

2.1.4 Overview of the service delivery environment for 2011/12

Complexities and the ever-changing combination of circumstances, conditions and influences that impacted the space within which the SAPS conducts policing, in the operational and organisational environment, are worth hinting at, although these did not fully impede the organisation from performing on its mandatory areas of responsibility towards realising set organisational and government strategic objectives. Coupled with these are some of the success accounts, and those areas requiring further developments towards the realisation of the strategic outcomes of government.

Firearms still serve as one of the key contributing factors to murders, attempted murders and armed robberies in the country and the availability of firearms affects the policing environment in many forms, e.g. building confidence for the criminal in possession thereof. The inferences drawn from the statistics for the past three years on the confiscations that are based on illegal possession of firearms and testing of legal compliance to possess firearms, resulting from police day-to-day operations, indicate that there is still a certain number of firearms currently in motion, either legal or illicit. These confiscation figures include: 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition in 2009/20; 19 327 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition in 2010/11; and 25 615 firearms and 264 720 rounds of ammunition in 2011/12. Noticeably, the combined statistics over the past three years of 30 414 firearms in legal possession that were circulated as lost or stolen form part of the confiscation statistics. Nevertheless, the police continue to step-up these operations and related functions as a means to curb the proliferation of firearms; and the precautionary role of legal firearm owners in supporting police efforts towards ensuring the safety of all in South Africa cannot be overemphasised. For example, during the past three years a collective number of 63 433 legal firearms and 233 543 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police Service for destruction, and this was based on the firearm owners' initiatives.

The drugs and alcohol that have been confiscated during the financial year are perturbing as it has always been evidently argued that these two factors contribute to the increase in crime. During the period



under review, there were 137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (totaling 63 058,900kg); 127 680 mandrax tablets; 44,571kg cocaine; 107,418kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik); 15,294kg whoonga; 21,816kg nyaope; and 1 096 694,944 litre liquor that was confiscated. Additionally, there were 16 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled during the financial year, additional to the 32 that were detected and dismantled during the previous year.

The increasing public unrest-related incidents (from 971 in 2010/11 to 1194 in 2011/12) which mainly resulted from factors such as labour disputes and dissatisfaction with service delivery continue to constrain the redeployment of police resources. It is clear from the achieved performance target of stabilising these incidences, together with high-risk incidences, that the intelligence and operational response plans were sufficient to respond to and stabilise their unprecedented scale and speed. However, from the law enforcement perspective, improvements need to be made on engagement with communities, public order intelligence systems on the prevention space, the scale and speed of mobilisation, and the tactics deployed in such circumstances. Continuous training on policing within the human rights culture has been prioritised to advance the Constitutional principles, hence the focused training of 918 competent members in 2011/12 alone. On the other hand, there is a need for government and business to invest more in the investigation of the causes of public unrest incidences and to consider softer solutions that could be implemented to reduce public unrest and to build greater responsibility, social and economic resilience in communities.

It is evident that the SAPS is not poised to singularly fight crime and deliver proper services to the community, hence the emphasis on sustainable partnerships between the department and civil society. As shown in the select examples below, these continue to pay dividends as follows:

- During the reporting period, 2 562 SMS tips and 1 063 web tips were received which led to 109 positive cases. 182 arrests were made and goods to the value of R593 184 were seized as a result of the partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS.
- There is a programme that is partnered with Business Against Crime as an intervention to enhance the implementation of the victim empowerment programme, community involvement in crime prevention, proper statement taking and improving access to policing programmes in seven police stations in Gauteng. Rolling-out elements of this initiative to the rest of the identified police stations will go a long way in crime prevention and ensuring proper service delivery to the communities.
- As a means to facilitate the integrated implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy, a multi-skilled partnership was formed with AgriSA, Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation (NERPO), the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, as well as organised Agriculture. This has assisted the SAPS to jointly identify and respond to crime issues affecting the rural environment.

The department has also successfully secured a host of international and major events, a statement which further emphasises the international recognition of South Africa as a preferred alternative venue for events that require maximum security. Prominent among these events was the Conference of Parties (COP) 17-CMP 7, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that was held in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011, which was attended by about 800 high-level international delegates, including 7 Heads of State and 94 Ministers.

The globalisation concept and its tributaries that facilitate crime is a reality that affects the employment of policing capabilities by the SAPS. However, there is a significant increase in the efforts to strengthen sub-regional, regional and international policing alliances or partnerships which are intended to address transnational crime and criminal networks; the management of ports of entry; and the eventual continental stability. In terms of Outcome 11, there were 227 SAPS members that were deployed to various African

countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Sudan (North and South Sudan) and Equatorial Guinea to share policing skills and also contribute towards ensuring the stability of the continent.

2.1.5 Overview of the organisational environment for 2011/12

As disclosed in the appropriation statement of the department, about 98,9% of the total budget was utilised during the reporting period. The remaining 1,1 %, an amount of R617,416 million (1,1%) remained unspent and this relates to R525,233 million for Administration and R92,183 million for Detective Services.

With regard to performance on predetermined objectives, on overall, the department achieved 38 (68%) out of 56 planned targets and could not fully achieve about 18 (32%) of the total set targets.

Investment in Human Capital is one of the key priorities in which the department has enormously invested. The larger quota was concentrated on operational training with 168 539 learners in attendance. Of significant mentioning is the quality training for Detectives which focused on enhancing skills needed to increase detection, court ready and conviction rates. The courses were provided in the following areas:

- Basic Detective Course (2 535 learners);
- Resolving of Crime Course (1 524 learners);
- Specialised Detective Course (2 920 learners); and
- Short Interventions (4 604 learners).

During the 2011/12 financial year, the hazardous policing operational environment has claimed the lives of 81 members (i.e. 38 on-duty and 43 off-duty). Police killing is a phenomenon that manifests itself in a society where criminals have utter disregard for life, particularly the lives of the police who are the last line of public safety, and have haughtily positioned themselves as agencies of anarchy. The current Ministerial Ten Point Implementation Plan that is underway has comparatively begun to bear fruits and will go a long way in addressing attacks and murders of police members.

In order to realise the government output on reducing corruption in the public service, the department continues to implement a number of measures towards combating corruption in the organisational environment, the bulk of which were aimed at preventing the occurrence of corruption and fraud among SAPS members.

The compromised police detention or custody management that resulted in 810 escape incidences, during which 1 079 persons escaped, remains a cause for serious concern for the SAPS. Although 798 or 74% of the escapees were re-arrested during the same financial year, drastic measures are underway to address areas such as repairs and upgrades of police detention facilities; equipping members with the requisite knowledge to deal with suspects and persons under their custody, and conducting targeted visits and follow-ups to the highest and constant contributing stations in order to render on-site sustainable solutions. Furthermore, there is an identified emphatic need for more methodical recording of detainee incarceration and handover procedures; applying more sensitivity in dealing with particular cases such as diabetic; intoxicated and unresponsive or incapable detainees in order to reduce the number of persons who die under police custody and the liabilities thereof.



2.1.6 Key policy developments and legislative changes

a) Key policy developments

By direction of the Minister of Police, the new Public Order Policing Policy was developed by the Civilian Secretariat of Police to provide further direction in addressing the SAPS capability and capacity to respond to public order incidents. All directives in this regard have had to be revised to give effect to this policy.

b) Legislative changes

- During the reporting period the provisions of the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 of 2003), relating to mainly professional hunters and collectors have been put into operation from 1 March 2012, including supportive regulations.
- The South African Police Service Amendment Bill, 2012, provides for amendments required by the Constitutional Court in the Glenister matter had been tabled in Parliament during the reporting period and is still under consideration.
- Although it falls outside the reporting period, the phased implementation of the Second Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009 Act) commenced during 2011 in terms of the accreditation process as well as the determination as certain criminal offences relating to crimes committed in respect of non-ferrous metals. This legislation will be put into full operation from 30 April 2012.
- A draft Dangerous Weapons Bill, in order to repeal, substitute and rationalise the respective Dangerous Weapons Acts still in force in the Republic and the erstwhile areas which comprised the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) states had been published on 2 September 2011 in the Gazette for public comments.
- On 19 August 2011, the administration of the Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No.105 of 1991) and the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No, 57 of 1959) had been transferred by the President, in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, from the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to the Department of Police.

2.1.7 Departmental revenue, expenditure and other specific topics

a) Collection of departmental revenue

Table 1: Collection of departmental revenue

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12	% deviation from target
	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Target R'000	Actual R'000	
Non-taxable revenue	233 023	168 869	133 631	128 701	135 686	5,43%
<i>*Sale of goods and services produced by Department</i>	217 375	147 654	123 817	121 674	128 165	5,33%
<i>*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods</i>	5 648	21 215	9 814	7 027	7 521	7,03%
Fines, penalties and forfeits	24 336	10 043	12 275	13 573	25 657	89,03%

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12	% deviation from target
	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Target R'000	Actual R'000	
Interests, dividends and rent on land	2 235	1 365	1 116	1 040	771	(25,87%)
Sales of capital assets	2 515	4 879	1 141	936	5 089	443,70%
<i>*Other capital assets</i>	2 515	4 879	1 141	936	5 089	443,70%
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	124 347	162 416	139 574	127 805	121 557	(4,89%)
Total departmental receipts	376 456	347 572	287 737	272 055	288 760	6,14%

Departmental revenue collection mostly derives from services rendered to the public such as firearm applications, photocopies of accident reports and statements, disposal of departmental assets via auctions, forfeits as a result of criminal activities and the recovery of debt raised.

Although the departmental revenue collection environment within the department is very unpredictable, the department did manage to perform incredibly well.

Reasons for over and under performance is as follows:

- Fines, penalties and forfeits: The positive deviation of 89,03% is mainly due to additional revenue that was earned from unplanned forfeits of money at airports.
- Interest, dividends and rent on land: The negative deviation of 25,87% in interest received via corporate banks is due to the further implementation of the cashier service environment which resulted in the decrease of cash at advance offices from R46.8 million to R11.5 million.
- Sale of capital assets: The positive deviation of 443,70% is mainly due to more vehicles boarded than anticipated.

2.1.8 Departmental expenditure

a) Departmental expenditure

Table 2: Departmental expenditure

Programmes	Adjusted Estimates R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance %
Administration	20 372 200	19 263 922	(5,4%)
Visible Policing	24 493 196	24 761 973	1,0%
Detective Service	9 923 529	10 167 669	2,5%
Crime Intelligence	2 194 823	2 204 989	0,5%
Protection and Security Services	1 566 789	1 534 568	(1,9%)
Total	58 550 537	57 933 121	(1,1%)



2.1.9 Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

a) Capital investment – police facilities

The following table depicts police facilities that were completed in 2011/12, from a total of 22 projects planned projects¹:

Table 3: Police facilities completed in 2011/12

Province	Facility	Commencement date	Date completed
Newly re-established police facilities completed			
Eastern Cape	Cradock police station	11 December 2008	18 March 2011
	Bisho police station	1 May 2004	1 September 2011
	Lady Frere police station	1 May 2004	2 September 2011
Western Cape	Parow FSL	15 October 2007	1 September 2011
New police facilities completed			
Eastern Cape	East London 10111	25 June 2009	13 March 2011
Gauteng	Benoni K53	14 November 2007	6 May 2011
Northern Cape	Kimberley archives	19 November 2008	25 July 2011
North West	Hebron police station	1 June 2006	15 September 2011
Western Cape	Saldanha Sea Border	8 December 2010	10 February 2012
Limpopo	Musina holding facility	20 May 2006	31 March 2012
Repaired and upgraded police facilities completed			
Gauteng	Silverton Supply Chain Management	30 October 2009	15 April 2011
	Silverton FSL drug store	23 May 2011	30 March 2012
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban North police station	28 February 2007	8 November 2010
Re-established police facilities completed			
North West	Jouberton (Klerksdorp) police station	16 January 2009	24 February 2011
Western Cape	Khayelitsha police station	1 May 2004	7 October 2011
Limpopo	Musina police station	1 June 2006	30 March 2012

¹ *Definitions:*

- **New police facilities:** Police facilities that are constructed in suburbs; townships; towns; cities; and rural areas, where no police facilities existed previously.
- **Re-established police facilities:** Existing police facilities that are replaced by upgraded and new structures on its existing site.
- **Newly re-established police facilities:** Existing police facilities that are replaced by new structures on a new site.
- **Repaired and upgraded:** Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.
- **Latest projected date of completion:** The date of completion that is planned for, but which could change during any construction phase. Various delays to its completion may arise that could not be reasonably planned for, this could include, weather delays; labour strikes; unavailability of material; scope changes; poor performance by contractor; bankruptcy of contractors; etc.

Table 4: Police facilities not completed during 2011/12 and to be carried over to the 2012/13 financial year

Province	Facility	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for deviation
Limpopo	Letsitele Police Station (RE)	30 May 2011	31 March 2012	Poor performance by contractor. Municipality does not have electrical capacity to upgrade.
Eastern Cape	Joza police Station (N)	24 November 2012	24 November 2012	The land was donated by the local municipality. The transfer in the name of the state is still pending.
	Port Elizabeth 10111 Centre (N)	31 August 2011	17 July 2012	Inclement weather, late appointment of mechanical consultants.
Gauteng	Tembisa Police Station (N)	16 November 2012	16 November 2012	Acquisition of access road and rational fire design.
KwaZulu-Natal	Weenen Police Station (RE)	27 November 2009 (First Contractor)	29 June 2012	Re-appointment of contractor due to poor performance of first contractor and cash flow problems.
Free State	Clocolan Police Station (R&U)	3 July 2010 (First Contractor)	25 April 2012	Completed.

Table 5: Capacity projects (basic services) not completed in 2011/12

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
Type of basic services: Electrical					
Eastern Cape	Avondale	DPW	30 March 2012	31 January 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
North West	Batlaros	DPW	30 March 2012	10 August 2012	Project commenced on 27 February 2012. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bholotwa	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project not registered / activated. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Northern Cape	Boetsap	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Cairntoul	DPW	30 March 2012	Completion date to be determine after site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. No updated feedback available from Department of Public Works.
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Harbour	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project is stopped. Leased facility.
	Intsikeni	DPW	30 March 2012	09 September 2012	Tenders advertised on the 30th November 2011. Compulsory site inspection on the 23rd November 2011. Information outstanding from DPW.



Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Ipeleng	DPW	30 March 2012	10 August 2012	Site handover was done on 9 November 2011 and the contractor is busy with the installation of air conditioner and he is arranging to procure the generator. Information outstanding from DPW.
Gauteng	JHB:Langlaagte	DPW	30 March 2012	13 August 2012	Tender only awarded on 14 December 2011 due to non responsiveness from contractors.
	JHB:Soweto	DPW	30 March 2012	13 August 2012	Tender only awarded on 13 December 2011 due to non responsiveness from contractors.
Eastern Cape	Kirkwood	DPW	30 March 2012	13 March 2012	Completed in correct financial year. Late updating of the Work Control System (WCS).
North West	Kokomeng	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project was re-advertised on 9 December 2011 and closed on the 11 January 2012 and risk assessment was received from the consultant on 23 January 2012 and evaluation committee to seat on the 26 January 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	SAPS	15 February 2012	30 August 2012	Inclement weather (Snow) delayed the project.
Eastern Cape	Lundeasnek	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 July 2012	Delay in the appointment of the contractor due to remote location of project.
Eastern Cape	Lusikisiki	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project not registered / activated. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
KwaZulu-Natal	Mambuka	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	No lease agreement concluded to date.
Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 March 2012	Poor site conditions and accessibility. Contract awarded.
Eastern Cape	Misgund	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Northern Cape	Noenieput	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Sannieshof	DPW	30 March 2012	22 August 2012	Site handover was done on 22 November 2011. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Tabase	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 March 2013	Delay in the appointment of the contractor due to remote location of project.
Gauteng	Westrand-Randfontein	DPW	07 February 2012	17 May 2012	Poor performance by the contractor. Completed.
Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 August 2012	Inclement weather (Snow in area) delayed the project.
Type of basic services: Sewerage					
Eastern Cape	Afsondering	SAPS	30 March 2012	15 May 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project. Completed.
Eastern Cape	Avondale	DPW	30 March 2012	31 January 2013	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Eastern Cape	Bholotwa	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project not registered / activated. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bityi	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bizana	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bluewater	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender recommendation stage. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bridgecamp	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 15 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Brits	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.



Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Boitekong	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 26 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Buffelshoek	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 9 November 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Cala	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Design stopped. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Coffee Bay	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Cweraland	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 14 August 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Harbour	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project is stopped. Leased facility.
Eastern Cape	Elliotdale	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 22 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Flagstaff	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Procurement Instruction (PI) was received from NDPW/KAM dated 13 September 2011 - planning. Design stopped. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Floukraal	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Ganyesa	DPW	30 March 2012	12 October 2012	DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
Eastern Cape	Glen Grey	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 17 August 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Groot Marico	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 August 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Healdtown	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Jericho	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 16 November 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Jansenville	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project in Planning. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Katkop	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 August 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Eastern Cape	Keiroad	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender recommendation stage. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Kgomotso	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Kleinbulhoek	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Kwaaiman	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.



Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Madikwe	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Procurement Instruction rejected. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Maluti	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Marikana	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 February 2013. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	SAPS	30 March 2012	31 August 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
KwaZulu-Natal	Mid-Illovo	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Moyeni	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender recommendation stage. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Mthontsasa	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Mzamba	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 August 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Eastern Cape	Ndengane	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Design stopped. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Ngqamakhwe	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabanana	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	DPW has planned for initiation and completion in financial year 2012/2013 (financial tender date 20 April 2013). DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Ntabankulu	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Ottoshoop	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 26 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Palmietfontein	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Phumalanga	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Port St Johns	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Qumbu	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Design stopped. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Soutpan	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Storms River	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Tabase	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 March 2012	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Eastern Cape	Thornhill	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
KwaZulu-Natal	Thornville	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project inactive. Project is incorporated in planned maintenance project which was handed over on 2 February 2012.
Eastern Cape	Thomas River	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.



Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
Eastern Cape	Tsolo	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 15 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Wolwefontein	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Zeke	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender recommendation stage. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Type of basic services: Water					
Eastern Cape	Afsondering	SAPS	30 March 2012	15 May 2012	No municipality services. Alternative energy system installed. Completed.
Eastern Cape	Bholotwa	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Project not registered / activated. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Bridgecamp	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 15 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Boeshoek	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 22 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Cairntoul	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Coffee Bay	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Cweraland	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 14 August 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Cyferskuil	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 13 April 2013. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban Harbour	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project is stopped. Leased facility.
Eastern Cape	Floukraal	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Frankfort	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Healdtown	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Heuningspruit	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Hlababomvu	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Planning. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Itsoseng	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 8 March 2013. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Khuma	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 9 November 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Kleinbulhoek	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.



Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Klipgat	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 9 November 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Kommisiepoot	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Kwaaiman	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 22 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Lemonyaneng	SAPS	30 March 2012	30 August 2012	Delay in municipal connection.
North West	Lehurutse	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 23 November 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Madobogo	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Consultant briefed and document ready on 31st January 2012 and according to the WCS, the project will be on tender by 11 April 2012. Awaiting feedback from DPW. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	SAPS	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Gauteng	Moloto	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	On hold. Land claim dispute to be finalised.
North West	Mooifontein	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Morokweng	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 12 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Ndengane	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Design stopped. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Nggamakhwe	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.

Province	Facility	SAPS / DPW	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for Deviation
North West	Nietverdiend	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 30 March 2013. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Ongeluksnek	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 20 July 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Palmietfontein	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
North West	Phokeng	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	The station water supply is connected to the municipal line and the project needs to be cancelled.
Eastern Cape	Phumalanga	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 29 June 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Roadside	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Soutpan	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Tabase	SAPS	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Non responsiveness from contractors due to remote location of project.
Free State	Verkykerskop	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Vierfontein	DPW	30 March 2012	14 September 2012	First delivery is scheduled for 14 September 2012. Information outstanding from DPW.
Free State	Wanda	DPW	30 March 2012	To be determined at site handover	Tender date 24 October 2012. DPW to update SAPS on the latest progress and developments in alignment to project milestones. Information outstanding from DPW.
Eastern Cape	Wolwefontein	DPW	30 March 2012	Not applicable	Project Inactive. Information outstanding from DPW.


b) Asset management
Table 6: Vehicles ordered and delivered per quarter for the 2011/12 financial year

Province	Quarter 1 2011/2012			Quarter 2 2011/2012			Quarter 3 2011/2012			Quarter 4 2011/2012		
	Ordered Q1 Start	Delivered Q1	Delivery Pending Q1 End	Ordered Q2 Start	Delivered Q2	Delivery Pending Q2 End	Ordered Q3 Start	Delivered Q3	Delivery Pending Q3 End	Ordered Q4 Start	Delivered Q4	Delivery Pending Q4 End
Nat Head Office	6	0	6	40	3	43	463	186	320	616	936	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	448	61	387	50	304	133	64	197	0
Free State	0	0	0	141	25	116	160	148	128	3	131	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	1 093	7	1 086	470	408	1 148	90	1 238	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	646	133	513	111	351	273	11	284	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	354	57	297	53	259	91	11	102	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	173	3	170	120	117	173	42	215	0
North West	0	0	0	271	38	233	73	228	78	6	84	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	147	16	131	49	105	75	8	83	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	432	0	432	111	276	267	17	284	0
Total number of vehicles per quarter	6	0	6	3 745	343	3 408	1 660	2 382	2 686	868	3 554	0

Table 7: Personnel per vehicle ratio per province as on 31 March 2012

Province	Total number of personnel on 31 March 2012	Total number of active vehicles on 31 March 2012 as per Provisioning Administration System	Personnel/vehicle ratio
National Head Office	31 170	5 511	5:66
Eastern Cape	22 571	6 038	3:74
Free State	13 697	3 322	4:12
Gauteng	38 639	10 089	3:83
KwaZulu-Natal	28 055	7 322	3:83
Limpopo	13 520	4 180	3:23
Mpumalanga	10 924	2 656	4:11
North West	10 895	2 701	4:03
Northern Cape	7 863	1 859	4:23
Western Cape	22 011	6 682	3:29
Total	199 345	50 360	3:96

Table 8: Active bullet resistant vests per province at the end of March 2012

Total number of bullet resistant vests active on the Asset Register of the SAPS on 31 March 2012	
Province	Count of serial number
National Head Office	33 546 ²
Eastern Cape	23 255
Free State	13 805
Gauteng	38 986
KwaZulu-Natal	24 817
Limpopo	13 288
Mpumalanga	10 026
North West	12 226
Northern Cape	7 269
Western Cape	28 530
Total	205 748

Table 9: Active firearms per province at the end of March 2012

Total number of firearms active on the Asset Register of the SAPS on 31 March 2012	
Province	Count of serial number
National Head Office	87 849 ³
Eastern Cape	24 205
Free State	13 053
Gauteng	39 215
KwaZulu-Natal	32 302
Limpopo	14 554
Mpumalanga	12 016
North West	13 391
Northern Cape	8 046
Western Cape	24 018
Total	268 649⁴

2 This number includes bullet resistant vests at the Provisioning Store, Training Institutions, and Specialised Units which forms part of National Divisions (the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations, Protection and Security Services and the Forensic Science Laboratory).

3 This number includes firearms at the Provisioning Store, Training Institutions, and Specialised Units which form part of National Divisions (the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations, Protection and Security Services and the Forensic Science Laboratory).

4 This number includes all types of firearms, including pistols, shotguns and rifles.



2.2 Programme Performance

2.2.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose

Develop policy and manage the Department, including providing administrative support.

Strategic Objectives

To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.

The Administration Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Office Accommodation

Performance Indicators and targets

Table 10: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation					
Percentage of personnel in terms of the approved establishment.	98,9% (190 199 in terms of the approved establishment).	99,3% (193 892) in terms of the approved establishment).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment (197 930).	100,71% (199 345)	Target achieved.
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).	88,1% (231 205 members trained and 203 791 members declared competent upon completion of the training).	90,2% (178 870 members trained and 161 350 members declared competent upon completion of the training).	Maintain 88% (152 137 members will be trained, of which 11 189 will be developed as detectives).	200 657 attended training and 180 900 [90,2%] members were declared competent upon completion of the training. <u>Introductory</u> (Basic Police Development) 3 742 attended training 3 741 (99,9%) declared competent <u>Operational</u> 168 539 attended training 149 712 (90,3%) declared competent 11 583 attended detective training as follows: • Basic Detective Course: 2 535 • Resolving of Crime Course: 1 524 • Specialised Detective Course: 2 920 • Short Interventions: 4 604 <u>Support</u> 22 561 attended training 21 837 (96,7%) were declared competent <u>Management and Leadership</u> 4 174 attended training 4 082 (97,8%) declared competent <u>Reservists</u> 1 641 attended training 1 528 (93,1%) declared competent	Target achieved.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure.	71/29%	73/27%	Maintain the expenditure ratio of not more than 71/29% for compensational/operational expenditure.	73,2/26,8%	Target not achieved. Reasons include additional funding received for cost of living increases and funds diverted from operational expenditure to compensation of employees for expenses regarding the local government elections, events and permanent appointment of cleaners.
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation					

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	105% (20 372) bullet resistant vests were distributed, including 2 129 inners and outers to end users to ensure that bullet-resistant vests are functional as they were not usable.	100% firearms (6 600) and bullet-resistant vests (9 628) planned for to be procured and distributed.	<p><u>Firearms</u> 6 600 firearms procured and 3 123 distributed from stock. 4 693 distributed internally from station inventory to personnel inventory. A total of 7 816 were distributed.</p> <p><u>Bullet-resistant vests (BRV's).</u> 9 628 BRV's procured and 19 920 complete BRV's distributed. In addition, 637 outers (part of BRV) were distributed to ensure that bullet-resistant vests are functional as they were not usable. 100% (18 542) bullet resistant vests were distributed according to requests.</p>	Target achieved.
	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	100% firearms dot been marked.	230 992 (86%) from a total of 268 649 firearms were dot been marked as at 31 March 2012.	Target not achieved. Failure of communication equipment and repairs needed to be done on "time and material" basis, provinces that were the most affected were KZN and EC.
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	A ratio of 4.61:1 personnel to vehicles.	A ratio of 3.93:1 personnel to vehicles.	Maintain the ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles.	Ratio at the end of March 2012 was 3.96:1 based on a total number of 50 360 active vehicles and a total number 199 345 personnel members.	Target achieved.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation					
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.			70% of police facility projects completed:	72,7% police facility projects completed (16 from a total of 22 police facilities were completed).	Target achieved.
	3 new police facilities.	4 new police facilities.	9 new facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimberley archives • Hebron police station • East London 10111 • Benoni Training College K53 • Saldanha Border Control • Musina Holding Facility 	
	-	6 newly re-established facilities.	4 newly re-established facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bisho police station • Lady Frere police station • Cradock police station • Parow Forensic Science Laboratory 	
	2 re-established facilities.	3 re-established police facilities.	5 re-established facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khayelitsha Detective Offices • Jouberton police station • Musina police station 	
	-	6 repaired and upgraded facilities.	4 repaired and upgraded facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durban North police station • Silverton Supply Chain Management • Silverton Forensic Science Laboratory drug store 	
Changes to planned targets:					
Eight of the 30 police stations planned for during 2011/12 were completed in previous financial years. Therefore, the remaining 22 police stations were planned to be completed during the 2011/12 financial year. The revised target for 2011/12 was: 9 new facilities, 4 newly re-established facilities, 5 re-established facilities, and 4 repaired and upgraded facilities.					

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	90% capacity projects completed:	30,6% capacity projects were completed in 2011/12 (52 of 170).	Target not achieved. Inadequate capacity to monitor projects; non-responsive bidders; poor performance of service providers; and reliance on the DPW for project execution.
	-		29 police stations to be provided with electricity generators.	<p>A total number of 29 electrical services were identified in terms of provision of basic services.</p> <p>The South African Police Service was responsible for 9 services (devolved stations) and the Department of Public Works were responsible for 20 services.</p> <p>A total number of 6 of the 29 services were completed. The SAPS have completed 5 of the 9 services and DPW completed 1 of the 20 service.</p> <p>The following facilities were completed in terms of provisioning of electricity or generator sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afsondering police station • Kareedouw police station • Katkop police station • Kolomane police station • Touws River police station • Zastron police station 	



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	29 police stations to be provided with electricity generators.	In addition to the 29 projects identified, the following 13 projects were completed at devolved stations due to available resources:	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolmarans police station • Kidd's Beach police station • Ugje police station • Hamburg police station • Aliwal North police station • Dalasile police station • Waterval Boven police station • Balfour police station • Davel police station • Mahamba police station • Sakhile police station • Amersfoort police station • Komga police station 		

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	54 police stations to be provided with water.	<p>A total number of 54 water services were identified in terms of provision of basic services.</p> <p>The South African Police Service was responsible for 16 services (devolved stations) and the Department of Public Works were responsible for 38 services.</p> <p>A total number of 13 of the 54 services were completed. The SAPS have completed 10 of the 16 services and DPW completed 3 of the 38 services.</p> <p>The following facilities were completed in terms of provisioning of water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale police station • Setlagole police station • Rossouw police station • Dalasile police station • Lukholweni police station • Hogsback police station • Lusikisiki police station • Elandsheight police station • Katkop police station • Kolomani police station • Zamuxolo police station • Tina Falls police station • Piet Plessis police station 	



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	87 police stations to be assisted with sanitation.	<p>A total number of 87 sewerage services were identified in terms of provision of basic services.</p> <p>The South African Police Service was responsible for 34 services (devolved stations) and the Department of Public Works were responsible for 53 services.</p> <p>A total number of 33 of the 87 services were completed. The SAPS have completed 29 of the 34 services and DPW completed 4 of the 53 services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balfour police station • Bell police station • Chalumna police station • Dalasile police station • Elandsheights police station • Hamburg police station • Henderson police station • Hogsback police station • Keibridge police station • Keiskammahoek police station • Kidds Beach police station • Kolomane police station • Lady Frere police station • Lukholweni police station • Lusikisiki police station • Macleantown police station • Maclear police station • Mqanduli police station • Ndevana police station • Peddie police station • Punzana police station • Reivilo police station • Riebeeck East police station • Rossouw police station 	

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation					
Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	87 police stations to be assisted with sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seymour police station • Steve Vukile Tshwete police station • Studtis (Baviaanskloof) police station • Tamara police station • Tina Falls police station • Tylden police station • Ugje police station • Willowvale police station • Zamuxolo police station 	
<p>Changes to planned targets: 52 of the 170 capacity projects planned for during 2011/12 were completed. The target for 2011/12 was revised from 14 to 29 police stations to be provided with electricity generators, 51 to 54 police stations to be provided with water, and 85 to 87 police stations to be assisted with sanitation.</p>					



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Percentage of planned development (within the SAPS and between relevant departments), sustainability and implementation of systems.	-	An average of 75,7% of IS/ICT projects completed.	70% of IS/ICT annual funded projects completed.	An average of 54,4% IS/ICT annual funded projects completed in 2011/12.	Target not achieved. Reasons include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenders and contracts not awarded / signed (e.g detention management, firearms control system) • Duplication of radio call signs and configuration thereof (e.g Action request for Service) • Shortage of SITA programmers (e.g Sexual offence registers) • Change of user requirements (e.g the late changes of scope for the development of a veterinary service system).
	Number of service delivery inspections conducted at cluster and station levels.	580 service delivery inspections conducted.	New indicator in 2011/12.	Conduct 600 service delivery inspections.	1 368 service delivery inspections were conducted including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 640 full and focussed inspections (a full/comprehensive inspection relates to the support and operational environments. A focussed inspection is aimed at a specific pre-determined focus area or environment) • 316 follow-up inspections (an inspection determine whether recommendations, issues and/or shortcomings highlighted during previous inspections have been satisfactory attended to) • 412 visits (an unannounced or announced inspection of the SAPS to observe the conduct of members or employees while carrying out their day-to-day activities).

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Recruitment

The South African Police Services allocation for entry level appointments was 6 168 for Police service Act personnel and 1 452 for Public Service Act personnel (7 620). Of the 6 168 Police Act entry level personnel only 5 824 personnel were enlisted and included the following:

- 5 020 entry level trainees posts were filled of the allocated 5 361 (93,64%). The 341 could not be filled due to limited availability of facilities at Training Institutions.
- 297 Legal Administration Officer⁵ posts were filled of the allocated 300 (99,0%). Three posts could not be filled due to lack of suitable candidates.
- 498 of all the posts allocated for Forensic Science Services were filled (100%).
- Nine of all the posts allocated for Pilots were filled (100%).

All of the 1 452 public Service Act Personnel posts were filled.

Promotions

In order to capacitate the ranks of Lieutenant and Major, criteria for promotion was negotiated in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) resulting in a collective agreement, SSSBC Agreement 2 of 2011, dated 5 April 2011. Following the conclusion of the Agreement the most senior members who qualified in terms of the criteria were identified at national level and the promotion of members to the rank of Lieutenant, Captain and Major were conditionally approved. The promotions were effected upon confirmation of the suitability of the identified members and 3 938 Lieutenants, 745 Captains and 526 Majors were promoted.

The promotion policy of the SAPS was reviewed and negotiated in the SSSBC, resulting in Agreement 3 of 2011, dated 28 September 2011, which was concluded and will come into effect on 1 April 2013.

Monitoring the occurrence of conflicts within the SAPS

Emanating from the annual report of the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council for 2009/2010 which revealed that, of the total disputes referred to the SSSBC for resolution the employer had 87% awarded in its favour. An analysis of the resolution of grievances at the level of the Joint Grievance Resolution Team (JGRT)⁶ has indicated that there is an unsatisfactory performance at the grievance management environment in the organisation, which unnecessarily escalated to disputes that were referred to the SSSBC.

The analysis also revealed that the average number of grievances that escalated to disputes is 201 per annum over a period of three (3) years. The primary aim is to reduce the number of disputes that are referred to the SSSBC for the resolution and improve labour peace in the SAPS. The secondary aim is to improve the turn-around time for the resolution and finalisation of grievances at the level of the JGRT. A target was set by the Section Labour Management to reduce referrals to the SSSBC by 7% per annum over a period of three years, targeting 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14. Through this intervention, the target was met as grievances were reduced by 7% for the 2011/12 financial year.

5 Legal Administrative Officers are employees with a recognised legal qualification who provide expert advice to the Cluster and Station management with regard to litigation, civil and state losses, and labour relations. They also provide advice on operational issues relating to crime prevention, crime investigations and crime intelligence.

6 Parties involved are the labour relations officer, grievant and the employee representative.



Participation in the SSSBC processes

Negotiations on the Collective Agreements listed below have been concluded at the SSSBC:

Agreement 1/2011: Agreement on Sexual Harassment in the Workplace:

The purpose of this agreement is to promote a safe and secure work environment in which the dignity of all persons are respected and which is free from sexual harassment.

Agreement 2/2011: Agreement on the South African Service Rank Structure, Revised Promotion Policy and Matters Related thereto:

Emanating from the new rank structure that was introduced in the SAPS with effect from 1 April 2010, this agreement provides for a process which will populate the ranks of lieutenant and major over a period of 24 months.

Agreement 3/2011: Agreement on Promotion and Grade Progression Policy of the South African Police Service:

The purpose of this Policy is to regulate the grade progression and promotion of employees at level 1 up to level 12 and Constable up to the level of Colonel effectively.

Human resource development

During the period under review, a cumulative total⁷ of 200 657 learners attended courses relating to entry level training, operational training, support training, and/or management and leadership training interventions. A total of 180 900 or 90,2% learners who attended were found to be competent upon completion of their training⁸.

Human resources are developed by providing needs-based training, provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) which consists of the following:

Basic Police Development/Entry Level Training

Basic Police Development courses are courses that are aimed at equipping new recruits and members who have not yet undergone basic police training, with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform basic police functions.

- **Introductory Basic Police Development Learning Programme**

Of the 120 members who attended training, 119 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

- **Basic Training (Field Training)**

There were 3 604 members who attended training and all members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

⁷ When reference is made to members being trained, the reader must understand that the Training Administration System [TAS] from which the relevant statistics are drawn, counts each training seat that is made available as indicative of a member. Therefore, an individual member who attends more than one course during the financial year may be counted more than once.

⁸ According to the South African Qualifications Authority the term 'competence' entails the ability to put into practice in the relevant context, the learning outcomes acquired in obtaining a qualification.

- **Lateral Entry Programme Institutional Phase**

There were 18 members who attended training and all members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Reservist Development

Of the 1 641 members who attended training, 1 528 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

In-Service Police Development Programmes

In-service police development learning programmes are aimed at the continuous education, training and development of SAPS employees. These programmes, indicated below, include training interventions for operational as well as support personnel.

- **Operational Training**

168 539 members attended operational training and 149 712 members were declared competent upon completion of the training. Operational training includes training on the Circulation Systems, conducting of roadblocks, statement taking, training on the Criminal Record Information Management System, and training on the national Victim Empowerment Programme.

The following priority training courses were presented during the period under review and form part of the 168 539 attendance figure mentioned above.

Detective Training

- **Basic Courses**

Basic courses are introductory courses on the generic skills and knowledge required by detectives to enable them to perform the basic duties.

Of the 2 535 members who attended training, 2 495 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

- **Resolving of Crime Courses**

Resolving of Crime courses assist detectives in developing their skills relating to investigation of crime and build upon the generic skills and knowledge that they gained after completing the basic courses.

Of the 1 524 members who attended training, 1 503 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

- **Specialised training on specific skills and knowledge required by special detectives**

Specialised training refers to courses and programmes that are presented to equip detectives in the various fields of specialised investigations, such as fraud investigation, firearms investigation as well as family, child and sexual related crimes.

Of the 2 920 members who attended training, 2 906 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.



- **Short Interventions to develop the support skills required to enhance the competency of all detectives**

The term “short interventions” refers to training that specifically addresses aspects such as interviewing and interrogation, statement writing and the Crime Administration System [CAS]

Of the 4 604 members who attended training, 4 586 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Client/Customer Service Development

The courses are intended to improve service delivery at SAPS community contact points e.g. Community Service Centres and 10111 Call Centres.

Of the 7 172 members who attended training, 7 145 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Victim Empowerment

The courses are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS employees to effectively support victims of crime.

There were 141 members who attended training and all of them were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Child Justice

The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008) was implemented on 1 April 2010 and interventions presented in support of the Act include, inter alia, workshops and courses dealing with issues relating to vulnerable children as well as the Child Justice Act itself.

Of the 9 119 members who attended training, 9 115 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Human Rights

The courses on human rights are intended to sensitise SAPS employees to the various issues related to policing within a human rights culture.

Of the 924 members who attended training, 918 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) was promulgated in order to address the issue of domestic violence. The courses on domestic violence aim to assist SAPS personnel in dealing more effectively and efficiently with cases of domestic violence.

Of the 8 197 members who attended training, 8 186 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Sexual Offences

The courses on sexual offences are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS employees in order to effectively investigate crimes relating to sexual offences.

Of the 1 952 members who attended training, 1 944 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Violence against women and children

The courses are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS employees to effectively deal with violence against women and children.

Of the 18 817 members who attended training, 18 795 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

The following training on special development projects were presented during the period under review and forms part of the 168 539 figure.

Tactical Response Team Development

These courses provide the required skills to members of the Tactical Response Teams. The programme consists of three modules namely the Rural Phase, Weapons Phase and the Urban Phase.

349 members attended training and all were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Development of Station Commanders

Station Commanders are employees of the SAPS that have been given the responsibility of managing a police station effectively and efficiently. The Station Management Learning Programme is a programme that has been specifically designed to facilitate the overall development of Station Commanders.

There were 545 members who attended training and all were declared competent upon completion of the training.

K53 Driver Training

These courses are presented to ensure that all SAPS employees who are required to drive motor vehicles are in possession of a valid driver's license.

Of the 3 175 members who attended training, 2 755 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Emergency Care Development

The purpose of emergency care development is to provide an emergency medical response capability within all environments of the SAPS. Priority is currently given to all training academies and high-risk environments.

Of the 1 833 members who attended training, 1 657 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.



Support training

22 561 members attended support training and 21 837 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Management and Leadership Development Programmes

Management and Leadership Development programmes include the Executive National Security Programme, Middle Management Learning Programme, Basic Management Learning Programme, Junior Management Learning Programme, Junior Management Learning Programme Re-Assessment Provinces, and Middle Management Learning Programme Re-Assessment Provinces, Executive Development Learning Programme Institutional Phase, Detective Commanders Learning Programme, Executive Development Learning Programme Research Phase and the Executive Development Learning Programme Re-Assessment Institutional Research Phase.

4 174 members attended training and 4 082 members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

International Training Support

The purpose of international training support is to co-ordinate all international training opportunities for members of the SAPS.

There were 368 members who attended international training and all members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Skills development

- **Education Training Development Practitioners Learning Programme (ETDP)**

ETDP is provided to ensure the capacity building of ETD Practitioners regarding ETD Practice, assessment and moderation. A total of 986 ETD Practitioners were developed in the following programmes:

- 236 in the ETDP Learning Programme;
- 487 in the Assessor Course; and
- 263 in the Moderator course.

The development of practitioners was extended to include new methodologies of implementing training such as Problem Based Training which encourages the use of investigative methods towards achieving learning outcomes. The SAPS ETD Practitioners Development Centre also trained 100 ETD Practitioners in Sudan and all were certified competent.

- **Learnerships**

The following learnerships were implemented during the period under review:

- Two Public Administration Learnerships at National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 3 and Level 4. 300 candidates enrolled for the NQF Level 3 and 150 candidates for the NQF Level 4. The purpose for this learnership was to assist members without Grade 12 (Matric) to

obtain a qualification equivalent to Grade 12 or NQF 4;

- 83 members completed the Occupation Directed ETDP Learnership on NQF Level 5;
- 28 members completed the Occupation Directed ETDP Diploma on NQF Level 6; and
- 85 members completed the Human Resource Management Learnership on NQF Level 5.

- **Artisan Training**

A total number of 39 learners completed Level 1 and Level 2 of the Accelerated Artisans Training Programme (AATP) towards their Artisanship (Level 4).

- **Youth Development**

To contribute towards youth skills development in South Africa and to alleviate unemployed youth, two programmes were implemented as follows:

- 28 youth learners were trained and found competent in the Information Technology (IT) Learnership; and
- 54 learners completed Levels 1-3 in the Autotronics and Automotive Repair Learnership towards their full Artisanship.

In order to capacitate police stations with improved victim support functionality, the Basic Lay Counselling Skills programme was presented to 50 volunteers from police stations around the country. All 50 volunteers completed the training and were declared competent in Basic Lay Counselling Skills.

- **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)**

140 candidates obtained the qualification: National Certificate: Policing NQF 5 through the RPL process.

Seven learners obtained the qualification: National Certificate: Forensic Science NQF Level 5 through the RPL process.

73 learners obtained the qualification: Resolving of Crime NQF Level 5 through the RPL process.

- **Bursaries**

The SAPS always strives for excellence and as a result seeks to promote life-long learning by implementing different interventions including financial support in the form of bursaries to employees who opt to study towards qualifications of their choice at their own time. Employees are assisted through bursaries from the SAPS and SASSETA. During 2011/2012, 793 employees received financial assistance from the SAPS budget and 69 employees received financial assistance from the SASSETA.

- **Internships**

A total of 230 interns (unemployed graduates) have been on the Government initiated internship programme in the SAPS to provide them with the opportunity to gain workplace experience.



Corruption and fraud prevention

The Anti-corruption Strategy for the SAPS, which also addresses issues of fraud, was revised in line with the Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity Requirements of Government and approved by management. The revised strategy will guide the combating of corruption and fraud within SAPS over the medium-term and will be supported by an annual implementation.

The SAPS has implemented a number of measures in support of the combating of corruption, the bulk of which were aimed at preventing the occurrence of corruption and fraud among SAPS members as this element of the strategy has been prioritised by management. The following measures have been implemented:

- The sensitising of members on the nature, causes and consequences of corruption and fraud, with a focus on station-level personnel, thereby extending this facet of the prevention of corruption from the last quarter of the 2010/11 financial year, into 2011/12.
- The investigation of corrupt and fraud practices by the SAPS members has also received the focused attention of the Detective Services Division, in conjunction with the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation and the Crime Intelligence Division.
- The SAPS has also been instrumental in driving Outputs 3 and 5⁹ within Outcome 3 of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster Delivery Agreement. The focus in this regard has been on the effective coordination of departmental and inter-departmental efforts to detect and effectively investigate corruption and fraud within the Cluster.
- 1 050 members were charged for corruption, fraud, aiding an escapee, defeating the ends of justice, extortion and bribery in terms of the Discipline Regulations, 2006 relating to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) as shown below:

• Corruption	383
• Fraud	257
• Aiding an escapee	352
• Defeating the ends of justice	209
• Extortion	67
• Bribery	18
- 88 members were suspended, 23 with salary and 65 without salary. 962 members were not suspended. 1 286 corruption charges were brought against members (77 members were charged with more than one crime)¹⁰.

⁹ These outputs have since been merged into Output 3.

¹⁰ These figures exclude the number of suspensions lifted during the in-year intervention processes in 2011/12. That is, these figures only reflect the state of affairs as at 31 March 2012.

Risk management

- The SAPS Strategic Risk Register has been formalised for inclusion in the revised Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014 and subsequent Annual Performance Plans. The Strategic Risk Register focuses on those rolled-up risks that relate directly to the mandate of the SAPS in terms of Section 205 of the Constitution and therefore represent the core, strategic risk exposure that SAPS is required to manage towards improving its performance on predetermined objectives and priorities. The risk exposure of the SAPS impacts to a large degree at station level as this is the operational level at which the vast majority of resources are deployed.
- The SAPS has been able to mitigate a number of strategic risks during 2011/12 through the coordinated application of controls designed to minimise the impact and likelihood of known risk factors. The risk which SAPS has been able to mitigate include those relating to key resource inputs such as loss of, and collisions involving SAPS vehicles; the loss of, and theft of SAPS firearms, improving the management of case dockets, reducing sick leave and temporary incapacity leave; and reducing the murder of SAPS members or police killings, on and off duty.

Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT)

- The SAPS, through the Division: Technology Management Services embarked on 16 projects in support of the Strategic Plan and the Annual Plan for the reporting period 2011/12. Eight of the 16 projects were achieved. The beneficiaries of the these projects were provincial offices, cluster stations, police stations, Criminal Record Centres, Local Criminal Record Centres, Detective Services, Directorate Priority Crime Investigations, Crime Intelligence and the Forensic Science Laboratories.
- The organisation is heavily dependent upon various external service providers and the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to deliver on the IS/ICT solutions. Various reasons mentioned in the table below have negatively impacted on the project deliverables and timeframes for finalising planned projects. Table 11 provides the actual percentage achieved per project and the status of each project.



Table 11: Information Technology Projects

Project	Description	Target	Actual % completed	Reason for deviation
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 Service Centre (CSC). It entails the recording of incidents reported by the public and the consequent actions to be taken.	Develop an Integrated Action Request for Service System (ARS) Project at seven identified 10111 Centres.	10% (1 at Midrand 10111 Centre)	The six sites were not implemented due to outstanding call signs. (call signs, by definition, purports that each radio installed in vehicles, helicopters etc. - must have a unique number that will enable GEMC3 to identify and track/determine a caller's exact position).
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Civil database	Functionality for the capturing, storing and searching of fingerprints on AFIS.	Expand capacities accommodate criminal and non-criminal searches. This will enable SAPS to perform searches and store information related to Sexual and Child Protection registers.	70%	The decentralisation of AFIS to eight (8) Local Criminal Record Centres was completed. The AFIS capacity was expanded with 2 476 917 million searches.
Detention Management (SAPSDM)	Establish a capability to manage a detainee from the time of arrest until the legal release of the person.	Refine, sign off, publish and award the tender.	25%	User requirement and tender specifications were re-defined and finalised. The Request for Bid documents is currently with SITA for publication of the bid.
Digital Imaging Development Project for Criminal Record Centre	Digital imaging to replace conventional photos.	Implement digital imaging in SAPS to replace conventional photos.	70%	The project was rolled out, implemented and users were trained in all nine provinces.
Fingerprint Exhibit Imaging Development Project	A digital capacity to photograph fingerprint lifters and exhibits.	Implemented 17 Poliviews with Nikon D700 Cameras and upgrade 10 Poliviews with Politrillies by December 2011.	70%	Equipment rolled out to all nine provinces and National Criminal Record Centre.
Sexual Offence Registers (Department of Justice and Constitutional Development) and Child Protection Registers (Department of Social Development)	Implement Child Protection and Sexual Offenders Registers.	Develop the CRIM system to accommodate the requirements of Sexual Offence and Child Protection Registers.	51% (10 out of 23)	The outstanding thirteen developments could not be completed due to a shortage of skilled SITA programmers.

Project	Description	Target	Actual % completed	Reason for deviation
Capacity expansion of the Criminal Record Centre (CRC) and Local Criminal Record Centres (LCRCs) hardware and software	Capacitating Forensic Services.	Equipment to be rolled out to 92 Local Criminal Record Centres and the National Criminal Record Centre.	70%	Equipment rolled out to all LCRCs and the National Criminal Record Centre.
Enhancement of Firearm Registration System (EFRS)	Provide for the firearm registration of dealers/gunsmiths and submission of returns by ammunition manufacturers.	Finalise the system development.	31% completed. Completion include: development of electronic receipt of documents and data interface with identified existing SAPS systems.	Outstanding development could not be completed due to contractual issues to be resolved.
Identity Services	Provide a single, unified approach and capability to ensure that an individual can be uniquely identified upon his/her entry into the IJS process.	Deploy the Fingerprint Enrolment System (FES) at 20 police stations.	70%	The solution was implemented at the following 20 police stations: Greenwood Park, Greytown, Kokstad, Kwadukuza, Mountain Rise, Newlands East, Pongola, Richards Bay, Boithuso, Springbok, De Aar, Plettenberg Bay, Da Gamaskop, Riversdal, Swellendam, Milnerton, Kensington, Tableview and Atlantis.
Investigation Case Docket Management	The registration, investigation and administration of criminal cases, inquests and enquiries within SAPS from inception until disposal (including E-Docket and docket scanning).	Implement E-Docket at 20 priority police stations.	70%	The following twenty (20) sites were implemented at the end of March 2012: Brooklyn, Katlehong, Jeppe, Sunnyside, Alberton, Garsfontein, Bramely, Brakpan, Lyttelton, Wierdabrug, Pretoria North, Alexandra, Pretoria Central, Honeydew, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Cullinan, Tagiso, Tsakane and Benoni.
Local Criminal Record Centre Administration Information System (LIAS)	An information system to manage all LCRC activities.	Upgrade of the current LCRC admin system with new version.	70%	Rolled out to all 92 LCRCs and National CRC.



Project	Description	Target	Actual % completed	Reason for deviation
Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM) Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM)	Manage exhibits and property items from the time it enters the SAPS process until the lawful disposal thereof.	Implement the PCEM solution at the FSL laboratories in Pretoria, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, and the Western Cape.	70% (implemented at nine FSL sections as per agreement between the SAPS and the service provider, Unisys at: KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Pretoria and the Western Cape).	Three additional sections, not included in the original plan, were identified for roll-out of the solution. Hardware yet to be installed and configured at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretoria - FSL Questioned Documents section and Scientific Analysis section • Western Cape - Biology Section.
SAPS Network Modernisation Programme	Redesign the SAPS network to cater for modern technology capabilities and the replacement of redundant infrastructure.	Upgrade the network capacity at 333 priority sites nationally.	25% (LAN upgraded at 167 sites).	The remaining 176 sites require LAN upgrade and the 333 site require data line capacity upgrade. The completion of the project is depended on the awarding of the tender for installation of WAN equipment which is in process.
Veterinary Service System Third Party Software Acquisition	Development on the Provisioning Administration System to provide for Veterinary functionalities.	Develop and implement Veterinary functionalities on the Provisioning Administration System.	65%.	Software changes which impact on the timeous completion of the project were requested from the users during the testing phase of the system.
Modernisation and expansion of hardware and software	Optimise the capabilities and capacity at Crime Intelligence, Detective Services, Support Services, Ports of Entry, Criminal Record Centres (CRCs) and Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs), police stations, 10111 Centres.	Replace outdated computer equipment (including 5 052 workstation, 395 notebooks and tablets, 2 740 colour printers, 9 593 mono printers and 10111 faxes/ printers/copiers/scanners).	67% (5 052 Workstations and screens 395 and screens 395 Notebooks and tablets, 9 593 Mono printers, 10111 Combo fax machines, printers, scanners and copiers and 2 098 of 2 740 Colour printers (53, 6% were rolled out).	Based on revised user requirements and availability of funds only 2 098 of the 2 740 colour printers were rolled out and 642 less printers were procured.

Project	Description	Target	Actual % completed	Reason for deviation
Office Automation	Implement office automation solutions.	<p>Implement Internet Protocol (IP) Telephony (speed dialling capability) at the Directorate Priority Crimes Investigations. Implement fax to e-mail at the Pretoria LCRC</p> <p>Implement video conferencing at: 4 x police stations in the Limpopo province, 9 cluster police stations in the Northern Cape, DPCI and Interpol.</p> <p>Implement least cost telephonic routing capability at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate Priority Crime Investigations • Wachthuis (HQ) • Supply Chain Management (HQ) • Technology Management Services (Tulbach Park) • Crime Intelligence (HQ) • Forensic Science Laboratory (HQ). 		



The Civilian Secretariat for Police¹¹

Programme 1: Administration

The Civilian Secretariat for The Police Service Act, promulgated during January 2011, provides for the establishment of a Civilian Secretariat for the Police by the Minister of Police and makes further provision for the establishment of provincial secretariats which are mandated to cooperate with the Secretariat at national level in terms of coordinating the monitoring and evaluation of the SAPS at local and provincial levels.

During 2011/12, the Secretariat commenced negotiations with the South African Police Service with regard to the transfer of functions relating to administrative matters. A Task Team consisting of senior management of the Secretariat and the SAPS Heads of Organisational Development, Human Resource Utilisation, Information Technology and Supply Chain Management met on a regular basis to discuss processes and procedures to be followed relating to the transfer of accommodation, financial systems, assets and human resource matters.

The Secretariat is working closely with Provincial Heads of Department of Safety for the establishment of provincial secretariats. The Secretariat facilitated the development of customised sector performance indicators between National Treasury and provincial departments of safety to ensure that provincial reports submitted to the Secretariat are in line with the priorities and policies as determined by the Minister of Police. Provincial secretariats will be fully operational by June 2013.

Legislation

The Civilian Secretariat for Police assisted and facilitated the following pieces of legislation:

- **Dangerous Weapons Bill:**

The draft Bill was published for comment. More than 600 public submissions were received on the Bill.

- **Firearms Control Amendment Bill:**

The Bill was finalised with inputs made from the gun fraternity.

- **SAPS Amendment Act (DPCI):**

The first draft was finalised.

- **PSIRA Amendment Bill:**

The PSIRA Bill was referred back to PSIRA for finalisation.

- **Civilian Secretariat for Police Services Act:**

The Civilian Secretariat for Police Act was promulgated at the beginning of 2011/12 and became operational on 1st December 2011.

11 A comprehensive Annual report on Performance Information will be tabled to the Portfolio Committee of Police by the Civilian Secretariat for Police.

Programme 2: Partnerships

During the year under review, the Secretariat engaged with various stakeholders including faith based organisations, trade unions, and civic organisations.

Civil Society Partnerships

A working relationship has been established with trade unions in the agricultural sector. This has improved crime prevention efforts and campaigns undertaken by the Police Ministry, Agricultural Sectoral Trade organisations and worker organisations. Joint campaigns have successfully been run in various provinces.

Numerous workshops have been held with Community Police Forums on provincial and local level to seek ways of improving the functioning of CPFs. Draft guidelines have been compiled and were circulated for comments.

The process of establishing Community Safety Forums (CSF) has been broken down into three phases.

- Phase one : the development of policies (finalised in the 2011/12 financial year).
- Phase two : roll out of CSF's (commenced in February 2012).
- Phase three: assessment of overall functioning (will commence in March 2013).

Public Partnerships

The Secretariat, together with communities in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State province, addressed issues around stock theft, particularly, along the Lesotho and South African borderline. Communities demanded twenty four hour border control, standby helicopters, patrol vehicles, observations posts in the form of containers, and more resources for the SAPS stock theft units. In an attempt to meet these demands, the secretariat managed to obtain six containers that were placed along the Lesotho border line in the Eastern Cape.

A number of issues were raised by communities during public participation events, and the most commonly raised issues included the problem of substance abuse, woman and child abuse, poor service delivery, corruption within the police, tensions between South Africans and foreign nationals, and poor report back mechanisms from government. During these events, the Minister of Police, accompanied by the leadership of the police, addressed these concerns.

In cases where townships have reached a stage where they appeared to have lost confidence in the criminal justice system as in the case of the Eastern Cape and Western Cape, the Ministry has responded with urgency to discourage the communities from taking the law into their own hands.

Private Partnerships

There is an ongoing working partnership with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) in identifying crime prevention mechanisms. In this regard, a memorandum of understanding has been signed between the National Police Commissioner and BACSA.

Crime affecting the small business sector has been identified as an additional area of cooperation. In this regard, work is underway to develop a national strategy with the major focus on developing measures for the safe management of cash in small business holdings.



Programme 3: Policy and Research

Revised White Paper document:

A Task Team together with the SAPS was established in 2011 to determine and generate the requisite content for the White Paper on Safety and Security. A draft document was compiled in July 2011. Consultations took place with various role players, including the Provincial Secretariats, National Government departments as well as SAPS to obtain input. Based on comments received, a second draft is currently being drafted.

Policy document on establishment of CSFs:

A policy draft document on the establishment of CSFs has been completed and consulted with Provincial Departments for Community Safety and SALGA.

Policy on police station boundaries:

A draft policy document on the establishment of police station boundaries was developed and consulted with the SAPS. The SAPS provided additional maps which will assist in interrogating individual police station locations more accurately.

During the compiling of the second draft policy, it was discovered that the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ) was aligning its court boundaries with municipal boundaries. Therefore, the Department could not proceed until DoJ had completed its alignment process. Upon the completion of this process, the SAPS received a draft proposal from DOJ on their alignment processes. Based on this, the SAPS is in the process to finalise the police station boundaries.

Policy framework and guidelines on the establishment and functioning of the South African Reservist Police

Various consultations with the SAPS on the revised policy on reservists were held and the policy has been finalised for approval.

Research reports on areas required by the Minister:

- The policy on the Public Order Policing was approved and signed by the Minister in August 2011.
- A presentation on 'Why Crime is so Violent in South Africa' was made to the Presidency.
- The Sector Policing review has been revived and will be finalised by July 2012.
- The DNA database policy was presented to parliament.

The Resource Information Centre:

A functional and coordinated policing research database has been developed. Academic institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations working in the area of policing have provided the Secretariat with access to their research report

Programme 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

Development of a monitoring and evaluation system

The year under review was characterised by much effort being put towards the design and development of a results-based monitoring and evaluation system that produces trustworthy, timely and relevant oversight information on the South African Police Service. As part of this process, capacity gaps were identified and addressed through the delivery of customised technical training programmes, including an oversight course for senior M&E officials.

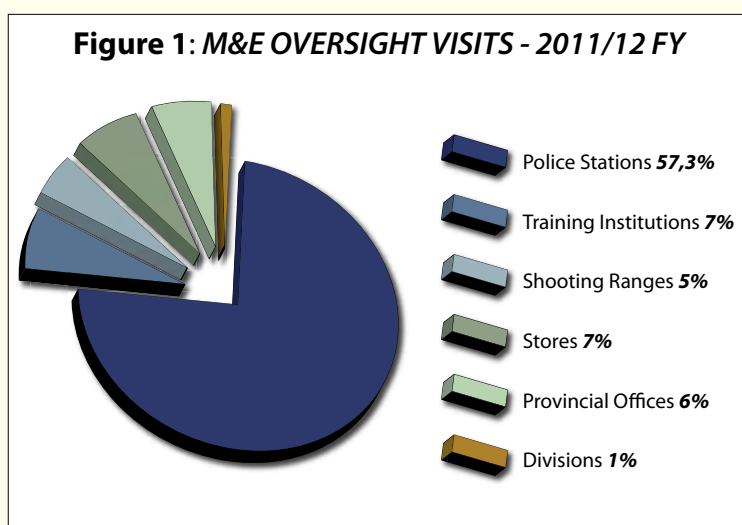
National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool

A National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (NMET) was implemented and data was gathered, collated and analysed to identify key service delivery trends. Various sets of other routine monitoring data was also collected and housed in a database developed in-house. Data and information management process were addressed by the establishment of an Information Management sub-programme within the M&E function.

Oversight Visits

A total of 155 oversight visits were conducted in the past financial. These visits were informed by the approved and costed M&E plan and additional priorities mandated by the Minister and Secretary of Police.

Figure 1 clearly illustrates that most of the visits were geared at monitoring service delivery at police station level. Individual station reports were generated and consolidated into a national trends analysis report.



Establishment of reference groups

The M&E unit managed to establish and maintain different types of M&E partnerships with various stakeholders (government departments, civil society organisations, academia and business) to strengthen the system and to mobilise required technical skills and support. The M&E Forum convened on a quarterly basis and was instrumental in developing M&E tools and shaping discussions that informed the establishment of provincial Secretariats.

A transitional task team was established between the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)/ Civilian Secretariat for Police (CSP) in order to facilitate a seamless hand-over process the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) function. In this regard, a DVA compliance forum was established between the SAPS and the Secretariat to improve the implementation of the DVA.

Key Projects undertaken:

- SAPS Management of firearms
- Firearms training
- DVA Compliance Monitoring
- Complaints Management
- Monitoring of IPID recommendations
- Management of SAPS Firearms
- DVA compliance monitoring
- SAPS Provisioning Stores
- SAPS 13 Stores
- Review of SAPS budget spending

Key Projects undertaken with the SAPS:

- Firearms Application Backlog project
- SAPS Discipline Management Audit



2.2.2 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 Objectives

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 subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Performance Indicators and targets

Table 12: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Reduce the number of reported serious crimes by 2%.	2 121 887	2 071 487	2 079 449	Overall serious crime decreased from 1 839 645 reported crimes to 1 825 548 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a marginal decrease of -0,8%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population serious crime decreased from 3,679.9 per 100 000 of the population to 3,608.7 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -1,9%.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).
Reduce the number of contact crimes by 4-7%.	676 445	638 468	Between 649 387 and 629 093.	Overall contact crime decreased from 638 468 reported crimes to 623 486 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -2,3%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population contact crime decreased from 1,277.2 per 100 000 of the population to 1,232.5 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -3,5%.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).
Reduce the number of trio crimes by 4-7%.	47 222	42 183	Between 45 333 and 43 916.	Overall trio crime increased from 42 183 reported crimes to 42 192 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Reduce the number of reported serious crimes within the rural environment by 2%.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Reduce by 2%.	Overall serious crime decreased from 711 315 reported crimes to 540 050 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11. In terms of the raw figures overall serious crime in the rural environment decreased by -24,1% during 2011/12 when compared to 2010/11. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population serious crime decreased from 1,422.9 per 100 000 of the population to 1,067.6 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population overall serious crime in the rural environment decreased by -25,0% during 2011/12 when compared to 2010/11.	Target achieved.
<i>Increase the number of recoveries as a result of policing by focusing on:</i>					
Stolen and lost firearms by 3%.	7 376	7 888	7 597	8 744 stolen and lost firearms with serial numbers, which could be linked to firearm owners in SA, were recovered during 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Stolen and robbed vehicles by 3%.	38 028	33 638	39 168	30 437 stolen and robbed vehicles which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers were recovered in 2011/12.	Target not achieved. Some vehicles are sold in chop shops and parts with identification get destroyed. Collusion between owners and syndicates at ports of entry where vehicles never return. Corruption at the borders and borderlines resulting in massive "exports" of vehicles.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Illicit drugs (cannabis, mandrax, cocaine, crystal meth (Tik-Tik), whoonga and nyaope) by 3%.	179 716kg cannabis.	89 748,289kg cannabis, 282 880 mandrax tablets, 73,952kg cocaine and 163,928kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	185 107kg cannabis, 72 424 mandrax tablets, 66kg cocaine and 33kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	200 994,409kg (137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (equals 63 058,900kg)) 127 680 mandrax tablets 44,571kg cocaine 107,418kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) 15,294kg whoonga 21,816kg nyaope	Target achieved.
Liquor by 10%.	1 524 584lt.	1 219 215,643lt.	1 677 042lt.	1 096 694,944 litre liquor was confiscated in 2011/12.	Target not achieved. The modus operandi of illegal traders is that, since they are aware that their premises might be closed down as a result of police action, less liquor is kept at a premise and liquor volumes also fluctuate on a daily basis. Furthermore, the Liquor Boards have legalised more premises additional to the previous year.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Increase the recovery of state owned firearms by 3%.	1 261	New indicator in 2011/12.	1 298	358	Target not achieved. The SAPS procedures in place that were aimed at reducing the loss of firearms have resulted in fewer firearms in circulation for recovery. Furthermore, it is difficult to determine ownership of other firearms that were recovered where identity marks were filed off.
<i>Reduce the incidence of:</i>					
Stolen/lost firearms by 3%.	11 982	9 427	11 622	9 105 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost during 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Stolen/robbed vehicles by 7%.	82 661	72 707	76 874	66 572 vehicles were circulated as stolen and robbed in 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Closing of identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises by 100%.	13 456	18 883	100%	92 929 identified unlicensed/ illegal liquor premises closed down.	Target achieved.
Reduce the number of escape incidents from police custody by 50%.	602	478	301	810 escape incidents were recorded during 2011/12.	Target not achieved. Policies and procedures are not adhered to. Inadequate infrastructure at various police holding facilities.
Number of crime awareness campaigns conducted.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Conduct 4 Izimbizos.	6 izimbizo were conducted during 2011/12.	Target achieved.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Finalise outstanding applications for firearm licenses, permits, authorisations and renewals.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	100% of backlog finalised by 31 July 2011.	1 080 696 ¹² applications that were part of the backlog were finalised at the end of August 2011.	Target achieved. The target date was delayed by one month (catering for the mop-up verification process).
New applications for firearm licenses, permits, authorisations and renewals processed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Applications finalised within 90 working days.	98 417 ¹³ applications were finalised within 90 calendar days.	Target not achieved. Although the target was not achieved in terms of the set 90 working days, of the 125 388 firearm-related applications that were received, at least 78.5% (98 417 applications) were finalised during the 2011/12 financial year.

12

The figure of 1 080 696 is inclusive of 20 316 backlog applications that were cancelled or blocked on Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) due to the fact that these applicants could not be traced.

13

This figure is inclusive of firearm applications that were approved, refused, completed, cancelled and applications dealt with by the Appeal Board.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Border Security					
Increase planned crime prevention and combating actions at South African borders by 3%.	3 812 planned crime prevention and combating operations conducted.	4 008 planned crime prevention and combating operations.	3 926 planned crime prevention and combating actions.	4 430 planned crime prevention and combating actions in 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Identified borderlines taken over by the SANDF.	-	Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Musina and Madimbo bases in Limpopo, Sandriver, Macadamia and Zonstraal bases in Mpumalanga, Pongola and Ndumo bases in KwaZulu-Natal and the Ladybrand base in the Free State were taken over by the SANDF.	SANDF to take over the Free State and Eastern Cape borderlines.	Maluti and Lundeansnek borderline bases on the Eastern Cape borderline and the Fouriesburg borderline base on the Free State borderline have been handed over to the SANDF.	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Specialised Interventions					
Stabilise medium to high-risk incidents.	99%	97,2% incidents were successfully stabilised (14 807 incidents were attended to, of which 14 387 were stabilised).	100%	100% (14 096) incidents were attended to and stabilised.	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and or dangerous cargo in relation to the number of cargo protection provided.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% safe delivery (protection was provided to 221 cargos).	Target achieved.

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

Interdepartmental initiatives to improve services to women and children

Domestic Violence Programme

This programme focuses on domestic violence and the implementation of police responsibilities included in the Domestic Violence Act (Act No. 116 of 1998).

Monitoring of the Domestic Violence Act by SAPS was done through visits to police stations by the Inspectorate as well as the Division Visible Policing and through the analysis of information submitted in terms of section 18 of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998. Police internal findings in this regard indicate ongoing and serious challenges of non-compliance with the requirements of the Act and National Instructions (NIs) by the implementing members. The findings are similar to those documented by entities such as civil society organisations, the IPID, and even the Portfolio Committee on Police and they include poor recordkeeping or documentation and inadequacy of services rendered to victims of domestic violence. Although there were various interventions made at police station and cluster level, there are some outstanding areas that still require further interventions. Furthermore, additional interventions include:

- A national workshop hosted by the Division: Visible Policing to address challenges experienced in implementing the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 and to ensure compliance with the following legislation and related instruments:
 - o The Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005)
 - o The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008)
 - o The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
 - o Service Charter for Victims of Crime
- A National Action Plan (NAP) to enhance compliance with the above mentioned legislation and policy was compiled and distributed to Provinces and relevant Divisions in SAPS. The outcome of the National Action Plan resulted in the convening of a National Task Team with representatives from the National Divisions to closely monitor the implementation of the respective legislation, Policy and Guidelines. One aspect included in the National Action Plan is the review of the NIs and some aspects of legislation. Furthermore, the SAPS forms part of a multi-departmental Task Team, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, that has been established to review the Domestic Violence Act in order to address experienced implementation challenges.
- As indicated in the training intervention statistics (indicated under Programme 1 above), the provision of training to police members remains a crucial element for ensuring that SAPS improves on the services rendered to victims of sexual offences, domestic violence, offences against children and other victims of crime. The NAP also provides for all police stations, in cooperation with provincial training managers and the Division Human Resource Development, to set annual targets for training members in the Domestic Violence, First Responders to Sexual Offences, Victim Empowerment and Vulnerable Children Learning programmes.
- In order to comply with Section 18 (5) (d) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), the SAPS report to Parliament was submitted for the periods January to June 2011 and July to December 2011.



- Inter-departmental co-operation with regard to the domestic violence programme includes the following achievements:
 - o SAPS participated in a regional training workshop with the United Nations Office on the Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as coordinators on the development of the Effective Law Enforcement Responses to Violence against Women in the Southern African Region, particularly Domestic Violence.
 - o SAPS presented the “Violence against Women and Children” course to the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO) task team at the work session held in Pretoria. This was part of the SAPS and South African Government’s commitment to assist the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in addressing Gender Based Violence within the region.
 - o Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities in preparing the Country Report to be presented at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in the development of the South African Country report for the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Gender-based violence and sexual offences programme

- SAPS continued to participate in inter-departmental structures responsible for the implementation of the the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) and in the National Prosecution Authority led programme to reduce sexual offences and improve the criminal justice system’s response to victims and proper handling of related cases.
- During the period under review, the SAPS participated in a task team that was established by the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster to develop an intervention plan intended to address crime against Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Trans-Gender and Inter-Sex individuals (LGBTI), and to deal with cases referred to as “corrective rape”. A draft intervention plan was developed in co-operation with stakeholders from civil society organisations in this regard.
- Trafficking in persons has its roots in the social and economic conditions in the countries of origin. These conditions often make persons vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking. Victims, particularly women and children, are being lured by traffickers mostly by means of false promises. The SAPS preventative programme in respect of trafficking in persons continues to be implemented during the reporting period. The SAPS also participated in the National Consultative Workshop for the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill, 2010, under the leadership of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The purpose of the workshop was to engage other government departments to interrogate and make inputs into the Trafficking in Persons Bill in terms of their respective mandates. Consequent to the workshop, practical guidelines to address issues on Trafficking in Persons were developed and distributed for further comments.

Victim Empowerment Programme

- As indicated earlier, victim support remains a priority for SAPS in dealing with gender-based violence, violence against children and other vulnerable groups. The focus of the victim empowerment programme is however not limited to these forms of violence. SAPS responsibilities in terms of the Victim Empowerment Programme, led by The Department of Social Development, focuses on ensuring that SAPS members render a victim friendly service and that SAPS facilities are friendly to victims, especially victims of intimate violence.
- The SAPS continues to work towards ensuring that all police stations have dedicated Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs). VFRs at police stations ensure that victims can report all forms of Gender Based Violence in an environment that upholds their dignity and respect. These rooms provide a safe and friendly atmosphere/space where victims can report incidences of domestic violence in a separate room away from public scrutiny and in a non-threatening environment. During the reporting period, an order was placed for the procurement of 79 park home facilities to be utilised as VFRs. However, since the delivered park homes did not meet the original specifications, the delivery process was reversed and had an adverse impact on the intended dedicated and professional victim friendly service by the targeted police stations without adequate space.
- Facilities used as VFRs such as Wendy houses, deteriorate over time. In some cases these had to be closed as they no longer met health and safety requirements. The SAPS appreciatively receives support from businesses and community partnerships which provide victim facilities, often on condition that the police station provides space for the structure to be placed. As a means to facilitate the standardised implementation of such community-based victim support structures, guidelines for furnishing and equipping VFRs were provided to all police stations. The audited spread of available VFRs in provinces is depicted in table 13 below.

Table 13: Number of Victim Friendly Rooms per province

National summary of Victim Support Rooms at the end of March 2012										
VSRs located at:	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MPU	NC	NW	WC	Total per category
Police stations	86	57	136	138	79	69	58	42	149	814
Satellite police stations	2	9	6	2	0	0	1	0	18	38
Contact points	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	12	26
International Airport	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
FCS Units	1	0	3	3	4	2	3	0	14	30
Railway police stations and coaches	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	14
Total per province	91	66	149	163	83	71	62	42	198	925



- Programmes undertaken as part of the involvement of the SAPS in the Victim Empowerment programme, led by the Department of Social Development, include the following:
 - o Development of a Victim Information System for the JCPS to be piloted in JCPS departments before finalisation;
 - o Establishment of the Khuseleka One-Stop Centres in Polokwane, Pretoria and Uitenhage;
 - o Development of the “Everyday Heroes” brand, in the form of a VEP cartoon booklet to create awareness among the South African communities on the evils of gender based violence and the consequences thereof;
 - o Inter-departmental visits to the provinces to promote the integration of victim services in the provinces and to have bilateral discussions with the provincial representatives of the JCPS Cluster to improve service delivery;
 - o Strategic work sessions and task team meetings to evaluate the previous VEP Strategy for revision; and
 - o The National Conference to review the National Implementation Plan (2006/07–2010/11) of the Victims Charter.
- The SAPS continues to support the establishment of Thuthuzela Care Centres, which focus on services to victims of sexual offences. SAPS members assist with policing functions such as opening of case dockets, interviewing the victims, allocating detectives to investigate the cases and securing the evidence by using the sexual assault crime kits.
- The 16 Days of Activism for no violence against women, children and people with disabilities took place from 25 November 2011 to 10 December 2011. Supported by the national office, all provinces developed and implemented plans to address gender based violence and violence against children at station and cluster level.
- An internal communication strategy to raise awareness of members in regard to VEP was implemented. This included messages on members’ salary advices, an article in the SAPS Journal and dissemination of circulars and guidelines on the management and equipment of victim facilities.

Child at risk programme

The programmes presented below were implemented to target child offenders, children in need of care and protection and school safety.

Child Justice

- Projects included in the Child Justice programme involve:
 - o Continued capacity building to international delegates from Sudan, Liberia, Mozambique and Uganda;
 - o The development of a transportation Protocol that captures the roles and responsibilities of all government departments during the transportation of children in conflict with the law;
 - o Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the SAPS role and participation in One Stop Child Justice Centres, as a way of ensuring matters of child offenders are expedited through the value chain of services; and

- o The utilisation of the Child Justice Information system as part of the Integrated Justice project aimed at closing information sharing gaps among departments.

Children in need of care and protection

- The SAPS is represented on the National Child Protection Committee that is coordinated by the Department of Social Development. This committee monitors and supports the implementation of the Children's Act, 2005 at national level and has developed a draft guideline intended to streamline services rendered to child victims by relevant departments and role-players.
- The SAPS continues to participate in the Child Labour Implementation Committee which reviews, amongst other matters, departmental progress with regard to the role played in addressing worst Forms of Child Labour which include commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking and the newly created offence of using children to commit crime, as established by the Child Justice Act, 2008.
- The SAPS also participated in the National Committee on Rights of the Child led by the Ministry for Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities.
- SAPS crime awareness campaigns were implemented in respect of the Children's Act and Child Justice Act in North West, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces. A total number of 331 awareness projects, programmes and campaigns were subsequently implemented nationwide.

Safe Schools Programme

- The Protocol on the Prevention of Crime and Violence in all Schools was signed by both the Minister for the Police and the Minister for Basic Education on 11 April 2011. Provincial work plans were subsequently developed to implement the protocol. By the end of the 2011/12 period, 9 000 schools had been associated with specific police stations and there were also 6 091 functional safe school committees established nationwide.
- The Junior Commissioner's project was initiated and intended to be rolled out nationally to empower school learners on matters relating to leadership. The aim of this project is to nurture and develop leadership capabilities of learners in schools, and also to advance and promote safety in schools. In terms of the project plan, every province was expected to launch the project in cooperation with the Department of Basic Education and relevant stakeholders. During the period under review, the Free State and Limpopo provinces had successfully launched their projects.

Partnership policing programme

Partnership policing refers to SAPS relationships with community structures and other stakeholders aimed at reducing crime and improving relationships between the community and the police.

Community Police Forums

- Community Police Forums (CPFs) at police stations serve as the most critical instrument to ensure that the SAPS engages and cooperates with the communities. Community-Police structures are required to be in place at station, cluster and provincial level. A National Community Police Board constituted by the chairpersons of the Provincial Community Police Boards with representatives from SAPS and



the Civilian Secretariat of Police was also established. Community Police Boards are operating at cluster, provincial and national level and focus on supporting the functioning of Community-Police structures at the level of their constituencies. For example, Cluster Community Police Boards are constituted from CPFs at station level and must support the functioning of community policing in the cluster.

In every province, in cooperation with SAPS and provincial community safety departments, the functioning of Community Police Structures are assessed on a quarterly basis and the best performing stations are recognised.

- Provincial work sessions were concluded with the aim to capacitate the CPFs in terms of their roles and responsibilities in contributing to the reduction of crime and to gather information on the status and functioning of CPFs. The current status of functioning CPFs at station level is depicted in table 14.

Table 14: Number of CPFs at station level

Province	Number of police stations	Number of functioning CPFs
Eastern Cape	191	191
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184
Free State	110	110
Northern Cape	91	91
Western Cape	149	149
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	81
Gauteng	138	137
Limpopo	94	93
Total	1 125	1 122

- The three police stations where CPFs are not yet functional are as a result of the following:
 - o Mokopong in the North West is a rural border community. A Provincial Task Team has been charged with exploring the possibilities of establishing a community police structure under these circumstances.
 - o Masemola in Limpopo and Moffatview in Gauteng are new police stations where CPF structures were in the process of being established.

National Consultations (Izimbizo)

- The following national Izimbizos were arranged where SAPS national management and the Minister and/or Deputy Minister engaged with communities:
 - o Youth Crime Prevention Imbizo at Tembisa, Gauteng;
 - o Performance monitoring and awards in Malangen Community Centre, KZN;
 - o JCPS Women's Month Imbizo at Mamelodi, Gauteng;
 - o Launch of the Tracking team and Festive Season at Tokoza Stadium in Katlehong, Gauteng;
 - o Opening of Ga-Masemola police station, Limpopo; and

- o Launch of the Rural Safety Strategy in Bethlehem, Free State.

Youth Crime Prevention

- The following flagship youth crime prevention projects were implemented:
 - o At the national youth Imbizo that was held in Tembisa on 10 June 2011, mentioned above, approximately 10 000 young people from Gauteng participated and engaged with the Minister and National Commissioner of Police on community safety concerns that affect them and their peers.
 - o On 2011-06-29 a beautification project by the Department of Arts and Culture resulted in the painting and writing of messages on the walls of awaiting trial holding facilities for children at Mamelodi police station. The project was a partnership between SAPS and The Department of Arts and Culture.
 - o The Deputy Minister's Northern Cape Youth Crime Prevention Program was conducted from 22 to 23 July 2011. The programme entailed Youth and Parents dialogue and engaging in door to door campaigns to launch operation Bontle which is a project that uses the public spaces to communicate crime prevention messages.
 - o SAPS participated in the youth dialogues on the abuse of young women during the 16 days of no violence against women and children, arranged by the National Youth Development Agency, in Mthatha in the Eastern Cape and Welkom in the Free State in December 2011.

Business and Community Partnership Programmes

- SAPS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) to implement a programme aimed at improving service delivery at police stations. The programme includes projects dealing with victim empowerment, community involvement in crime prevention, statement taking and improving access to policing.
- In line with this memorandum, the SAPS is jointly responsible for implementing victim empowerment and community involvement programmes in seven police stations in Gauteng: Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Dube, Alexandra, Midrand, Norkem Park and Diepsloot.





Rural Safety

The comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery was launched for communication and roll out to all rural areas during 2011.

A pilot project to assess the operational concept of the Strategy was implemented at Harrismith in the Free State and Tsolo in the Eastern Cape for roll out during the 2012/13 financial year to other identified priority police stations where a high tendency of incidents, such as stock theft, are experienced.

Information sessions were conducted at Joint Operational Intelligence Structure (JOINTS) meetings, which was attended by all Government Departments and stakeholders concerned. Communication material in Afrikaans, Xhosa, Sotho and isiZulu were distributed amongst communities to communicate the Strategy, create awareness and provide implementation guidance.

The rural community participates in the Community Police Forums at station level, as well as in the Community Police Sub-Forums, as part of Sector Policing. A problem solving approach to crime has been adopted during the Community Police Sub-Forums meetings and the rural community is invited to share security concerns at these meetings towards a joint problem-solving approach.

Rural Safety Plans are in place in all nine provinces as a tool to assist police stations in preventing crime in the rural communities.

As part of the integrated approach adopted in the Rural Safety Strategy, the SAPS support the Comprehensive Rural Development Plan (CRDP) lead by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

A partnership was formed with Farmers Workers Union - Agri SA, Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation (NERPO); the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform; the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; as well as organised Agriculture. Meetings are held with role players from the above-mentioned civil organisations and government departments on a quarterly basis to discuss crime affecting rural communities and to establish an integrated approach in addressing the challenges facing rural communities.

Reservists

In support of the recruitment of those reservists who meet the requirements to serve as permanent members of the SAPS, 1 264 reservists were appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 and 27 in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012¹⁴.

The personnel strength of the Reserve Police Service was 51 927 reservists at the end of March 2012. An audit, to align information on all active reservists, revealed that only 30 857 of the current 51 927 reservists are considered as being active reservists.

The revised reservist policy has not yet been approved for implementation. As a consequence, the recruitment of new reservists was not done in 2011/12.

14 An active reservist is a reservist that performs at least sixteen hours functional policing duties per month.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

- Crime Stop is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, the call centre received 88 985 calls and 845 web tips which led to 432 positive cases compared to 226 positive cases in 2010/11. As a result, 658 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R2 807 645 were seized.
- The partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS, launched in June 2007, provides members of the community with a platform to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via SMS to the number 32211 or by reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. This information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 2 562 SMS tips and 1 063 web tips were received which led to 109 positive cases. 182 arrests were made and goods to the value of R593 184 were seized as a result of this partnership.
- During October 2011 Crime Stoppers SA received three awards, competing with nations including the United States of America, Australia, UK, Netherlands, Canada and the Caribbean region. In the category of nations serving a population of more than 5-million, the following awards were won by South Africa:
 - Productivity Award: Greatest increase in arrests and the greatest increase in property recovered
 - Best video – Primedia Crime Line marketing video
 - Best media print award – Primedia: ATM bomber campaign.

10111 CALL CENTRES

11 077 203 calls were received by the twenty SAPS 10111 Call Centres in 2011/12, i.e. 13,8%% more calls than in 2010/11 (1 342 702). There has been an increase in non-police related calls (an estimated 76% or 8 391 862 compared with 70,9% or 6,9million), which included hoax calls, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency service enquiries, road directions, legal advice relating to domestic violence or other personal related matters.

The crime challenge facing the South African Police Service

The main purpose of the South African Police Service is to reduce crime through crime combating (meaning both the prevention and detection of crime). The first question posed by members of the public in this regard is always whether the South African Police Service succeeds in creating a safer environment to live in. This annual report provides a detailed response to this question and illustrates how crime combating was geared towards addressing the different dimensions of the crime challenge facing South Africa.

The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime respectively during the 2011/12 financial year are reflected in the Addendum of the report. These statistics provide a synopsis of the challenges posed by crime to The South African society. From the tables the following issues emerge: The occurrence of all serious crime-, contact crime- and trio crime ratios was reduced by **-1,1%**, **-3,5%** and **-0,02%** respectively, while the government reduction targets for the past financial year aimed at reductions of **-2%**, and **4-7%** for contact crime and trio crime respectively. Some of the reasons why these targets were not achieved are provided in a detailed analysis of the crime situation as per the Addendum.



Police actions

- There were 28 163 crime prevention actions conducted in all police station areas from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. Table 15 below provides a two-year comparative analysis of the SAPS operations conducted to enhance police visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests that were done with a specific focus on priority crime.

Table 15: 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 2010/11	Number of actions 2011/12
Roadblocks	65 381	54 748
Cordon and searches	61 216	25 835
Air support operations	682	575
Vehicles searches	7 712 536	7 877 630
Premises searches	845 112	909 680
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	3 851 034	5 811 374
Stop and searches	2 063 923	2 489 965
Persons searches	19 754 241	20 188 477
Farm visits	872 466	1 003 003
Firearms checks	83 881	113 130
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 058 936	1 541 199
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 292	1 180

Successes		
Contact crime		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2010/11	Number of arrests 2011/12
Murder (including farm murders)	14 756	14 741
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 424	7 329
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 803	26 502
Assault GBH	120 706	127 929
Common assault	64 099	73 136
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	25 077	28 008

Successes		
Contact crime		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2010/11	Number of arrests 2011/12
Common robbery	24 137	25 557
Subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	1 961	2 218
Truck hijacking	204	153
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 334	5 510
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	4 540	6 074
Cash-in-transit robbery	60	51
Bank robbery	30	27
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	12 948	13 975
Contact-related crime		
Arson	1 748	1 845
Malicious damage to property	30 874	35 643
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 262	10 630
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	92 620	133 478
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	46 256	54 100
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	43 508	43 657
Burglary at business premises	7 281	8 101
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 375	6 718
Theft off or from motor vehicles	5 855	6 899
Stock theft	4 806	5 163
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 748	15 395
Shoplifting	55 685	55 456
Other theft	73 290	81 217

Total number of arrests	2010/11	2011/12
Priority crime	688 937	777 140
Other crime	763 663	836 114
Total	1 452 600	1 613 254



- Table 15 above indicates that 1 613 254 arrests were made for all crime during policing actions, compared to 1 452 600 in 2010/11, an increase of 160 654 or 11,1%. 777 140 or 48,2% arrests were made for serious crime in 2011/12 and 836 114 or 51,8% for other crime.
- Most arrests for all crime were made in the Gauteng province with 602 460 or 37,3% followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 280 641 or 17,4% and the Western Cape with 245 787 or 15,2%.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 54 748 roadblocks and 2 489 965 stop-and-searches were conducted compared to 65 381 roadblocks and 2 063 923 stop-and-searches in 2010/11.

Sector policing

- Sector Policing is an operational policing tool adopted in terms of the Community Policing approach of the SAPS. It provides for practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures.
- Sector Policing has been implemented at 1 056 (93,86%) of the 1 125 police stations as shown in the table below.

Status of sector policing implementation: 31 March 2012		
Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations where sector policing is implemented
Gauteng	137	133
KwaZulu-Natal	184	183
Western Cape	149	147
Eastern Cape	192	174
North West	82	77
Mpumalanga	86	85
Free State	110	87
Limpopo	94	93
Northern Cape	91	77
Total	1 125	1 056

- One of the recommendations made by the Portfolio Committee during October 2011 was the need for SAPS to conduct an extensive review of the current sector policing strategy in order to streamline processes across the spectrum and enhance service delivery. Subsequently, the analysis that was conducted as a precursor to the review process deduced the following areas that warrant serious consideration:
 - o Lack of a common understanding of the sector policing concept in the organisation;
 - o Lack of a clear objectives;
 - o Lack of standardisation guidelines for demarcation of sectors;
 - o Lack of clarity in roles and functions between Community Police Forums, Sub Forums and sector crime forums;
 - o Lack of performance management guidelines;

- o Rigid implementation of sector policing guidelines (as a one-size-fits-all) which are inconsiderate of rural police station dynamics;
- o Inadequate or lack of sustainable human and physical resources supporting this strategy; and
- o Sector Policing has replaced Crime Prevention Units at station level.

Police reaction times

The purpose of this dimension is to measure the performance with regard to the attendance to complaints from the public with the aim of reducing reaction times. The types of complaints that SAPS responds to include:

- o Alpha complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints in progress;
- o Bravo complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints
- o Charlie complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to other complaints.

The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene. At station level, only complaints attended to by vehicles belonging to that station are considered for the purpose of calculating the reaction time. Table 16 below includes average complaints reaction times at provincial (inclusive of police station level averages) and national levels. It should be noted that in some instances the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year. This is ascribed to the fact that the baseline is automatically recalculated taking into consideration complaint details that rolled over to the next year. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement purposes.

As illustrated in the figures from table 16, it is clear that the national average reaction time for serious complaints in progress improved from 21.43 minutes in 2010/11 to 19.13 minutes in 2011/12. The reaction time for serious complaints that already occurred improved from 28.58 minutes to 24.44 minutes compared to 2010/11 and for other complaints an improvement from 25.48 to 22.26 minutes were noted. The Marginal Performance Levels for all categories were achieved.


Table 16: Police reaction times

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012			
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual		
Average Reaction Time – Alpha Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	National	49.39	33.16	31.11	31.11	21.43	21.25	19.13	19.06
	Eastern Cape	123.92	47.36	41.04	41.46	27.75	27.47	24.02	25.26
	Free State	50.01	38.3	26.08	26.77	21.92	21.54	18.58	20.04
	Gauteng	56.29	39.58	32.32	31.42	24.98	25.11	20.46	18.28
	KwaZulu-Natal	73.11	25.25	20.23	20.14	17.87	17.54	16.29	17.32
	Limpopo	21.46	17.73	20.94	20.96	22.64	22.37	19.52	24.49
	Mpumalanga	117.44	48.69	38.51	38.51	22.51	22.27	18.14	23.53
	North West	44.87	21.81	20.8	20.81	20.63	20.43	16.47	26.20
	Northern Cape	49.51	25.39	61.74	61.74	27.56	27.29	23.23	24.19
	Western Cape	25.23	18.06	16.91	17.17	15.95	15.49	13.46	15.12

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012			
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual		
Average Reaction Time – Bravo Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	75.55	52.2	39.47	39.47	28.58	28.21	24.44	24.05
	Eastern Cape	104.74	52.76	56.23	55.84	35.18	35.10	29.43	29.42
	Free State	61.9	42.38	37.98	37.98	25.63	25.42	22.28	26.05
	Gauteng	93.7	65.01	48.23	47.65	35.37	35.40	26.09	24.28
	KwaZulu-Natal	115.77	34.63	28.77	28.88	23.03	23.01	20.33	21.23
	Limpopo	31.19	19.05	25.42	25.5	26.68	26.41	24.31	28.38
	Mpumalanga	129.11	47.06	56.35	60.28	29.55	29.20	21.34	22.48
	North West	30.48	27.55	27.7	27.83	23.18	23.14	20.26	32.04
	Northern Cape	46.8	32.54	71.63	71.63	37.98	37.42	32.32	37.05
	Western Cape	33.78	24.16	22.74	22.74	20.51	20.29	18.20	19.00

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average Reaction Time – Charlie Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	61.19	45.15	33.21	33.21	27.01	25.48	25.28	22.26	21.27
	Eastern Cape	120.05	53.63	42.82	44.7	32.19	33.78	33.41	30.08	27.46
	Free State	46.38	41.25	28.25	29.64	23.74	23.42	23.23	21.02	22.27
	Gauteng	76.89	55.9	40.36	37.18	34.42	30.04	30.14	23.31	20.55
	KwaZulu-Natal	110.54	35.85	28.7	28.81	19.57	20.82	20.47	18.47	20.29
	Limpopo	18.33	15.08	19.36	20.01	15.59	20.48	20.29	17.41	25.47
	Mpumalanga	67.0	42.81	31.71	31.71	23.66	27.34	27.01	19.42	17.37
	North West	35.1	24.9	25.03	25.03	21.35	21.61	21.34	19.23	26.14
	Northern Cape	58.71	39.32	41.89	41.89	27.05	30.8	30.44	26.19	28.38
	Western Cape	31.61	24.56	20.47	20.47	17.43	19.51	19.16	16.05	17.01



Firearms control

- The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual and business firearm licenses, renewals of existing firearm licenses, and authorisations in order to declare such persons fit and proper to either possess firearms or permits. People seeking firearm licenses are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm license.
- The backlog relating to firearm applications which formed part of the turnaround strategy, developed by the Central Firearms Registry (CFR) together with the Civilian Secretariat for Police, was finalised at the end of August 2011. The total number of firearm applications that formed part of the backlog was 1 048 341 and it included applications for firearm licenses, renewals (individuals) and competences. 439 569 of these applications were finalised by the end of March 2011 and 608 772 by the end of July 2011. A further audit of outstanding applications relating to the backlog was conducted and a further 32 355 applications were subsequently found at various provinces, resulting in the total backlog of 1 080 696 which was finalised at the end of August 2011. The figure of 1 080 696 is inclusive of 20 316 backlog applications that were cancelled or blocked on Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) due to the fact that these applicants could not be traced.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 the SAPS received a total number of 125 388 new firearm-related applications. 98 417¹⁵ or 78,5% of these applications were finalised within 90 calendar days during the same period, as illustrated in the table below.

Category	Number of applications received	Number of applications finalised
Competency	56 600	47 444
Firearm licenses (individuals and institutions)	33 598	24 409
Renewals (individuals)	19 504	13 396
Renewals (institutions)	575	247
Temporary authorisations	3 133	2 513
Import/export (individuals)	11 043	9 603
Import/export (commercial agents)	935	805
Total	125 388	98 417

- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. There were 152 additional institutions that were accredited during 2011/12, which brings the total of all accredited institutions to 2 088 as at the end of March 2012, compared to 1 936 at the end of March 2011, as illustrated in table 17.

¹⁵ This figure is inclusive of firearm applications that were approved, refused, completed, cancelled and applications dealt with by the Appeal Board.

Table 17: Accredited institutions

Province	Accredited as at 31 March 2011	Accredited as at 31 March 2012
Eastern Cape	171	187
Free State	127	134
Gauteng	427	458
KwaZulu-Natal	187	196
Limpopo	413	451
Mpumalanga	122	132
North West	180	192
Northern Cape	90	94
Western Cape	219	244
Total	1 936	2 088

- The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm related crime and ultimately, the efficient control of firearms nationally. The decentralising of the circulation functions to provincial level resulted in the prompt circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms. During the period under review a total number of 9 105 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen (compared to 9 427 in the previous financial year) and 8 744 firearms were circulated as found (compared to 7 888 in the previous financial year). The 8 744 firearms constitute firearms with serial numbers which could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa. Firearms circulated as found also include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.
- A great number of firearms without serial numbers have been recovered and were linked to illicit activities. These may form part of firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. Firearms that have been recovered without serial numbers cannot be identified or linked to the owner and, consequently their status cannot be verified on the Firearm Registration System. These firearms are allocated with an identification number (WR) before destruction.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total number of 1 512 state owned firearms have been circulated as stolen or lost, and includes 1 165 SAPS firearms. The remainder relates to firearms owned by the Departments of Local Government and Traffic, Transport, Correctional Service, Health, Finance, Community Safety, the South African National Defense Force, the National Prosecuting Authority and municipalities, amongst others. 358 state owned firearms were recovered during the same period, including 287 SAPS firearms. These figures form part of the 9 105 firearms circulated as stolen and lost and the 8 744 recovered.
- To illustrate the above, table 18 provides a breakdown of stolen and lost firearms that were recovered relative to the number of firearms stolen or lost as well as the recovery rate per province.

**Table 18: Stolen and lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost**

Province	Total circulated as stolen/lost		Firearms circulated as found		Recovery rate 2011/12
	Financial year		Financial year		
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	
Eastern Cape	822	779	1 256	1 134	145,6%
Free State	522	353	240	276	78,2%
Gauteng	3 561	3 158	1 399	1 091	34,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 904	1 911	2 612	3 566	186,6%
Limpopo	427	300	330	317	105,7%
Mpumalanga	649	845	194	334	39,5%
North West	530	711	273	272	38,3%
Northern Cape	41	54	17	26	48,1%
Western Cape	971	907	1 567	1 648	181,7%
Inactive Components	-	87	-	80	-
Total	9 427	9 105	7 888	8 744	96%

- As a means to assist persons who intend to hand in the legal firearms in their possession to the SAPS in compliance with the requirements of the firearms control legislation, 4 876 legal firearms and 57 599 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police Service for destruction (see table 19).

Table 19: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	237	1 615
Free State	68	606
Gauteng	3 174	39 745
KwaZulu-Natal	752	6 027
Limpopo	241	3 811
Mpumalanga	103	879
North West	155	1 398
Northern Cape	16	51
Western Cape	130	3 467
Total	4 876	57 599

- To address the proliferation of firearms with the focus on the tracing of illegal firearms and the testing of legal compliance, 25 615 firearms and 264 720 rounds of ammunition were confiscated in day-to-day operations as indicated in table 20 below, compared to 19 327 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition in 2010/11. These recovered firearms may be inclusive of those firearms that have been previously reported as stolen or lost.

Table 20: Firearms and ammunition confiscated during day-to-day policing operations

Province	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	2 196	15 104
Free State	5 098	7 887
Gauteng	7 273	151 359
KwaZulu-Natal	5 642	43 910
Limpopo	966	9 133
Mpumalanga	831	6 677
North West	398	7 683
Northern Cape	57	1 881
Western Cape	3 154	21 086
Total	25 615	264 720

- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total of 119 810 firearms have been destroyed by the SAPS (compared to 46 527 in 2010/2011). The table below provides an overview of the number of firearms destroyed per province.

Province	Number of firearms destroyed
Eastern Cape	2 800
Free State	13 466
Gauteng	56 133
KwaZulu-Natal	22 317
Limpopo	0
Mpumalanga	3 787
North West	7 675
Northern Cape	1 386
Western Cape	12 246
Total	119 810

- Various pamphlets, brochures, posters, banners and promotional items have been distributed countrywide as a programme to address and promote awareness of the firearms control legislation. This programme also included communication platforms such as radio talks, television, presentations as well as the printed media which were utilised to advise the community on the procedures with regard to the inclusive firearm licensing process. SAPS open days were held in the Gauteng province in partnership with external role players such as Gun Free South Africa to create awareness amongst children on gun violence and the prevention of crime.
- With regard to regional cooperation on the proliferation of firearms, the SAPS focused on the implementation of the SADC Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials which are also embedded in the firearms control legislation. Strategic consultations were held with regional counterparts regarding the marking and IBIS testing of firearms.



Second hand goods

- The 2011/12 financial year marked the SAPS initial phase of implementing the new Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009). This phase included the drafting, finalisation and publishing of the Regulations for the Accreditation of Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Associations, as well as the development of Regulations for Dealers and Recyclers.
- Consultation with the Second-Hand Goods Industry, including key role-players such as Dealers' Associations, Eskom, Telkom, Spoornet, Business Against Crime South Africa, was done. This also included the process of establishing and ensuring internal preparedness of affected SAPS role-players to implement the provisions of the legislation.
- During the reporting period the SAPS drafted a comprehensive implementation plan which suggests a phased approach to cover legislative, procedural, administrative and operational aspects. The Second-Hand Goods Dealers Forums were established at station level in all provinces to facilitate ongoing communication and cooperation between the second-hand goods industry and the SAPS.
- Furthermore, a multi-disciplinary national Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee and nine Provincial Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committees were established in order to focus on the proliferation of copper cable thefts and related crimes.

Liquor control

- The SAPS National Liquor Control Office, resorts under the Section: Liquor, Diverse and Miscellaneous Services, and is governed by two National Liquor Acts (Act No. 59 of 2003 and Act No. 27 of 1989), seven Provincial Acts, and two Liquor Bills for the Provinces North West and Limpopo which are based on the National Liquor Act (Act No. 27 of 1989). The SAPS is responsible for ensuring the effective and efficient policing within the liquor environment, whereas the Department of Trade and Industry regulates the Liquor Industry through the National Liquor Authority within the Department. The Provincial Liquor Acts emanated from the Constitutional Court ruling, after considering the Provincial Constitutions and the Bill of Rights.
- Policing the above-mentioned somewhat incongruent and province-specific pieces of legislation pose a serious challenge for the SAPS. This is further exacerbated by the fact that the police are expected to function in an environment where each municipality establishes its own municipal by-laws with operating hours which differ within the same province.
- The SAPS confiscated 1 096 694,944 litres of liquor (including 60 313,264lt home brew beer) from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, compared to 1 219 215,643lt in 2010/11. During the same period, 92 929 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down, including 91 665 illegal liquor outlets and 1 264 illegal liquor manufacturers, compared to 18 883 that were closed in 2010/11.
- The Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003) training programme was officially approved by the Division: Human Resource Development in February 2011. The key purpose of this learning programme is to train identified designated police officials at station level in enforcing the Liquor Act pertaining to the policing of distributors and macro-manufacturers of liquor within South Africa. During the reporting period, a total number of 144 designated police officials were trained countrywide.

Recovery of stolen and robbed vehicles

Table 21 provides a breakdown of the number of stolen and robbed vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen and robbed.

Table 21: Vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles stolen and robbed

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2011/12 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2011/12				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2011/12		Vehicles stolen or robbed before 1 April 2011		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 529	713	4 242	1 581	499	226	48	2 354
Free State	1 832	399	2 231	781	252	152	32	1 217
Gauteng	25 802	6 590	32 392	6 626	3 907	1 451	393	12 377
KwaZulu-Natal	9 269	2 535	11 804	3 379	1 662	561	138	5 740
Mpumalanga	2 557	826	3 383	995	586	242	86	1 909
North West	2 211	337	2 548	659	200	149	27	1 035
Northern Cape	253	18	271	97	4	24	7	132
Limpopo	909	248	1 157	423	190	125	36	774
Western Cape	7 840	685	8 525	3 694	546	536	27	4 803
Military Police Agency	19	0	19	3	0	0	0	3
Head Office	0	0	0	31	16	36	10	93
Total	54 221	12 351	66 572	18 269	7 862	3 502	804	30 437

- Table 21 indicates that 66 572 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 72 707 in 2010/11), of which the highest number of 32 392 (48,7%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. Noticeably, more vehicles were stolen (54 221) than robbed (12 351) in 2011/12. Positive results have been realised in this regard for the reason that a decrease of -8,1% was noted in the number of vehicles stolen and a -9,9% decrease in the number of vehicles robbed, when compared to the 2010/11 figures.
- 30 437 vehicles were recovered countrywide. This includes vehicles stolen or robbed during previous financial years which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers. 12 377 or 40,7% of these were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles decreased marginally with -0,5% from 40,7% to 40,2% compared to 2010/11 whilst the recovery rate for robbed vehicles remained unchanged at 70,2% compared to 2010/11.
- A recent analysis done by Business Against Crime South Africa indicates that predominantly older vehicles (five years and older) are at higher risk of theft, while one to four year old vehicles are at the highest risk of robbery. The markets for stolen and robbed vehicles include the South African illicit motor vehicles market, exportation to other countries and the second-hand parts market. Investigations conducted have proven that in most vehicle-related crimes, the primary and secondary identifiers have been altered or removed in order to conceal a crime or the identity of the stolen vehicles whilst models that are standard fitted with security systems, for example micro-dots, are less desirable for criminals as has become impossible to hide the original identity of such vehicles due to



the efficacy of the micro-dotting technology.

- During 2011/12 a total number of 3 164 recovered vehicles that could not be identified were compacted. Other vehicles that were compacted include vehicles forfeited to the state in terms of Sections 31(1)(b) and 31(1)(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as vehicles boarded by the SAPS.

Confiscation of drugs

- Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used in South Africa since it is the most easily accessible drug as it is cultivated in South Africa, and mandrax is the second most commonly-used illicit drug.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (equals 63 058,900kg) with an approximate street value of R281 392 172 were confiscated during police actions, compared to 89 748,289kg cannabis confiscated in 2010/11.
- Other drugs confiscated during police actions conducted in 2011/12 include: 127 680 mandrax tablets, 44kg cocaine, 107kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 15kg whoonga (a mixture consisting of dagga and ARV) and 21kg nyaope (a mixture consisting of mainly cocaine and heroine). In addition to the above, various other drugs such as heroine, ecstasy and LSD were also confiscated in small amounts.

Railway police

- Railway Police have been re-established within South Africa to police the railway environment which covers about 30 000 km of rail lines which transport approximately 571 837 million passengers annually. A total number of 3 308 members are deployed in the railway environment, which includes 3 134 Police Act personnel and 171 Public Service Act personnel.
- The functions of the Railway Police include inter alia the provisioning of a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains, the conducting of crime prevention and crime combating operations within the rail environment, and the provisioning of a rapid rail policing service within the rail environment. Railway Police are operational in the 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 SAPS also provide a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and on the trains within the Gautrain rail network.
- There are five National Mobile Train Units strategically placed in Gauteng (2), the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. These Units are actively involved in policing the long distance passenger and freight rail across the country. They are also involved in cross-border operations, disruptive operations and act as a rapid response to the rail environment.
- During the 2011/12 financial year, 34 709 crimes were reported of which 2 455 were contact crimes, 393 contact-related crimes, 4 546 property-related crimes and 2 124 crimes detected as a result of police action as well as 25 191 other serious and less serious crimes. In comparison to the 2010/11 financial year, overall crime decreased by -4,4%% from 36 242 to 34 709 in 2011/12. Contact crime increased by 13,76% from 2 117 in 2010/11 to 2 455 in 2011/12.

- Arrests were made by railway police members within and outside the rail environment and these were effected during daily deployments and operations in terms of the Crime Threat and Crime Pattern Analysis. A total of 39 925 arrests were made which include the following: 1 107 contact crimes, 133 contact related crimes, 952 property related crimes, 3 312 crimes detected as a result of police action, and 34 421 other serious and less serious crimes.

Escapes from police custody

- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total number of 810 escape incidents from police custody were recorded. When comparing these figures with the 2010/11 financial year, the number of incidents increased by 69,5% (from 478 to 810). With the exception of the Free State province, the number of escape incidents increased in all provinces. The most incidents occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (170), Gauteng (169) and the Western Cape provinces (148).
- During the reporting period 1 079 persons escaped from police custody, compared to 669 who escaped in 2010/11, an increase of 61,3%. KwaZulu-Natal had the most escapees (220), followed by Gauteng (194), the Western Cape (164) and the North West (121). This overview is provided in the four-year comparative table below. The number of escapees (1 079) represents 0,046% of the total number of persons detained in the SAPS during the reporting period, i.e. 2 359 719 detainees.
- Evidently, 798 or 74% of the persons who had escaped from police custody during 2011/12 were re-arrested during the same period. Of these, 281 escapees were re-arrested immediately after the incident. This leaves a total of 281 (out of 1 079) persons who escaped during the reporting period who were still at large at the end of March 2012.

Table 22 Escapes from police custody

Province	Number of escape Incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	65	59	43	69	119	85	66	101
Free State	44	30	33	27	74	35	54	39
Gauteng	143	148	118	169	192	205	143	194
KwaZulu-Natal	90	72	72	170	200	111	111	220
Mpumalanga	61	56	25	71	96	129	44	96
North West	45	54	50	63	144	59	81	121
Northern Cape	41	30	28	32	54	44	33	49
Limpopo	63	42	29	61	93	54	48	95
Western Cape	167	111	80	148	172	135	89	164
Total	719	602	478	810	1 144	857	669	1 079



Places where escape incidents took place

- The highest escape incidences recorded include 163 incidents which occurred in Community Service Centres (CSC) at police stations (It should be noted that the CSC consist of the front office, the CSC holding facilities (temporary holding cells), the fingerprint/photography room and the consultation/interview room). 128 incidents occurred from police station cells and 81 from hospitals. The table below provides an overview of the places where escape incidents took place.

Places	Number of incidents
Community Service Centres	163
Police station holding cells	128
Hospitals	81
Wrongfully released	78
From court during appearance	74
Court holding cells	69
During investigation	63
During arrest (before taken to a police station)	51
Whilst in transit	51
From the station loading zone	29
From the court loading zone	23
Total	810

Murders of police officials

- The SAPS is responsible for managing the safety of all personnel in the organisation. The main objective is the prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks and murders of SAPS personnel. The methodology employed is in line with the existing Police Safety Strategy which is based on the key pillars of operational readiness of members and the provision of reactive as well as restorative support. Integral to this is the maintenance of a national database which is vital for statistical and analytical purposes, as well as the ongoing development of preventative actions. The comparative table below provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered during the 2005/06 to 2011/12 financial years.

Table 23: SAPS members murdered

Province	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	16	6	12	11	10	11	15
Free State	1	6	8	6	2	6	7
Gauteng	26	38	38	21	24	33	21
KwaZulu-Natal	23	32	21	28	25	17	14
Mpumalanga	7	7	9	6	4	8	8
North West	7	8	2	3	2	2	5
Northern Cape	1	3	1	2	0	1	0
Limpopo	4	2	6	7	8	2	8
Western Cape	10	6	10	11	10	7	3
Head Office	-	-	-	10	16	6	0
Total	95	108	107	105	101	93	81

- During the 2011/12 financial year, 81 members were murdered countrywide (38 on duty and 43 off duty). The total of 81 represents a decrease of 12 or 12,9% murders compared to 93 murders that occurred during the 2010/11 financial year. Gauteng province recorded the highest provincial total of 21 or 25,9% murders, followed by Eastern Cape with 15 or 18,5% murders.
- A Ten Point Implementation Plan of the Minister of Police was adopted to address attacks and murders of police members in the SAPS, following a Summit on police killings during July 2011. The Ten Point Plan includes the following:
 - o the need for a national awareness campaign, utilising different media platforms and partnerships to make the killing of police officials everybody's duty and concern;
 - o the establishment of a Multi-disciplinary Committee within the SAPS to effectively manage investigations on killing of police, counseling of families, training and other operational aspect;
 - o the review of the 2 000 Ministerial Task Team findings on the causes of police murders including training, the usage of bullet-resistant vests and the deployment of police members;
 - o the involvement of other Departments within the JCPS Cluster to look into harsh punishment for criminals who kill police officers;
 - o the psychological and human resource support for families and colleagues of members that was killed or murdered;
 - o the improvement of training of police officers;
 - o the strengthening of partnerships with researchers;
 - o the hosting of provincial summits aimed at engaging different provincial role players and stakeholders;
 - o the review of the SAPS Annual Commemoration for fallen police heroes to involve all in society; and
 - o to fly national flags at police stations at half mast in honour of killed police officers.



- During the period under review, a Multi-disciplinary Police Safety Committee was established to address the Ten Point Plan of the Minister on police killings. As a result, the SAPS:
 - o enhanced the reporting structure on police killings;
 - o drafted guidelines to sensitise police officers on preventative measures;
 - o negotiated with independent researches to establish a formal partnership;
 - o identified risks and drafted a risk mitigation plan;
 - o distributed safety hints to create awareness and sensitise members on their safety; and
 - o conducted a docket analysis to determine the trends and tendencies on police killings in order to implement effective and appropriate preventative measures.

Other key activity areas in the Ten Point Plan are at a planning phase and are scheduled to be conducted during the next financial year.

Subprogramme: Border Security

Borderlines

- Based on the 2009 Cabinet decision to return the function of borderline control back to the SANDF, Fouriesburg (Free State) and the Maluti and Lundeansnek (Eastern Cape) borderline bases were handed over to the SANDF in March 2012. Himeville and Upper Tugela on the KZN and Lesotho borderlines will be handed over to the SANDF during the 2012/13 financial year.
- Resources from the Borderline bases were reallocated to the Ports of Entry to strengthen the police in their crime combating functions. Table 24 provides an overview of successes achieved at borderlines that are still under the control of the SAPS:

Table 24: Successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2011/12

Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	35	353
Number of vehicles recovered	305	361
Illegal firearms		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	120	113
Number of firearms recovered	149	92
Illicit drugs		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	512	1 197
Quantity of cannabis seized	46 493,220kg	16 515,604kg

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	20 175	35 848
Illegal goods		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	304	447

- The high visibility and vigilance of the remaining members deployed at the borderlines served as a deterrent and resulted in the decrease of the arrest of persons with illegal firearms and the actual seizure of firearms. There was an increase in the drug-related arrests and the seizure of drugs, vehicles and illegal goods due to improved search methods and equipment used by members.

Ports of entry

- The SAPS is responsible for the control of legal/illegal cross border movement of persons and goods at all ports of entry. This involves manning 54 land ports, 10 international airports, eight sea ports and one dry port.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 4 430 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted at ports of entry as a means to enhance the national security and territorial integrity. Additionally, 6 535 roadblocks, 81 047 vehicle patrols, 35 air patrols, 105 554 foot patrols, 2 873 borderline patrols, 1 364 farm visits, 4 283 vessel patrols and 9 365 perimeter inspections were also conducted. These actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry as indicated in table 25.

Table 25: Successes achieved at Ports of Entry for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Firearms and ammunition		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	106 for firearms 18 for ammunition	91 for firearms 22 for ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	319 firearms 4 704 rounds of ammunition	92 firearms 1 748 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	966	1 197
Seizures		
Heroin	925,720kg	27,295kg
Cocaine	350,205kg	312,742kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	19,143kg	47,072kg
Cannabis (dry)	17 978,869kg	16 515,604kg



Cannabis (plants)	22 118	3 670
Ecstasy tablets	518	633
Mandrax tablets	62 873	6 259
Crack cocaine rocks	246	69
Whoonga	-	0,036kg
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	457	353
Number of vehicles recovered	536	409
Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	12 644	20 463
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	236	447
Maritime-related offences		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	88	169
Other crimes		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	2 549	2 679

- 25 421 arrests were made at ports of entry in 2011/12 compared to 17 064 in 2010/11. The increase in the number of arrests is a result of more integrated planned operations that were conducted at Ports of Entry. Some borders conducted more operations by acting on information received during the planned operations.
- Methods have been put in place to deal with corruption related activities that occur at Ports of Entry. These activities include:
 - o The vetting of members at Ports of Entry;
 - o The management of the Movement Control Centre to identify wanted and suspected people and stolen/hijacked vehicles;
 - o The conducting of weekly corruption awareness programmes that include training on fraud and corruption conducted by the Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) and information sessions by Crime Intelligence on the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS); and
 - o The hosting of anti-corruption case witnesses in safe-houses.

The combating of corrupt activities at Ports of Entry resulted in the arrest of 25 persons for corrupt activities at Ports of Entry during 2011/12. This includes 12 police officials from Border Policing, five immigration officials, six members of the public, one SARS official, and one private security member.

Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

Medium to high-risk incidents

- The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents falls within the broader tactical environment. This tactical capability consists of the Special Task Force (STF), National Intervention Unit (NIU), and Public Order Police (POP) Units.
- During the period under review a total of 14 096 incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised¹⁶. These include 1 909 interventions by NIU, 249 operations by STF and 11 938 crowd management incidents.

National Intervention Units

- The NIU deals with interventions in serious and violent crime incidents, escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events, and providing specialised operational support to stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Unit conducted 1 909 interventions and all interventions were successfully resolved. 1 124 arrests were made, 365 firearms and 110 346 rounds of ammunition were recovered and 117 vehicles were confiscated, as well as the cash currency to the value of R 113 157,35.

Special Task Force

- The STF deals with hostage situations, interventions to combat urban and rural terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents and crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search and rescue operations. During the period under review, the STF conducted 249 operations which were successfully stabilised. 134 arrests were made and 49 firearms and 439 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

Public Order Police Units

- Public Order Police Units deals with the combating of crime and the maintaining of public order through crowd management. During the period under review, 11 938 crowd-related incidents were recorded and all were successfully resolved. These include 10 744 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 1 194¹⁷ unrest-related incidents such as labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. All incidents were successfully resolved and 3 543 persons were arrested during these incidents. The table below provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents during the past three financial years.

¹⁶ The definition for stabilising medium to high-risk incidents should be understood to also include the following incidents which are regarded as successful; if hostages are injured or die prior to arrival at the scene; if a request for assistance was cancelled after deployment; and if a subject was either not found or found deceased. An incident is only regarded as unsuccessful if a situation cannot be resolved by the SAPS and the situation is by presidential directive mandated to the SANDF to resolve. The STF can only be unsuccessful when their skills and/or equipment are exhausted or the situation requires skills and/or equipment not found in the STF, to be provided by the SANDF or other rescue-oriented organisations.

¹⁷ These figures were drawn from the Incident Reporting Information System (IRIS), which is a live system that is continuously being updated. This figure is cumulative of the quarterly figures.



Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents 2009/10	Number of crowd-related incidents 2010/11	Number of crowd-related incidents 2011/12
Peaceful incidents	7 913	11 680	10 744
Unrest-related incidents	994	971	1 194
Total	8 907	12 651	11 938

- In 2011 the Minister of Police introduced a new policy in the area of Public Order Policing. The Acting National Commissioner of the South African Police Service subsequently commissioned a work study investigation to realign the Public Order Police structure to the Constitution of South Africa Act 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) in order to ensure the rendering of a professional public order policing service. A review of the National Instruction; Standing Orders; Training Curriculum and related directives are underway in order to regulate POP recruitment and selection, POP baseline selection standards, POP operational standards, and the POP use of force directive.
- A resource model was developed to indicate the minimum generic resource needs for POP Units. The intention is to ensure that all POP members are uniformly equipped according to the set standard. The procurement of equipment will be done in phases and in line with the approved work study recommendations.

Mobile Operations

- Mobile Operations is an entity responsible for safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including 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. All 221 cargos that were protected during the reporting period were safely delivered.

Other specialised interventions

SAPS Air Wing

- 7 730 hours were flown by the 35 helicopters and 12 aeroplanes of the SAPS including 6 383 operational hours which were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries and Special Forces. Call-outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies and hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, support to Special Task Force and National Intervention Units, operational support to other units, and search and rescue incidents. Successes include 873 arrests, the recovery of 31 firearms, 362 vehicles and 183 cattle as well as 85 bags and 4 834,400kg cannabis. 1 347 hours were flown for communication flights, shows, training and maintenance purposes.

Specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

- In fulfillment of Outcome 11: Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development, the SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review

13 members were deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on a SADC electoral observer's mission from 7 November – 2 December 2011 and 4 members were deployed to Zambia from 10 - 23 September 2011 in the same capacity. 76 members were deployed on a United Nations (UN) African mission to Dafur (Sudan) from 16 October 2010 to 16 October 2011 and 58 members on 26 June 2011. 16 members were deployed to South Sudan on 21 January 2012 and 60 members were deployed to Equatorial Guinea to prepare for security matters in an advisory capacity pertaining to the African Union (AU) Summit which would be hosted in Equatorial Guinea from 23 June to 1 July 2011.

Tracking Teams

- The SAPS launched the Tracking Teams on 14 September 2011 as a response to the large numbers of wanted suspects, which were proving to be a challenge within the police service. The situation demanded the establishment of dedicated teams around the country, which comprised of trained and experienced members to track down and arrest wanted suspects. Members of these tracking teams received tactical survival, surveillance and crime investigation training and have passed various tests, including psychometric, fitness and shooting assessments.
- All suspects that have been positively linked to crimes and could not be routinely located by investigators, form part of the tracking teams' list of wanted suspects. To ensure that these suspects' movements are restricted, they are also circulated on the Movement Control System which is manned by SAPS personnel at all ports of entry.
- During the period under review 733 suspects have been arrested by tracking teams. These suspects were wanted for various categories of crimes, most of which encompass our priority crimes such as murder, aggravated robberies, ATM bombings and sexual-related offences.

National Operational Coordination

- During the period under review, the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), in which the SAPS plays a critical role, managed the planning and executing of 29 national operations. Some of the major operations include:
 - o Operation Duty Calls (focusing on the safeguarding of the community during the festive season),
 - o Operation COP 17 (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which took place in Durban). During COP 17 the Republic of South Africa was a host to 7 Heads of State, 94 Ministers and approximately 8 000 delegates,
 - o Operation Census 2011 (focusing on the securing of the RSA Census 2011),
 - o Operation Corona (focusing on the securing of airspace on the Eastern RSA border)
 - o Operation Rhino (specialised inter-departmental intervention in the Kruger National Park), and
 - o Operation Big Wave (focusing on the combating of priority crimes such as trio crimes, cash in transit robberies and ATM bombings in and around Pretoria). Successes included: 127 arrests for inter alia attempted murder, corruption, possession of firearm, possession of stolen goods, possession of drugs, undocumented persons. The following confiscations were made: 104 682 different calibre ammunition, 420 firearms, 151 packets of cocaine rocks, 2 367 other parcels of drugs, cash to the value of R28 993, 80 and 37 000 litres of alcohol.
- Besides COP 17, there were 23 other major events that were monitored during 2011/12, including the 5th South African Games, and international cricket (Australia and Sri-Lanka tours in SA).



2.2.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

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 Objectives

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

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

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

Performance Indicators and targets

Table 26: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Detection rate for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes.	46,16% (1 108 674)	51,84% (1 092 861)	Detection rate of between 46 - 65%.	53,41% (1 134 355)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes.	-	30,84% (155 933)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	48,17% (249 879)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for contact crimes.	59,62% (459 319)	56,99% (445 123)	Detection rate of between 60 - 65%.	60,66% (449 575)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crimes.	-	32,24% (70 543)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	50,23% (109 702)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for trio crimes.	14,31% (10 841)	16,02% (10 900)	18,25% (15 108)	20,98% (12 602)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for trio crimes.	-	37,74% (4 815)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	56,69% (8 395)	Target achieved.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	71,92% (162 833)	71,20% (159 440)	Detection rate of between 71 - 75%.	75,76% (158 870)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	-	34,85% (26 922)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	53,59% (36 545)	Target achieved.
Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	66,27% (45 006)	77,42% (52 672)	Detection rate of between 66 - 70%.	69,71% (45 186)	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH].	-	21,66% (12 549)	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	51,27% (18 418)	Target achieved.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Percentage of court ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2010/11.	35,4%	The 35,4% actual performance will be utilised as the baseline for future target setting.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges.	37%	68,4% (44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded).	Detection rate of between 40 - 50%.	65,2% (35 307 charges were referred to court, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded).	Target achieved.
Percentage of court ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges.	-	25,6%	Court ready case dockets of between 30 - 40%.	50% (Average number of 3 732 court ready cases per month and 7 460 cases not yet completed in court).	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related cases investigated where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	50 investigations initiated.	57 cases investigated.	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related court ready cases where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	25 court ready cases.	24 court ready cases.	Target not achieved. This is due to the fact that out of 57 cases that were received, 28 were fully investigated. However, only 24 were decided upon by the prosecutor to be placed on court roll for administrative purposes.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Value of assets restrained/seized in serious commercial crime-related cases where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	R125 million in assets restrained.	R588 822 438,05 assets restrained/seized.	Target achieved.
Percentage of registered serious Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI) successfully terminated.	-	Successfully terminated 30,3%.	To be determined due to changed mandate.	52,27 % (46 project investigations successfully terminated).	The 52,27% will be utilised as the baseline for future target setting.
Sub-programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Percentage of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 20 days.	63,41% (750 844 from a total of 1 184 109) previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	81,5% (994 020 from a total of 1 220 205) previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	80% original previous conviction reports generated within 20 days.	93,88% (1 137 423 from a total of 121 1598) of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 20 calendar days.	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	86% (189 569 from a total of 220 429) analysed within 35 days.	94% (297 955 from a total of 318 665) case exhibits (entries) analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days.	92% of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	77,39% (248 202 from a total of 320 729) case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	Target not achieved. The workload of the FSL increased by 67% from 66 375 in 2010/11 to 111 068 in 2011/12, additional to carry over from previous financial years.

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

The focus of this priority is the effective investigation of reported crime within South Africa with a focus on detection and the court ready case docket rate.

Detection rate and court ready dockets for contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependant on police action

- As a means to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, two criteria are used, i.e. the detection rate (the ability to solve cases) and the court ready docket rate. Table 27 reflects the detection rate and court ready dockets achieved from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 regarding serious crime including contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.

- For ease of interpretation:
 - o 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.
 - o The *charges carried over* are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year where the investigation is still pending.
 - o 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).
 - o *Charges withdrawn* before court are charges which, for example, had been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision to be made, whereby a decision made was not to prosecute. Considerable reasons for this decision may be that:
 - the victim did not want to continue with the case,
 - there was no sufficient evidence to continue,
 - the suspect had acted in self-defense,
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that the crime is trivial in nature, or that
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that there are no prospects of a successful prosecution.
 - o Charges are *closed as unfounded* if it is established, during the course of the investigation, that a crime has not actually been committed. For example, a cellular phone was initially reported as stolen but was later recovered by the owner inside a cabinet in the house or a lawn-mower that had been reported stolen was later discovered that the complainant's brother took it from his house and forgot to remind the complainant about this arrangement.



- The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court (rtc) added to charges withdrawn before court (wbc) plus charges closed as unfounded (cau) divided by the total number of charges investigated. That is:

$$\text{Detection Rate} = \frac{\text{rtc} + \text{wbc} + \text{cau}}{\text{total number of charges investigated}}$$

- A court ready docket is a fully investigated case docket (whether it includes one or more charges) which can be utilised by the National Prosecuting Agency (NPA) for the prosecution of an offender. A declared fully investigated case docket suggests that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, DNA evidence, etc.) has been obtained. To determine the court ready rate, the total number of charges that are marked court ready on the CAS (Book Dockets out to Court) are divided by the total number of charges that are not yet finalised in Court.

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- From table 27 it is shown that the total number of charges reported decreased with 21 284 (-3,33%) compared to the 2010/11 financial year. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of sexual offences which comparatively recorded 7 984 (-12,06%) fewer charges. Cumulative marginal decreases were also noted in all the other crimes.
- The detection rate increased by 3,67% to 60,66%. Marginal increases were noted in all crimes, except for sexual offences which indicated a decrease of -8,06%.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 17,99% to 50,23%. The highest contributor to this increase was common robbery which recorded 25,30%. Only marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Property-related crime

- 1 642 (0,31%) more charges were reported to the police compared to the 2010/11 financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicle which increased by 7 384 (6,00%) more charges. Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle indicated a decrease of 5 407 (-8,38%) charges.
- The detection rate increased by 1,05% to 16,89%. There were marginal increases that were noted in all other crimes.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 24,37% to 55,43%. The biggest increases were in respect of burglaries at residential premises with 32,44%, burglaries at non-residential premises with 25,41% and theft out of/from motor vehicle with 23,69%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Crime dependent on police action

- 28 367 (12,24%) more charges were reported by the police in comparison with the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes which recorded 25 634 (17,01%) more charges.
- The detection rate increased by 0,98% to 99,51%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the biggest increase of 5,64% to 99,28%.
- The court ready docket rate increased by 13,17% to 41,58%. The biggest increases were in respect of drug-related crimes which increased by 17,74% and driving under the influence of alcohol which increased by 14,45%, but illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated a decrease of -2,71%.





Table 27: Detection rate and court ready cases for serious crime

STATISTICS: THE 20 MOST SERIOUS CRIME																		
NATIONAL - RSA: APRIL 2011 TO MARCH 2012																		
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12			
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																		
MURDER	15940	15609	-331	-2,08	29409	28237	-1172	-3,99	12575(26,84%)	12295(31,09%)	4,25%	28095	27984	-111	-0,40	8134(28,95%)	13164(47,04%)	18,09%
ATT MURDER	15493	14859	-634	-4,09	7505	6391	-1114	-14,84	10441(44,37%)	9860(48,10%)	3,73%	10980	10077	-903	-8,22	3841(34,98%)	4527(44,92%)	9,94%
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	101463	101203	-260	-0,26	34648	32975	-1673	-4,83	17678(15,74%)	30556(18,49%)	2,75%	21902	29141	7239	33,05	7627(34,82%)	11876(40,75%)	5,93%
COMMON ROBBERY	54883	52980	-1903	-3,47	7554	7388	-166	-2,20	22299(35,73%)	21510(37,38%)	1,65%	11461	10407	-1054	-9,20	3306(28,85%)	5635(54,15%)	25,30%
ASSAULT GBH	198602	192651	-5951	-3,00	23739	21134	-2605	-10,97	172264(76,78%)	168385(80,00%)	3,22%	62680	59717	-2963	-4,73	24319(38,80%)	35667(59,73%)	20,93%
COMMON ASSAULT	185891	181670	-4221	-2,27	26978	23982	-2996	-11,11	160667(74,80%)	159746(78,01%)	3,21%	34292	33230	-1062	-3,10	10959(31,96%)	17493(52,64%)	20,68%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	66196	58212	-7984	-12,06	16959	17109	150	0,88	49199(71,66%)	47223(63,60%)	-8,06%	49402	47835	-1567	-3,17	12357(25,01%)	21340(44,61%)	19,60%
TOTAL	638468	617184	-21284	-3,33	146792	137216	-9576	-6,52	445123(56,99%)	449575(60,66%)	3,67%	218812	218391	-421	-0,19	70543(32,24%)	109702(50,23%)	17,99%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																		
ARSON	6533	6418	-115	-1,76	1613	1485	-128	-7,94	3225(38,81%)	3305(41,09%)	2,28%	1256	1321	65	5,18	578(46,02%)	692(52,38%)	6,36%
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	125327	122221	-3106	-2,48	13268	12146	-1122	-8,46	66611(47,79%)	66076(49,21%)	1,42%	18429	17695	-734	-3,98	7143(38,76%)	8236(46,54%)	7,78%
TOTAL	131860	128639	-3221	-2,44	14881	13631	-1250	-8,40	69836(47,29%)	69381(48,75%)	1,46%	19685	19016	-669	-3,40	7721(39,22%)	8928(46,95%)	7,73%

CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff			
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES																		
BURGLARY – RESIDENCES	247630	245531	-2099	-0,85	33085	33630	545	1,65	53281(19,40%)	54225(20,25%)	0,85%	28992	26721	-2271	-7,83	8229(28,38%)	16253(60,82%)	32,44%
BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL	69082	70041	959	1,39	8856	9254	398	4,49	12565(16,30%)	13911(17,96%)	1,66%	7929	8108	179	2,26	2887(36,41%)	5012(61,82%)	25,41%
THEFT: MOTOR VEHICLE & MOTOR CYCLE	64504	59097	-5407	-8,38	32460	28787	-3673	-11,32	7883(7,97%)	8246(9,09%)	1,12%	8224	8148	-76	-0,92	2782(33,83%)	3141(38,55%)	4,72%
THEFT OUT OF/ FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	123091	130475	7384	6,00	9929	11393	1464	14,74	13672(10,41%)	15963(11,19%)	0,78%	5520	6041	521	9,44	1785(32,34%)	3385(56,03%)	23,69%
STOCK THEFT	30144	30949	805	2,67	7373	6135	-1238	-16,79	9273(24,27%)	9546(26,52%)	2,25%	4331	4092	-239	-5,52	1400(32,33%)	1648(40,27%)	7,94%
TOTAL	534451	536093	1642	0,31	91703	89199	-2504	-2,73	96674(15,84%)	101891(16,89%)	1,05%	54996	53110	-1886	-3,43	17083(31,06%)	29439(55,43%)	24,37%
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION OR DETECTION																		
ILLEGAL POSSESSION: FIREARMS & AMMUNITION	14472	14461	-11	-0,08	1022	861	-161	-15,75	14718(93,64%)	14763(99,28%)	5,64%	20990	20922	-68	-0,32	7601(36,21%)	7009(33,50%)	-2,71%
DRUG RELATED CRIME	150673	176307	25634	17,01	905	753	-152	-16,80	150202(99,24%)	176025(99,69%)	0,45%	50150	64387	14237	28,39	15227(30,36%)	30972(48,10%)	17,74%
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	66697	69441	2744	4,11	1171	925	-246	-21,01	66850(98,13%)	69454(99,06%)	0,93%	50369	64032	13663	27,13	11692(23,21%)	24117(37,66%)	14,45%
TOTAL	231842	260209	28367	12,24	3098	2539	-559	-18,04	231770(98,53%)	260242(99,51%)	0,98%	121509	149341	27832	22,91	34520(28,41%)	62098(41,58%)	13,17%



CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	10\11	11\12	% diff		
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																		
THEFT(OTHER)	368095	377432	9337	2,54	55890	53883	-2007	-3,59	131513(31,35%)	135034(31,89%)	0,54%	42098	38827	-3271	-7,77	12775(30,35%)	21476(55,31%)	24,96%
FRAUD	88388	88050	-338	-0,38	36158	39942	3784	10,47	39705(32,32%)	46587(36,65%)	4,33%	21999	23609	1610	7,32	5366(24,39%)	7926(33,57%)	9,18%
SHOPLIFTING	78383	71848	-6535	-8,34	581	388	-193	-33,22	78240(99,03%)	71645(99,73%)	0,70%	26547	16422	-10125	-38,14	7925(29,85%)	10310(62,78%)	32,93%
TOTAL	534866	537330	2464	0,46	92629	94213	1584	1,71	249458(40,57%)	253266(41,24%)	0,67%	90644	78858	-11786	-13,00	26066(28,76%)	39712(50,36%)	21,60%
TRIO CRIMES																		
ALL 20 SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																		
TRIO CRIMES: CAR JACKING / HOUSE ROBBERIES / BUSINESS ROBBERIES	42183	42192	9	0,02	22919	18817	-4102	-17,90	10900(16,02%)	12602(20,98%)	4,96%	12760	14808	2048	16,05	4815(37,74%)	8395(56,69%)	18,95%
TOTAL	42183	42192	9	0,02	22919	18817	-4102	-17,90	10900(16,02%)	12602(20,98%)	4,96%	12760	14808	2048	16,05	4815(37,74%)	8395(56,69%)	18,95%
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)	638468	617184	-21284	-3,33	146792	137216	-9576	-6,52	445123(56,99%)	449575(60,66%)	3,67%	218812	218391	-421	-0,19	70543(32,24%)	109702(50,23%)	17,99%
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against property)	131860	128639	-3221	-2,44	14881	13631	-1250	-8,40	69836(47,29%)	69381(48,75%)	1,46%	19685	19016	-669	-3,40	7721(39,22%)	8928(46,95%)	7,73%
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES	534451	536093	1642	0,31	91703	89199	-2504	-2,73	96674(15,84%)	101891(16,89%)	1,05%	54996	53110	-1886	-3,43	17083(31,06%)	29439(55,43%)	24,37%
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION	231842	260209	28367	12,24	3098	2539	-559	-18,04	231770(98,53%)	260242(99,51%)	0,98%	121509	149341	27832	22,91	34520(28,41%)	62098(41,58%)	13,17%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	534866	537330	2464	0,46	92629	94213	1584	1,71	249458(40,57%)	253266(41,24%)	0,67%	90644	78858	-11786	-13,00	26066(28,76%)	39712(50,36%)	21,60%
TOTAL	2071487	2079455	7968	0,38	349103	336798	-12305	-3,52	1092861(51,84%)	1134355(53,41%)	1,57%	505646	518716	13070	2,58	155933(30,84%)	249879(48,17%)	17,33%

Conviction rate for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependant on police action

- The calculation of a conviction rate is determined by the total number of charges in which the accused were found guilty, divided by the total number of charges in which the accused were found guilty and the total number of charges where the accused were found not guilty. That is:

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{found guilty}}{\text{found guilty} + \text{not found guilty}}$$

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- The conviction rate increased by 0.29% to 78.99%. The biggest increase was in respect of robbery with aggravated circumstances which increased by 4.00%.

Property-related crime

- The conviction rate decreased by -13.83% to 84.66%. The biggest decreases were in respect of theft of motor vehicle or motor cycle which decreased by -23.11% and stock theft which decreased by -18.26%. Marginal decreases were noted in all other crimes.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

- The conviction rate increased by 0.47% to 90.22%. The biggest increase was in respect of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition which increased by 1.30%. Driving under the influence of alcohol indicated a marginal decrease of -0.08%.

Table 28 reflects the conviction rate from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 in respect of contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

Table 28: Conviction rate for serious crime

Conviction Rate: 20 Most Serious Crime			
Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	DIFF
<i>Contact crimes (Crime against the person)</i>			
Murder	4 350 (71,55%)	4 583 (72,67%)	1,12%
Att Murder	1 782 (67,47%)	1 812 (69,19%)	1,72%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	2 981 (67,31%)	5 170 (71,31%)	4,00%
Common robbery	3 435 (72,70%)	3 459 (74,85%)	2,65%
Assault GBH	30 413 (80,33%)	28 450 (80,43%)	0,10%
Common assault	30 672 (87,68%)	28 722 (87,94%)	0,26%
Sexual offences	6 224 (57,92%)	6 685 (60,62%)	2,70%
Total	79 857 (78,70%)	78 881 (78,99%)	0,29%



Conviction Rate: 20 Most Serious Crime			
Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	DIFF
<i>Contact related crimes</i>			
Arson	292 (97,67%)	294 (74,88%)	-22,79%
Malicious damage to property	9 336 (98,54%)	8 823 (83,85%)	-14,69%
Total	9 628 (65,40%)	9 117 (83,53%)	18,13%
<i>Property related crimes</i>			
Burglary - residences	12 898 (98,83%)	12 401 (86,10%)	-12,73%
Burglary - non residential	3 519 (98,78%)	3 583 (85,44%)	-13,34%
Theft: Motor vehicle & motor cycle	1 356 (97,69%)	1 505 (74,58%)	-23,11%
Theft out of / from motor vehicle	2 411 (98,75%)	2 770 (85,05%)	-13,70%
Stock theft	1 837 (98,40%)	1 533 (80,14%)	-18,26%
Total	22 021(98,49%)	21 792 (84,66%)	-13,83%
<i>Crimes heavily dependent on police action or detection</i>			
Illegal possession: Firearms & ammunition	4 060 (76,06%)	4 410 (77,36%)	1,30%
Drug related crime	85 559 (97,43%)	96 927 (97,63%)	0,20%
Driving under influence of alcohol	24 392 (95,76%)	13 078 (95,68%)	-0,08%
Total	114 011 (89,75%)	114 415 (90,22%)	0,47%
<i>Other serious crime</i>			
Theft (other)	24 465 (98,91%)	25 118 (87,94%)	-10,97%
Fraud	15 524 (99,52%)	14 510 (94,70%)	-4,82%
Shoplifting	47 153 (99,82%)	43 747 (98,00%)	-1,82%
Total	87 142 (99,42%)	83 375 (93,55%)	-5,87%
<i>Trio crimes</i>			
Trio Crimes: Car Jacking / House Robberies / Business Robberies	1 826 (97,43%)	2 150 (70,05%)	-27,38%
Total	1 826 (97,43%)	2 150 (70,05%)	-27,38%
<i>All 20 serious crimes combined</i>			
Contact crimes (Crime against the person)	79 857 (78,70%)	78 881 (78,99%)	0,29%
Contact crimes (Crime against property)	9 628 (65,40%)	9 117 (83,53%)	18,13%
Property related crimes	22 021 (98,49%)	21 792 (84,66%)	-13,83%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action or detection	11 4011 (89,75%)	11 4415 (90,22%)	0,47%
Other serious crime	87 142 (99,42%)	83 375 (93,55%)	-5,87%
Total	312 659 (86,35%)	307 580 (86,19%)	-0,16%

Detection rate and court ready dockets: crimes against women and children

Crimes against persons younger than 18 years: Children

- Figures pertaining to some contact crimes against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment are provided in table 29. The table indicates that during the reporting period, 45.2% of all reported sexual offences, 12.7% of all reported common assault and 15.6% of all reported assault GBH. were committed against children. A further 23.9% and 25.8% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against children.
- From table 29 it is also illustrated that the total number of charges reported decreased by 3 537 (-6.52%) in comparison with the 2011/12 financial year. Murder indicated a decrease of -12.47% and sexual offences with -8.06%.
- The detection rate decreased by -7.71% (from 77.42% to 69.71%). Murder indicated a decrease of -13.14%, assault GBH by -12.71%, assault common by -9.79% and attempted murder by -9.17%.
- The court ready docket rate increased for all crimes against children under the age of 18 years, by 29.61% to 51.27%. The biggest increases were in respect of attempted murder which increased by 36.96% and sexual offences which increased by 31.68%.

On overall, the set annual target on the detection rate in relation to crime against persons below the age of 18 has been reached.

Crimes against persons older than 18 years: Women

- Table 29 indicates that during 2011/12, 54.8% of all reported sexual offences, 87.3% of all reported common assault and 84.4% of all reported assault GBH were committed against women. A further 76.1% and 74.2% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against women.
- The total number of charges reported decreased by 11 305 (-5.89%) in comparison with the 2011/2012 financial year. Attempted murder indicated a decrease of -14.99%, sexual offences decreased by -12.62% and murder by -11.87%.
- The detection rate increased by 4.56% to 75.76%. Assault GBH indicated the highest increase of 9.72%. Although the detection rate indicated an increase, a decrease of -9.39% in attempted murder and -6.18% in murder were noted.
- The court ready docket rate increased for all crimes against women, 18 years and older, by 18.74% to 53.59%. The biggest increases were in respect of attempted murder which increased by 26.79% and sexual offences which increased by 28.80%.

This picture indicates that the set annual target on the detection rate in relation to crime against persons above 18 has been reached.



Table 29: Detection rate and court ready dockets for crimes against women and children

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN - 1 APRIL 2011 TO 31 MARCH 2012																		
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS COURT READY					
	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	DIFF	% diff	10\11	11\12	% diff			
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN UNDER AGE OF 18 YEARS																		
MURDER	906	793	-113	-12,47	1033	1127	94	9,10	986(50,85%)	724(37,71%)	-13,14%	2259	1845	-414	-18,33	533(23,59%)	869(47,10%)	23,51%
ATT MURDER	786	758	-28	-3,56	434	309	-125	-28,80	783(64,18%)	587(55,01%)	-9,17%	1293	717	-576	-44,55	229(17,71%)	392(54,67%)	36,96%
ASSAULT COMMON	13387	12645	-742	-5,54	2436	2200	-236	-9,69	13937(88,08%)	11622(78,29%)	-9,79%	3238	2974	-264	-8,15	1182(36,50%)	1591(53,50%)	17,00%
ASSAULT GBH	11018	10630	-388	-3,52	1594	1571	-23	-1,44	11598(91,96%)	9669(79,25%)	-12,71%	4792	4542	-250	-5,22	1936(40,40%)	2543(55,99%)	15,59%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	28128	25862	-2266	-8,06	8313	8924	611	7,35	25368(69,61%)	22584(64,92%)	-4,69%	46351	25849	-20502	-44,23	8669(18,70%)	13023(50,38%)	31,68%
TOTAL	54225	50688	-3537	-6,52	13810	14131	321	2,32	52672(77,42%)	45186(69,71%)	-7,71%	57933	35927	-22006	-37,99	12549(21,66%)	18418(51,27%)	29,61%
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER																		
MURDER	2594	2286	-308	-11,87	3622	3784	162	4,47	2407(38,72%)	1975(32,54%)	-6,18%	4625	3987	-638	-13,79	1234(26,68%)	1889(47,38%)	20,70%
ATT MURDER	2842	2416	-426	-14,99	1610	1164	-446	-27,70	2688(60,38%)	1826(51,01%)	-9,37%	2860	1934	-926	-32,38	800(27,97%)	1059(54,76%)	26,79%
ASSAULT COMMON	89956	87191	-2765	-3,07	10444	8761	-1683	-16,11	76423(76,12%)	78792(82,12%)	6,00%	20540	18632	-1908	-9,29	7760(37,78%)	10197(54,73%)	16,95%
ASSAULT GBH	60630	57345	-3285	-5,42	6047	5715	-332	-5,49	4847(72,70%)	51973(82,42%)	9,72%	20573	19354	-1219	-5,93	9254(44,98%)	11433(59,07%)	14,09%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	35820	31299	-4521	-12,62	10362	9727	-635	-6,13	29451(63,77%)	24304(59,24%)	-4,53%	28662	24287	-4375	-15,26	7874(27,47%)	11967(49,27%)	21,80%
TOTAL	191842	180337	-11305	-5,89	32085	29151	-2934	-9,14	159440(71,20%)	158870(75,76%)	4,56%	77260	68194	-9066	-11,73	26922(34,85%)	36545(53,59%)	18,74%

Conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Table 30 reflects the conviction rate pertaining to crimes against women and children for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

Table 30: Conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Crime Category	% Conviction Rate		
	10\11	11\12	Diff
<i>Crimes against children (under 18 years)</i>			
Murder	Not Available	312 (84,10%)	84,10%
Attempted murder	Not Available	130 (74,18%)	74,18%
Assault GBH	Not Available	1 833 (86,70%)	86,70%
Common assault	Not Available	2 296 (91,84%)	91,84%
Sexual offences	Not Available	3 404 (60,79%)	60,79%
Total	Not Available	7 975 (79,52%)	79,52%
<i>Crimes against women (over 18 years)</i>			
Murder	Not Available	928 (85,04%)	85,04%
Attempted murder	Not Available	513 (79,57%)	79,57%
Assault GBH	Not Available	10 444 (83,98%)	83,98%
Common assault	Not Available	15 463 (88,79%)	88,79%
Sexual offences	Not Available	3 152 (61,88%)	61,88%
Total	Not Available	30 500 (79,85%)	79,85%

- From the above table it is evident that common assault indicates the highest conviction rate for both women and children, namely 88,79% and 91,84%, respectively. The lowest conviction rate was in respect of sexual offences, i.e. 60,79% in the case of children and 61,88% in the case of women.

Capacitating the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units (FCS)

- The FCS has been re-established in all 176 SAPS clusters. The number of FCS detectives increased by 291, from 1 864 in 2010/11 to 2 155 in 2011/12. 1 276 vehicles have been allocated to the FCS environment.
- From April 2011 to March 2012, the FCS Units have secured over 363 life sentences, with a conviction rate of 73% for crimes against women above 18 years old and 70,04% for crimes against children under 18 years old.
- Members of the FCS units were trained at the Hammanskraal Detective Academy in the following pieces of legislation and policies:
 - o Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007)
 - o SAPS National Instruction 3/2008 – Sexual Offences



- o Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005)
- o Children's Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 41 of 2007)
- o SAPS National Instruction 3/2008 – Care and Protection of Children
- o Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008)
- o SAPS National Instruction 2/2008 – Children in conflict with the law



Stock theft

- Since 2008, a total of 82 Stock Theft Units were established. Members of the Stock Theft Unit were trained in the following stock theft courses:
 - o Investigation of stock theft-related matters
 - o Supportive legislation to the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No. 57 of 1959)
 - o Policy and directives pertaining to the investigation of stock theft-related matters

The table below provides an overview of the type of livestock that were stolen and recovered during 2011/12.

TYPE	STOLEN	RECOVERED
Cattle	48 462	19 280
Sheep	69 894	15 915
Goats	31 084	8 306
Horses/donkeys	1 735	586
Pigs	1 542	301
Ostriches	71	28
Value of stolen livestock		R531 932 100
Value of recovered livestock		R189 415 900
Total Loss in monetary value		R342 516 200

Joint cross-border stock theft operations successes:

- Stock Theft Units in Maluti, Kokstad and Himeville and their counterparts in Lesotho conducted a joint Cross Border Stock Theft operation whereby 35 head of cattle to the value of R180 000 and 2 horses to the value of R6 000-00 were recovered.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Modimolle and their counterparts in Botswana conducted a joint follow-up in Botswana whereby 48 head of cattle, stolen in RSA, were recovered. Two people were arrested in Botswana and the livestock were handed to the rightful owner by the State Veterinarian. The case is pending in Botswana.
- A joint operation was conducted between the Stock Theft Unit in Bergville and their counterparts from Lesotho in Mokhotlong and Thabatseska district in Lesotho whereby 25 head of cattle were recovered. No arrests were made. Livestock were kept at Mapholong Police Pound.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Piet Retief with their counterparts from Swaziland conducted a joint investigation in the RSA whereby 38 goats were recovered and handed back to the lawful owner from Swaziland. No arrests were made.
- The Stock Theft Unit Bergville, Estcourt and Airwing in conjunction with their counterparts from Lesotho, conducted a joint stock theft operation in the RSA where a total number of 827 sheep, 106 goats and 3 horses were recovered, positively identified by the lawful owners from Lesotho and handed to their rightful owner. 3 RSA citizens were arrested. Case is still pending in court.
- The Stock Theft Unit in Piet Retief and their counterpart in Swaziland conducted a joint follow-up in Swaziland after obtaining intelligence. A total number of 6 head of cattle and 4 goats were recovered and 2 Swaziland citizens were arrested. The recovered livestock were impounded in Swaziland. Case is still pending in court.
- Stock Theft Unit KwaZulu-Natal, together with their counterparts in Lesotho, conducted a joint operation whereby a total of 64 head of cattle were recovered in Lesotho. No arrests were made and livestock were loaded back to the RSA and handed over to the rightful owners.



Command and control in the detective environment

- The detective capacity as at 31 March 2012 was 23 701.
- Stations not achieving their targets are identified and interventions are conducted to assist such stations. Interventions at 206 stations throughout the country were conducted.
- Detective Court Case Officers (DCCO) were placed at selected courts where large volumes of cases are handled. Their main function is to screen new court cases for completeness, to ensure that dockets are brought to courts at least two days before the court date and to ensure that investigating officers speedily comply with instructions of public prosecutors. A total of 139 DCCO's were placed at 109 courts in all provinces.
- Detective Service Centres (DSC) were introduced at the larger stations for the following reasons:
 - o To have trained detectives available, on duty, 24/7, at police stations
 - o To immediately attend to newly reported cases and conduct preliminary investigations
 - o To immediately visit and attend to crime scenes
 - o To trace and arrest known suspects in newly reported cases
 - o To obtain witness statements
 - o To provide immediate services to victims of crime

Redeployment of detectives

- A project was initiated to identify experienced detectives who had left the detective service environment as a result of transfers and promotions. A total of 479 detectives have thus far been redeployed back to the environment. This has served as a means of capacitating the detective service with experienced personnel.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

Organised crime

- The Organised Crime Investigation Units (OCIU) within the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), are responsible for the prevention of a cross-sector of organised crime related activities ranging from 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; crimes against the state; and related crime. To address the threat of serious organised crime, the OCIU's conducted project driven investigation against 88 criminal groups, consisting of a total of 631 targets. 46 of these projects were successfully terminated culminating in the arrest of 165 suspects.
- During Adhoc investigations a total of 3 415 arrests were made and 876 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as the hijacking of cars and trucks, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, ATM bombings, house - and business robberies, for a cross-sector of organised crime related activities.

Drug-related crimes

- Illicit drugs such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and crystal meth (Tik-Tik) remains the most pervasive drugs in South Africa. During the investigation of organised crime cases 17 438,665kg cannabis, 21,573kg cocaine, 38,707kg crack cocaine, 1 632 472 mandrax tablets, 2 381 ecstasy tablets, 198kg heroin, 0,071kg nyaope, 62,881kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), and 1,818kg CAT were confiscated. 481 arrests were made in relation to these drug seizures. It should be noted that these confiscations are additional to those that are reported under Programme 2: Visible Policing.
- During the reporting period 16 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, culminating in the arrests of 30 suspects, compared to 32 laboratories that were dismantled in 2010/11.

Precious metals and diamonds

- During the reporting period, 314 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals compared to 653 arrests in 2010/11.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focussed primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 220 suspects and securing 46 convictions for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals, compared to 123 arrests and 27 convictions in 2010/11.

Cross-border crime operations

- The SAPS is at the forefront of regional policing. Most of the serious organised crime related activities committed in SA is transnational in dimension, and often transcends to the rest of the SADC region. Therefore, our operational strategies direct us to work in close collaboration with our counterparts in the SADC region. The SAPS plays a pivotal role in the regional policing initiatives undertaken by SARPCCO.
- Various cross-border operations were conducted during which 303 vehicles were impounded, 46 firearms were seized, and 174 suspects were arrested for various crimes (including illegal immigrants). 139kg cannabis was seized during these operations. Various SAPS operational environments were involved in these operations which include Visible Policing, Detective Services, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI.

Endangered species

- The DPCI in the Western Cape seized abalone amounting to the value of R28 million in seven separate police operations.
- Rhino poaching has been declared an operational priority. A national task team was established at the DPCI to specifically address the scourge. In order to address the illicit market for rhino horns, South Africa is engaging certain countries in South East Asia to enhance our law enforcement cooperation.

Based on intelligence received in relation to a suspect who was involved in a possible purchase of a rhino horn in the White River area, the DPCI initiated an investigation that initially led to the seizure of 4 rhino horns, R60 600.00 notes and a weighing scale in the suspect's vehicle. Further searches conducted at the suspect's premises culminated in the seizure of:

- Two large trunks containing R5 069 800.00,
- A bank automated money counter used by banks to count large sums of money, and
- Two new silencers, one for 375 magnum rifle and 458 rifles.

The suspect was swiftly arrested in Middelburg, Mpumalanga with a Range Rover 4.2 sport as well as R3 280 800.00. There was also trace evidence in some of the bags that contained DNA of white rhino.



Charges relating to commercial crime

- Serious and priority commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery and uttering, theft (such as the theft of trust funds), that is of such an extent or complexity that it requires the services of a chartered accountant during investigation, and contraventions of certain statutes (including statutes relating to inter alia, companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short term insurance, the counterfeiting of local and foreign currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption, and computer-related/cyber crime).
- A total of 14 406 charges were brought forward to 2011/12 and 45 743 new charges were reported. The detection rate decreased from 68,4% in 2010/11 to 65,2% in 2011/12. That is, in 2011/12, 35 307 charges were referred to court for the first time, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded. 50.0% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges were achieved in 2011/12. The average monthly court ready case dockets was 3 732 and the average monthly cases not yet completed in court was 7 460.
- Operation Clean Audit is aimed at the investigation of commercial crime at local government level. Since October 2009, dedicated capacity exists in provinces to investigate and combat corruption and related offences such as fraud, theft & statutory fraud within local government. During 2011/12 a total of 76 new cases were received for investigation, 26 public officials and 26 members of the public were arrested and charged for various charges of fraud, corruption and theft. Since the start of the project a total of 163 persons (82 public officials and 81 members of the public) have been convicted on charges of fraud, theft, corruption and other statutory offences such as contravention of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 and the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.

Between 31 December 2011 and 3 January 2012, a well-organised syndicate of cyber criminals dealt the Post Bank a significant blow when a large number of fraudulent transfers were made electronically to more than a 100 beneficiary accounts used by the syndicate. An amount totalling almost R43 million were stolen from Post Bank over this period. The syndicate, with inside help from a Post Bank employee, managed to gain access to the Post Bank computer system to transfer the monies. Thereafter, operating in various provinces, syndicate members made thousands of ATM withdrawals at different ATM's, withdrawing a total of almost R31 million. Following extensive investigation by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, the Post Bank employee who colluded with the syndicate was arrested during February 2012. He was convicted on numerous charges of fraud and certain statutory offences relating to computer crime, and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Another syndicate member was arrested and charged. He was also found guilty and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. A third member of the syndicate was arrested on 12 February 2012. He was later convicted and also sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The Hawks have arrested yet a fourth syndicate member, who is suspected to have been the mastermind behind the fraud scheme. The case against this syndicate member is pending. A process to restrain and seize the assets of the accused is in an advanced stage.

Table 31 summarises the achievements on the investigation of commercial crime cases investigated by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. It illustrates that the number of reported cases decreased by 38% from 28 720 in 2010/11 to 17 701 in 2011/12. Fraud with counterfeit bank cards has continued to rise (from 2 906 cases in 2009/10 to 4 059 cases in 2010/11 and 5 322 cases in 2011/12). The number of charges on which convictions were obtained, increased by 3.4% (26 475 during 2010/11 and 27 379 during 2011/12).

Table 31: Commercial Crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values

Breakdown per type of crime: Number of Cases Received, Arrests, Convictions and Values												
1 Crime description	2 Cases received				3 Arrests/ First Appearances				4 Convictions			
	2.1 Number	2.2 Value (R)		3.1 Number		3.2 Value (R)		4.1 Number		4.2 Value (R)		
		2.2.1 Actual ¹⁸	2.2.2 Potential ¹⁹	3.1.1 SA Citizen	3.1.2 Non Citizen	3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential	4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Internet Fraud	610	59,489,984	88,900	39	3	10,424,599	9,500,000	22	170	22	4,419,679	0
Fraud with Counterfeit Credit Cards	791	41,877,225	14,816	198	14	5,743,818	200,000	126	1,259	88	15,874,449	49,790
Fraud with Stolen Credit Cards	164	3,932,862	0	30	4	1,149,323	23,347	119	121	40	17,984,306	0
Fraud with Other Cards	4,531	102,125,736	113,043	157	10	939,427	8,000	70	325	64	1,044,327	0
Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	17	1,741,423	24,000	17	1	750,800	450,800	7	7	11	321,000	42,300
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	30	30,500,977	5,400	24	1	1,264,200	5,400	3	4	3	20,400	0
Fraud with Stolen Cheques	361	31,528,927	1,656,719	68	2	15,509,162	160,180	48	139	49	14,769,031	23,500
Fraud with Cloned Cheques	147	21,403,227	207,750	29	0	4,549,977	120,000	25	27	27	1,661,892	0
419 Scams (Advance Fee Fraud)	315	230,881,647	134,910	21	14	941,130	0	15	82	15	10,828,632	0
Black dollar Fraud Scams	26	2,897,450	330,000	10	16	590,950	0	15	15	15	2,574,128	0
Kite flying	3	389,488	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	2	10,329,845	0
Other Fraud	7,466	87,691,710,170	3,518,489,476	4,774	81	1,221,338,197	87,986,447	3,461	10,398	3,582	1,109,663,542	38,720,775
Theft	733	3,516,117,882	9,763,150	320	7	178,249,667	9,391,000	246	5,445	191	117,629,502	120,000
Forgery and Uttering	172	158,623,495	300,243	51	4	22,236,319	0	25	493	27	5,453,776	10,280

¹⁸ An actual loss is where a victim has parted with the goods and the payment was fraudulent. The victim suffered an actual loss.

¹⁹ A potential loss is, for example, where a buyer deposits a cheque before the goods that were purchased, were delivered.



Breakdown per type of crime: Number of Cases Received, Arrests, Convictions and Values													
1 Crime description	2 Cases received				3 Arrests/ First Appearances				4 Convictions				
	2.1 Number	2.2 Value (R)		2.2.2 Potential		3.1 Number		3.2 Value (R)		4.1 Number			4.2 Value (R)
	2.2.1 Actual	2.2.2 Potential	3.1.1 SA Citizen	3.1.2 Non Citizen	3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential	4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential		
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	88	244,955,210	25,000	54	2	25,786,045	625,000	14	23	11	10,000		
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	10	23,293,896	0	12	0	125,932,478	0	6	8	4	0		
Exchange Control Act	8	5,289,000	43,080	1	0	0	43,080	0	0	0	0		
Insolvency Act, 1936	9	20,357,961	0	1	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0		
Companies Act, 1973	42	162,326,480	0	1	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	0		
Close Corporation Act, 1984	4	2,000	0	9	0	5,851,445	0	0	0	0	0		
Usury Act, 1968 & National Credit Act, 2005	16	1	0	11	2	5,900	0	7	778	7	0		
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	2	70,000	0	2	0	70,000	0	0	0	0	0		
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	308	23,822,925	332,900	162	126	7,465,973	21,147,300	111	3,727	119	82,250		
Other crime	2,233	720,702,673	33,173,865	1,190	879	159,577,914	32,748,361	1,291	4,336	1,339	7,760,775		
TOTAL	18,088	93,094,040,639	3,564,703,252	7,181	1,166	1,788,487,324	162,408,915	5,613	27,379	5,616	46,819,670		

NOTE: NOT ALL THE CASES IN COLUMN 2.1 (CASES RECEIVED) HAVE BEEN FINALISED. THE FIGURES IN COLUMNS 3.1.1 AND 3.1.2 (ARRESTS/ FIRST APPEARANCES) AND COLUMNS 4.1.1 TO 4.1.3 (CONVICTIONS) CAN THEREFORE NOT BE COMPARED WITH COLUMN 2.1

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

- Compared to previous years, the performance of the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management environment increased significantly from 63% in 2009/10 to 81% and 94% in 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively, which is directly attributed to the procurement and optimal utilisation of specialised equipment as well as the development and deployment of crime scene experts.
- During the 2011/12 financial year, the CRC received 1 211 598 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or confirmation. Of these enquiries received, 1 137 423 (93,88%) previous conviction reports were generated within 20 days of the receipt of the SAPS 76. Of the 1 211 598 enquiries received, 576 569 (47,59%) were first offenders which had no previous convictions recorded against them.
- During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 1 018 829 commercial searches (no-criminal related enquiries) for processing. These enquiries are requested in order to determine whether or not individuals, who are applying for, amongst others, firearm licenses, professional driver's permits, and deployment applications etc, have any previous convictions recorded against them. Of these 1 018 829 commercial searches, 224 401 firearm license application enquiries were processed, of which 218 614 firearm applications were scanned (including enquiries carried over from previous financial years).

The implementation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, 2010 (Act no. 6 of 2010)

- A significant advancement towards the implementation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, Act No.6 of 2010 was ensured in 2011/12 where collaboration with other organs of State, such as the Department of Home Affairs and Correctional Services was made. As a result, a considerable progress was made in respect of the purification of the Wanted Person database. Below is an overview of the processing of documents relating to wanted person sought:

o	Number of persons circulated on the wanted persons system	:	79 336
o	Number of persons cancelled on the wanted persons system	:	57 228
o	Total wanted persons as on 31 March 2012	:	208 597
- The CRC established additional service points to enhance service delivery and support stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. The result thereof is that Crime Scene experts report to crime scenes quicker in order to secure possible evidence left at the scene. These include Ixopo and Jozini in KwaZulu-Natal, Lehurutshe in North West, Kakamas in Northern Cape and Swellendam in the Western Cape.

Table 32 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres in the 2011/12 financial year.

**Table 32: Performance of the crime scene laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres**

	2010/2011	2011/2012	% increase/ decrease
Electronic Palm prints	5 531	7 956	+ 44%
AFIS Fingerprint identifications	11 294	19 211	+83%
Manual Fingerprint identifications	1 076	958	- 11%
Manual Palms prints	473	507	+7%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	99 108	122 655	+24%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	23 649	28 081	+19
Positive Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	9 859 (41, 7%)	13 071	+33%
Shoe-print Investigations	201	329	+64%
Positive Shoe-print Investigations	186 (92, 5%)	303	+63%
Objects Etched	1 621	1 158	-29%
Objects Etched (Positive)	727 (44, 8%)	477	-34%

Investigative Psychology Unit

The Investigative Psychology Unit (IPU) has continued playing a critical role in the linking of the suspects to specific cases and ensuring the arrests, sentencing and convictions related to various cases.

During the period under review, the unit has played a significant role in the following cases:

o **Durban Axe Murder:**

DNA linked the Durban Axe serial murderer to some of his previous crime scenes. The suspect is currently awaiting trial.

o **Vredendal Serial Murderer:**

The suspect was previously convicted for rape – murder in 1988 and sentenced. He committed a further rape – murder in November 2011. The suspect was subsequently linked by DNA. When interviewed by the Investigative Psychology Unit, the suspect confessed to the recent murder and is currently awaiting trial.

o **Springs Serial Murderer: Lucky Shezi**

The suspect is accused of 3 murder cases and 2 rape cases linked by DNA. The suspect is awaiting trial.

o **Westonaria Serial Rapist:**

The suspect was on bail waiting for an appeal on a rape case. During this time in 2009 he committed 13 rapes. The IPU assisted the Investing Officer with investigation and advised on the way forward in line with best practices for serial rape investigations. The DNA was conducted and DNA database linked the investigators to other rape cases. The suspect was arrested and pleaded guilty to all charges. The sentencing is still pending.

o **Muldersdrift Serial Rapist:**

The suspect had been linked through the DNA database to the rape of a 10 year old girl. He has been found guilty on 6 counts of rape, 2 counts of theft and 3 counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances. He has been sentenced to 2 life sentences (+95 years in total) and convicted on the 6th of June 2011.

o **Khayelitsha Serial Rapist:**

The suspect has been linked to 21 rapes of minor children and murder of 1 child. He was arrested in September 2011 and has been conclusively linked by DNA to 10 of the cases to date. He is awaiting trial.

o **Hillbrow Serial Rapist:**

At the beginning of the investigation the suspect was linked to only 12 cases. The suspect was linked to more other cases through DNA. He is currently awaiting trial.





Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory

Throughout the 2011/12 financial year, Forensic Science Laboratory received 320 729 entries for analysis. A total of 323 388 entries were analysed including entries from previous financial years, of which 248 202 (77%) were analysed within 28 working days from the total amount finalised. Table 33 depicts a summary of entries received and the analysis thereof.

Table 33: Summary of entries received and analysis

Sections	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed	Entries analysed within 28 working days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools as well as etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	128 396	123 917	122 872 (99,16%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, for example body-fluids, hair and human issues with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison.	84 331	88 632	65 287 (73,66%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, for example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	62 230	63 065	25 935 (41,12%)
Questioned Documents Analysis of questioned documents, for example, handwriting, type writing, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	41 417	43 182	31 358 (72,62%)
Scientific Analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, for example, plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer.	4 355	4 592	2 769 (60,30%)

Dealing with the backlog at Forensic Science laboratory

- Following the 66% reduction in backlogs recorded in Forensic Services in the 2010/11 financial year, increased commitment and effort resulted in a further 30% reduction in 2011/12 despite the 67% escalation in the workload, which increased from 66 375 in 2010/11 to 111 068 in 2011/12, as a result of the decision to process all exhibits from date of receipt until completion of analysis, as opposed to analysis from date the case is assigned to an analyst to completion.

Victim Identification Centre

- During the 2011/12 financial year, the Section: Victim Identification Centre (VIC) was introduced to perform ante mortem and post mortem services in order to assist with the identification of unknown bodies/recovery of remains of victims on disaster/ crime scenes. Their services include amongst others, the facilitation of the Anthropological and Forensic Entomology activities.

The Section: Victim Identification Centre has, during the period under review, attended to the following prominent cases:

- o **Tzaneen** – 14 passengers died when two planes collided in mountains near Tzaneen. 13 of the 14 Victims were identified by means of DNA.
- o **Hekpoort**– a badly burnt body was found near Hekpoort and was identified by means of DNA.
- o **Silverton** – skeletal remains of three persons (one adult and two children) were found in a field near Silverton. DNA evidence indicated that it was a mother and her two children [Zimbabwean residence].
- o **Magaliesberg** – A burnt body was found in the field near Magaliesberg and was identified by means of DNA.
- o **Cullinan** - A charred body of an unknown person was found in a burnt-out motor vehicle in the field. The DNA has identified the victim as a Tshwane Metro Police officer that went missing.
- o **Belfast** - 17 people were killed when a mini-bus (from Mozambique) and a truck collided and both vehicles caught fire. DNA profiles were obtained from all the victims and 16 victims were identified and the Mozambican government is still trying to locate the family of the only one unidentified victim [reference samples].
- o **Frankfort** - 22 people killed when a mini-bus and motor vehicle collided between Tweeling and Frankfort. Charred remains of all 22 victims were identified by means of DNA.
- o **Bramley** - A body of an unknown person killed [“neck-laced”] found in an open field. The DNA profile was obtained and the reference samples are still awaited and the VIC is currently busy with 3D facial reconstruction.
- o **Temba** – The remains of an unknown person were found at a house in Temba. The victim was identified through the DNA (missing police woman).

Transversal Matters

The following are the accomplishments of the Division: Forensic Services in pursuit of the improvement in service delivery.

- The Division has amongst others revised the organisational structure in order to capacitate the Forensic Services to be responsive to the demands and expectation of the Criminal Law [Forensic Procedure] Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No.6 of 2010) and prepare for the implementation of the DNA Bill and to further enhance service delivery commitments in support to the investigation of crime.



- The following highlight the service delivery improvements embarked upon during the 2011/2012 financial year:
 - o The elevation of the Section: Quality Management to a component level from which the Nodal Support Centres are to be established in order to enhance service delivery in the respective Forensic Services environments. The Component: Quality Management will focus on the prioritisation of the accreditation of the Forensic Science Laboratory. The component has, amongst others, conducted numerous study tours to capture the best practices from the developed countries.
 - o The management of the Forensic Services has undertaken to address corrupt practices within the Division as a matter of urgency. Apart from institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings in respect of reported cases, the division had, with collaboration from the DPCI, proactively commenced with the facilitation of Lifestyle Audits within the Chemistry environment.
 - o During the period under review, the division has implemented several internal initiatives in order to ensure the realisation of Forensic Awareness.
 - o As a result of the revision of the structure, the Division has established a process to curb unnecessary procurement of equipments/instrumentation. This process entails the establishment of Expert Forums and Technical Capacity to deal with the determination and consideration of suitable equipments/instrumentation critical and relevant for procurement and use in the various environments. The Expert Forum and Technical Capacity are also responsible for ensuring the environment is capacitated with sustainable technologies.
 - o The Forensic Science Laboratory has put measures in place to ensure the following:
 - Eradication of backlog in the respective disciplines
 - Kick-started the implementation process for Crime Index (CI)
 - Improvement of the turn-around time for casework
- The Criminal Record Centre has also recorded success in respect of the following matters:
 - o The successful establishment of the Database for foreign nationals
 - o Securing the collaboration with the Department of Home Affairs with regard to conducting comparative searches between SAPS and the Department of Home Affairs database.
- A Help Desk was established to ensure prompt service to other government departments in the issuing of police clearances.
- Successful review of the long-term contract with IDECO Group Limited for processing non-criminal fingerprints for pre-employment purposes, resulted in the reduction of the life-span of the contract from 15 years down to five years. The contract will eventually become self-funding and generate revenue for the State. The government departments (without exception) will, as a result, be serviced by SAPS at no cost.
- Amongst other observable crime trends from the Integrated Ballistics Information System [IBIS] are the intelligence leads or links of rhino poaching to the firearms belonging to South African National Parks (SANPARK). The SAPS is currently in the process of getting all SANPARK's firearms test-fired, to address the surge in rhino killings.

2.2.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

Purpose

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

Strategic Objectives

Contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analyzing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management



Performance Indicators and targets

Table 33: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Number of network operations resulting from intelligence files.	24 368	24 384	26 805	A total of 49 019 network operations were conducted in 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Number of crime intelligence products relating to:	234 231	317 976	253 782	Operational analysis reports = 353 628. Profiles = 110 033. Intelligence analysis reports = 137 228. Communication analysis reports = 15 388. Communication interception analysis reports = 8 299. Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports = 82 680. Strategic analysis reports = 281 904.	Target achieved.
<u>Operational analysis reports</u> (profiles, intelligence analysis reports, communication analysis reports, communication interception analysis reports and station and cluster crime threat analysis reports).				Statistical reports (reports explaining the category of crimes and explain why it increase or decrease) = 281 886. Research reports (descriptive and explanatory reports based on crime statistics and research in an attempt to explain crime phenomena) = 18.	
<u>Strategic analysis reports</u> (including statistical reports and research reports).					

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Crime intelligence operations and reports contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity relating to contact crime, especially trio crimes; organised crime involving drugs, vehicles, weapons, diamonds, human trafficking, corruption, commercial crimes and illicit mining; as well as security intelligence-related crime.

Subprogramme: 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 a total of 49 019 network operations during 2011/12, which led to the arrest of 17 266 individuals and the recovery of goods valued at R661 022 353,00.

Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management

- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, a total of 635 532 operational and strategic analysis reports (353 628 operational analysis reports and 281 904 strategic analysis reports) were produced.
- Operational analysis reports relate to:
 - **Profiles** (a resume of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to serve as an aid to 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 which can be utilised to identify specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or tendencies, relevant 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 as provided by the various communication networks when subpoenaed to do so.
 - **Communication interception analysis reports** - reports based on the result of the analysis of voice intercepted communications, intercepted text messages as well as internet service provider telecommunications.
 - **Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports** - reports compiled at station and cluster levels based on the spatial and time patterns of crime statistics, matrix case linkage analysis and fieldwork. These reports guide station commanders on the what, where, when, why, who and how of the incidence of crime.



Table 34 provides a breakdown of the operational analysis reports generated by Crime Intelligence.

Table 34: Types of operational analysis reports

Operational analysis reports	Number of reports
Profiles	110 033
Intelligence analysis reports	137 228
Communication analysis reports	15 388
Communication interception analysis reports	8 299
Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports	82 680
Total	353 628

- Strategic analysis reports relate to:
 - o **Research reports** - descriptive and explanatory reports based on crime statistics and research in an attempt to explain crime phenomena.
 - o **Statistical reports** – descriptive reports based on crime statistics for a specific area and time period.

These reports are generated in an attempt to explain crime trends and overall crime stability, as well as to identify the preventative and rehabilitative measures in relation to specific reasons for certain crime and crime-related phenomena.

Table 35 provides a breakdown of the strategic analysis reports generated by Crime Intelligence

Table 35: Types of strategic analysis reports

Strategic analysis reports	Number of reports
Research reports	18
Statistical reports	281 886
Total	281 904

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

Purpose

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

Strategic Objectives

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

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

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



Performance Indicators and targets

Table 36: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: VIP Protection Services					
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	99,99% protection provided with one security breach.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	99,99% (144 584 movements with one security breach) protection provided.	Target not achieved due to non-compliance to standard operational procedures.
Sub-programme: Static and Mobile Security					
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches.	98,98% protection provided with 13 security breaches.	99,9% protection provided with 8 security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	99,99% (95 344 protection operations with three security breaches) protection provided.	Target not achieved due to non-maintenance of equipment by the relevant department. This was also due to static protectors that did not fully comply with set operational procedures.
Sub-programme: Government Security Regulator					
Percentage of identified strategic installations audited.	75% (157 from a total of 207).	51,7% Strategic Installations audited (107 from a total of 207).	50% (113 from a total of 227).	61% (138 from a total of 227) identified Strategic Installations audited.	Target achieved.
Percentage of National Key Points evaluated.	83,3% (130 from a total of 156).	99,4% NKPs evaluated (164 from a total of 165).	98% (171 from a total of 175).	98% (171 from a total of 175) National Key Points evaluated.	Target achieved.
Percentage of advisory reports compiled in relation to requests received.	88% (321 from a total of 365).	New indicator in 2011/12.	95%	99% (146 from a total of 147) advisory reports compiled.	Target achieved.

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcomes

Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services

- VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the President, Deputy President, former Presidents and other identified VIPs while in transit.
- During 2011/12, VIP Protection Services provided protection to –
 - 17 presidential, 78 national and 119 provincial dignitaries;
 - 143 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State, visiting South Africa;
 - 298 major/special and provincial events; including protection to the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) hosted in December 2011 in Durban and the African National Congress (ANC) Centenary hosted in January 2012 in Bloemfontein; and
 - 144 584 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa.
- During the reporting period, one security breach occurred. The security breach occurred at Danielskuil in the Northern Cape in respect of the protection of a Member of the Executive Council (MEC). No security breaches occurred during major/special and provincial events as well as visits by foreign VIPs to the country and South African VIP visits abroad.

Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security

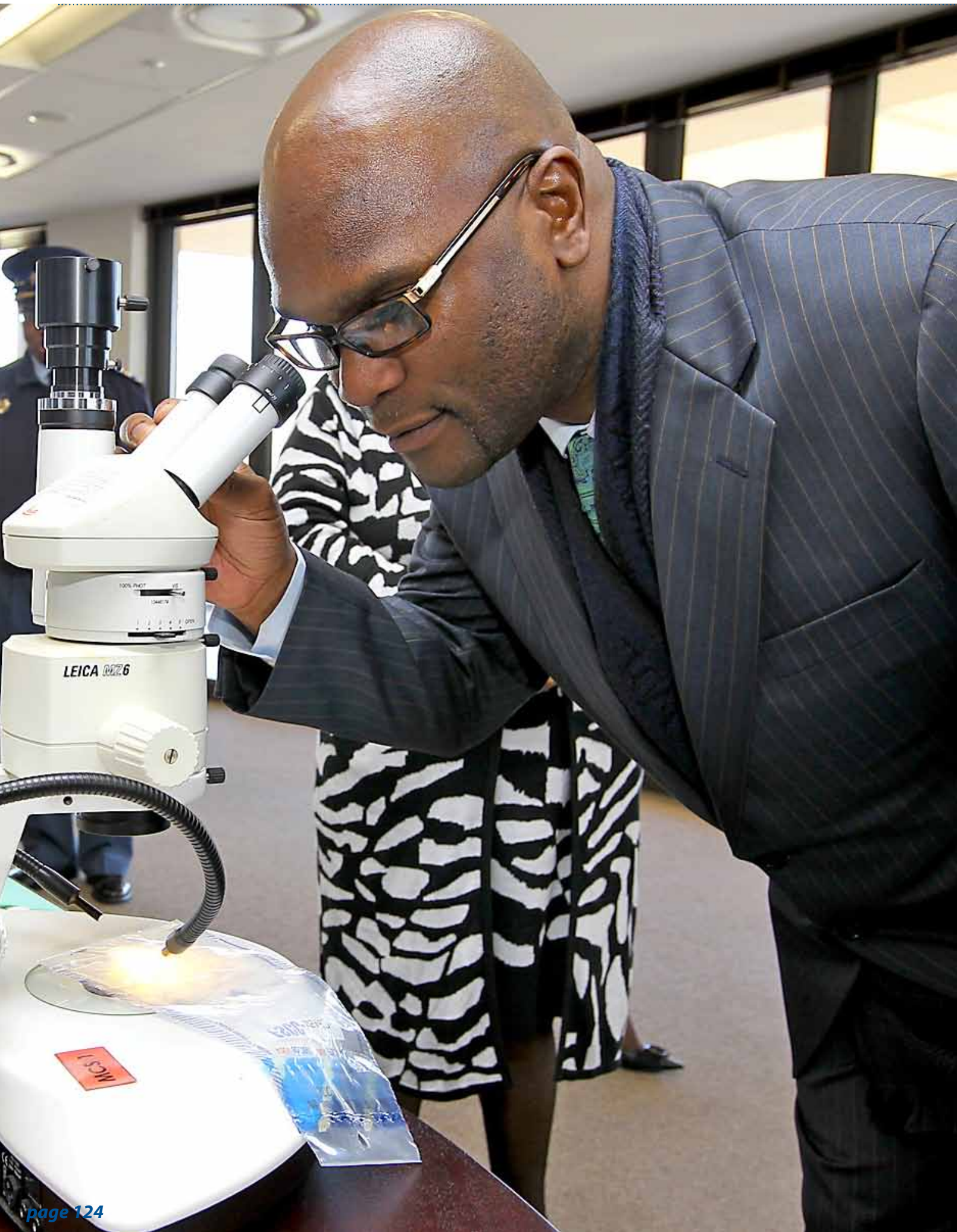
- Static Protection conducted 95 344 protection operations to protect 28 installations/ government buildings and 109 presidential and national ministerial residences. Only three security breaches were reported and all took place in the Western Cape. These include: theft at Claremont, an unauthorised entry at Parliamentary Complex, and theft at the Ministerial Residence.

Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

- The Government Security Regulator relates to National Key Points evaluated in compliance with the National Key Points Act. Strategic installations were audited in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standard guidelines at national and provincial government departments.
- The following functions were successfully conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980) in the 2011/12 financial year:
 - 25 Security service providers were registered.
 - 37 Criminal records were detected.
 - 1 555 Applications for National Key Point security guards were received.
 - 6 National Key Point security guards were deregistered.



- o 6 Training providers were deregistered.
 - o 36 Training institutions were evaluated.
 - o 2 Training institutions were suspended.
 - o 17 Security Officer Liaison Forums (SOLF) were held in 2011/12.
-
- Physical security assessments conducted relate to:
 - o Ministerial/MEC residences (official and private)
 - o Government buildings
 - o Correctional centres (prisons/juvenile care)
 - o Foreign Embassies
 - o Pump stations – Transnet
 - o Power stations – Eskom
 - o Game parks
 - o Harbour & Airport Equatorial Guinea
 - o Provincial hospitals
 - o Gautrain stations
 - o Police stations
 - o National Key Points





DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

The Audit Committee reports in terms of section 38(1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999, as amended and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13 and 27(1) (1 O) (b) and (c) that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, and has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and has discharged its responsibilities contained therein.

This report is solely for the South African Police Service to the exclusion of Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS); as they have a separate Reporting Process, Audit Committee and Portfolio Committee.

The Audit Committee consist of the members listed hereunder and meets at least (3) three times per annum as per its approved terms of reference. During the current year, (4) four meetings were held.

Name of Member		Number of Meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	<i>Chairperson</i>	4
General N Mkhwanazi	<i>Acting National Commissioner</i>	1
Lieutenant General MM Stander	<i>Deputy National Commissioner</i>	3
Lieutenant General B Mgwanya	<i>Deputy National Commissioner</i>	3
Mr T. Boltman	<i>External</i>	4
Mr W. van Heerden	<i>External</i>	4
Mr J Mpai*	<i>External</i>	2

*Membership terminated.

In the conduct of its duties, the Audit Committee has, inter alia, reviewed the following:

- The effectiveness of the internal control systems;
- The effectiveness of the internal audit function;
- The risk areas of the entity's operations covered in the scope of internal and external audits;
- The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial information provided by management and other users of such information;
- Accounting and auditing concerns identified as a result of internal and external audits;
- The entity's compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;
- The activities of the internal audit function, including its annual work programme, co-ordination with the external auditors, the reports of significant investigations and the responses of management to specific recommendations; and
- The independence and objectivity of the internal and external auditors.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

The Audit Committee is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management and the internal auditors and discussions with the independent external auditors on the result of their audits the status in addressing the matters raised by SCOPA, that the internal accounting controls need strengthening and improvement to ensure that the financial records may be relied upon for preparing the annual financial statements, and accountability for assets and liabilities is maintained.

Nothing significant has come to the attention of the Audit Committee other than the matters referred to in the National Commissioner's and Auditor-General's reports to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The Audit Committee has evaluated the annual financial statements of the South African Police Services for the year ended 31 March 2012 and, based on the information provided to the Audit Committee, considers that it complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the South African Police Act (Act 68 of 1995) and the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999, as amended and South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice. The Audit Committee concurs that the adoption of the going concern premise in the preparation of the annual financial statements is appropriate. At their meeting held on 31 July 2012 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements by the South African Police Service.

B NGUNJIRI

Chairperson

DATE: 31 JULY 2012



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

The main appropriation for the Department included in the 2011 Estimates of National Expenditure amounted to R58 061 537 000. The 2011 Adjustments Estimates of National Expenditure included an additional amount of R489 000 000, essentially as to allow for higher personnel remuneration increases than the main budget provided for. This amount increased the budget of the Police to R58 550 537 000. This represents an increase of 9,4% over the previous financial years adjusted allocation of R53 529 740 000.

The total expenditure for the 2011/12 financial year amounted to R57 933 121 245,08, which represents a spending rate of 98,9 %. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	Increase/Decrease %
* Compensation of Employees	38 415 337	42 427 702	10,4 %
* Operational costs	15 114 363	15 505 419	2,6 %
Total expenditure	53 529 700	57 933 121	8,2 %

The surplus on the vote for the 2011/12 financial year amounts to R617,416 million.

This unspent amount comprises the following:

* Criminal Justice System Review	R350,877 million
* Capital Works	R266,528 million
* Unspent from normal operational budget	<u>R 0,011 million</u>
Total:	R617,416 million

Spending on compensation of employees (71,8 % in 2010/11 and 73,2 % in 2011/12) remained the most significant expense in the department's vote.

Programme spending, if compared to the adjusted allocation for the year, was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programmes	Adjusted Estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %	Remainder/ Unspent funds R'000
1. Administration	20 372 200	19 263 922	583 045	2,9 %	525 233
2. Visible Policing	24 493 196	24 761 973	(268 777)	(1,1%)	0
3. Detective Services	9 923 529	10 167 669	(336 323)	(3,4%)	92 183
4. Crime Intelligence	2 194 823	2 204 989	(10 166)	(0,5%)	0
5. Protection and Security Services	1 566 789	1 534 568	32 221	2,1 %	0
TOTAL	58 550 537	57 933 121	-	-	617 416

The reasons for applying virement are the following:

Programme 1: Administration (Variance/Underspending -2.9% - R583,0 million)

The Division: Supply Chain Management realized underspending in respect of clothing and capital works, and Technology Management Services in respect of the Radio Communication System for the Eastern Cape Province. In addition, the network and hosting upgrade programme together with the development of the Firearm System also underspent.

Due to spending pressures experienced with the expenditures in the compensation of employees, in the entire vote, the amount due to Polmed (the State's contribution) payable in March 2012 had to compensate to allow for the payment of other compensation expenses in other programmes. However, the full state contribution to Polmed will still be received in their bank account on 1 April 2012 as per agreement. As a result, Programme 1 realised a decreased level of spending.

Programme 2: Visible Policing (Variance/Overspending -1.1% - R268,7 million)

Sub-programme: Crime Prevention

Due to spending pressures experienced in the compensation of employees budget in this programme (sub-programme Crime Prevention), more was expended on compensation due to the overall level of spending pressures experienced in the compensation of employees category. This budget shortfall was funded from the provision for medical support under Programme 1. The aforementioned requires an adjustment to the baseline in compensation of employees in this programme. A significant overspending occurred in this sub-programme as a result of the increase in the price of fuel and oil.

Sub-programme: Specialised Interventions

Due to the increase in fuel and oil, goods and services overspent on the allocated funding.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programme 3: Detective Services (Variance/Overspending – 3.4% - R336,3 million)

Sub-programme: Crime Investigations

The overspending under this sub-programme mainly realised under compensation of employees, due to overall spending pressures experienced in the compensation of employee's budget. Machinery and equipment overspent as planned due to the significant investment in transport assets for the detectives during the year under review.

Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations

With the specific focus of enhancing the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation, additional funding was diverted from Programme 5 to this programme mainly for capital purchases (machinery and equipment e.g. vehicles).

Programme 4: Crime Intelligence (Variance/Overspending – 0,5 % - R10,1 million)

The slight overspending in this programme can be ascribed to the pressures prevailing in the compensation allocation and also goods and services of this Programme.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services (Variance/Underspending – 2.1 % - R32,2 million)

Although compensation of employees underspent somewhat, goods and services experienced budget shortfalls. A similar scenario is prevalent in the category for payments for capital assets as a result of the modernization and expansion of the presidential vehicle fleet. The main reason for this spending trend in compensation of employees, is the organizational changes and redirection of functions that impacted on spending prioritization and execution. These amounts supplemented the budget difficulties experienced in Programme 3.

The programme expenditure trend in the past two financial periods was as follows:

Programme spending	2010/11 R'000	2011/12 R'000	Increase/ (Decrease) %
1. Administration	17 871 936	19 263 922	7,8 %
2. Visible Policing	23 429 439	24 761 973	5,7%
3. Detective Services	8 868 123	10 167 669	14,7 %
4. Crime Intelligence	1 947 626	2 204 989	13,2%
5. Protection and Security Services	1 412 576	1 534 568	8,6%
Total expenditure	53 529 700	57 933 121	8,2%

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

The departments estimates will increase to R62,485 billion in 2012/13, R66,921 billion in 2013/14 and R70,848 billion in 2014/15. The budget over the medium term period will grow at an average annual rate of 6,6 %.

2. Services rendered by the Department

2.1 Services rendered

Apart from the Department's core responsibilities, various other internal and extra- departmental services were rendered in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000) and the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). As the purpose of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 is to give full effect to the constitutional right of the public to access any information held by the State, it is the Department's objective to foster a culture of transparency and accountability towards the public and to actively promote a society in which the people of the Republic of South Africa have effective access to information, thereby enabling them to exercise and protect all of their rights.

The aim of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 is to address firearm-related crime by removing illegally-possessed firearms from society and to ensure effective control over firearms owned legally by individuals and Government.

A list of services rendered is included under the heading *Programme performance* in the Annual Report.

2.2 Tariff policy

Fees, charges and tariffs that is not or cannot be fixed by any law and that relate to revenue accruing to a revenue fund are managed by a Tariff Committee.

2.3 Auxiliary Services

The Department caters for those services that have been classified as functional responsibilities of the Department and include the provision of:

- nutrition to detainees
- nutrition to resident members in some official quarters
- nutrition to members at SAPS training facilities
- services to members who participate in certain official activities such as sport, recreational and cultural activities

3. Capacity constraints and improvements

Over the last ten years, the department managed to increase its staffing compliment quite substantially, together with the associated goods and capital infrastructure. The departments staffing compliment was 199 367 as at the end of March 2012.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

4. Use of donor funds

Sudan:

In terms of the SAPS/SUDAN Development Assistance Programme Implementation Plan for 2009-07-01 to 2011-12-31 submitted by South African Police Service to Government of Norway, the South African Police Service was appointed as the Implementing Agency and the Division: Human Resource Development would be responsible for implementation on behalf of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

Belgium:

The "Programme to Support the Planning and Management for Improved Organizational Performance" within the Strategic Management Component of the SAPS, which is funded by the Belgian Government as part of a bilateral support programme with South Africa, is aimed at equipping SAPS members with necessary knowledge and skills to provide strategic direction and facilitate planning processes in the organisation.

During the 2011/2012 financial year 20 members were trained and 19 were found competent.

The Government of Belgium, through their Consulate office in Durban, provided courses on port management and port security. There were 14 members from the Operational Response Services environment trained in this regard.

France:

The French Government provided training on Transnational Crime which includes developing efficient border control; strengthening the capacity of specialist investigative units; developing the capacities of technical and scientific police units; and developing Crime Intelligence gathering capacity on terrorism. There were 86 SAPS officers from the operational environment trained in this regard.

5. Organisations to whom transfer payments have been made to

In terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), and the Skills Development Services Act, 1999 (Act No 9 of 1999), an amount of R26,822 million was paid to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority in 2011/12.

6. Corporate governance arrangements

6.1 Fraud prevention policies

The Anti-corruption Strategy for the SAPS, which also addresses issues of fraud, was revised in line with the Minimum Anti-corruption capacity Requirements of Government and approved by management. A concerted effort has been undertaken by the SAPS to sensitize members of the nature, causes and consequences of corruption as a preventative measure. The investigation of corrupt and fraud practices by the SAPS members has also received the focused attention of the Detective Services Division, in conjunction with the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation and the Crime Intelligence Division. The SAPS has also placed considerable emphasis on the ensuring departmental action is taken against SAPS members involved in corrupt and or fraudulent activities. The detection of corruption and fraudulent

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

SAPS members remains a challenge that cannot be addressed by the SAPS alone.

The SAPS has also been instrumental in driving Outputs 3 and 5 within Outcome 3 of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster Delivery Agreement. The focus in this regard has been on the effective coordination of departmental and inter-departmental efforts to detect and effectively investigation corruption and fraud with the Cluster.

6.2 Management processes aimed at managing conflict of interest

The SAPS has issued an instruction regarding the declaration of interests in support of the implementation of National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10. This instruction does, however, only apply to members of the Supply Chain Management Division.

National Instruction 3 of 2005 and National Instruction 6 of 2005 regulate conflict of interest during the selection and appointment processes with the SAPS. The SAPS also manages the financial disclosure process for all SMS members and submits all reports regarding financial disclosures to the Public Service Commission as required.

There is also National Instructions which regulates possible conflict of interest for members performing remunerated work outside of the public service. Members apply for permission to perform remunerative work and these applications are processed in accordance with the National Instruction.

The SAPS does not rotate its members serving in the Bid Adjudication Committee as these members are appointed to the committee by the Accounting Office, the National Commissioner. However, members do reclude themselves in the event of a conflict of interest during a tender adjudication process. These members are vetted also and subjected to lifestyle audits.

6.3 Approach to risk management

The provision of reasonable assurance of the achieving of organizational objectives through the coordinated implementation of risk management within the SAPS is driven by the SAPS National Risk Committee. The strategic risks relating to those areas of exposure that impact most significantly on the objects of policing as per Section 205 of the Constitution or the period 2010 to 2014 are captured in the Strategic Risk Register to ensure proper enterprise risk management. The risk exposure of the SAPS impacts to a large degree at station levels as this is the operational level of the SAPS to which the vast majority of resources are deployed.

While other strategic risks remain a challenge and are still within the ability of the organization to mitigate over the MTEF period, the SAPS has achieved significant risk mitigation in some of its strategic risks during 2011/12, particularly those relating to key resource inputs such as loss/collision of vehicles; loss/theft of firearms, and police killings.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

6.4 Implementation and assessment of the Code of Conduct

The implementation of the SAPS Code of Conduct (Code) is underpinned by the comprehensive exposure of new entrants to the SAPS to the Code and its requirements. The SAPS Disciplinary Regulations are a key element in the implementation of the Code applicable to all members, as disciplinary infringements or violations are linked directly to it. The SAPS does, however, take great care to emphasize the Discipline Regulations, supported by the Code of Conduct, as a positive behavior management tool towards the improvement of professionalism and service delivery.

6.5 The requirements of the King III Report

An analysis of the King III Report was conducted to determine the individual corporate governance requirements implications for the SAPS, based on the thirteen broad corporate governance areas described in the Report. Existing mechanisms, processes and procedures that SAPS already has in place and which contribute either directly or indirectly to the addressing of the identified requirements were assessed with the individual corporate governance requirements identified during the analysis.

This analysis also allowed for the identification of gaps in the SAPS' approach to addressing corporate governance.

6.6 Effectiveness of Internal Audit and Auditing Committee

The internal audit function's planning and approach are informed by the strategy of the Department and it directs its efforts to align with business performance. Internal audit, as a significant role player in governance, contributes in the endeavor to achieve strategic objectives and provides an effective challenge to all aspects of the governance, risk management and internal control environment. Internal audit pursues a risk-based approach to requirements of planning, assesses the needs and expectations of its key stakeholders and ensures audit reporting meets the management and the Audit Committee requirements. The Component Head Internal Audit, also known as the Chief Audit Executive (CAE), has a standing invitation to attend Top Management Forum as an invitee to give regular feedback on internal audit matters and also protect the independence of the internal audit function.

The mission of SAPS Internal Audit is to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve SAPS operations. To this end a number of Risk Based Audits, Performance Audit, Information Technology Audit and Forensic Audit have been conducted and reports issue to management for further action.

The Audit Committee has been established in terms of Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act. The Committee has a Charter which defines its authority, mandate and responsibilities. The CAE has full and independent access to the Accounting Officer, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Top Management of the department. The Committee held its meetings in terms of its Charter.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

6.7 Safety, health and environment-related matters

The Department established a component attending to the working environment in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993).

SHE Management aims to promote a Safe and Healthy Environment by providing a framework that allows SAPS to consistently identify and control its health and safety risks, reduce the potential for accidents, aid legislative compliance and improve overall performance.

The SAPS SHE Management is also responsible to ensure for the Health and Safety of all persons on SAPS premises and of SAPS members in the execution of their daily duties.

Ongoing projects aimed at improving health and safety in 2011/2012

- Research on proper personal protective equipment / clothing, i.e. coveralls, safety glasses (shooting range), face gas mask, arm guard bite sleeve, respirators and bite suite.
- Communication Plan to promote awareness on Health Safety within SAPS Personnel.
- Development of Safe Working Procedures and Standards for Health and Safety on specific duties, i.e. Electrical safety in the office, ergonomics, diving policy, disposal of hazardous waste.
- Legal Compliance Audits (inspections) at workplaces of the SAPS. 70 % of planned Audits were conducted.
- Medical Surveillance Programme for SAPS members. 38 268 SAPS members participated.
- Induction Training on Health and Safety in Training Colleges. (5 sessions were conducted)
- Investigation of all reported incidents within SAPS and report to Department of Labour as per OHS Act. 85 of 1993. (three incidents were investigated for this period).
- All South African Police Service Personnel including all communities are our valued clients. We consult with our clients in order to meet the Legal Requirements of the occupational Health and Safety Act, No 85 of 1993 and the Constitution in particular Section 24 which proclaims that "everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being".

7. Asset management

The Department is continuously striving to improve asset management to comply with the requirements of the Annual Financial Statements (AFS).

In addition to the Asset Register, several functionalities and interfaces have been established and implemented to enhance an integrated asset management approach in the Department. This includes the following:



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

- The Workshop Accounting System
- The Loss Control System
- NATIS
- The Firearm Control System
- The Vehicle Tracking System
- The Fuel Card System
- The POLFIN Telkom System
- The Action Response System (ARS) for computer equipment
- Reconciliation of asset additions with invoices paid.

8. Inventories

The total inventories on hand at the year-end are included in Annexure 6.

9. Information on predetermined objectives

During 2011/12, the SAPS revised its Strategic Plan 2010-2014 to align it with National Treasury's "Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans". An Annual Performance Plan 2012/13, which captures SAPS priorities, performance indicators, baselines and MTEF targets, was also compiled accordingly, in consultation with National Treasury and the Presidency.

Process flows were also developed for each performance indicator indicating the sources, existing systems of measure, technical indicator description and reporting lines in order to fast-track the auditing process, and to provide a standard for the reporting on performance information.

Quarterly reports were compiled in line with National Treasury's "Quarterly Performance Reporting Guidelines" to monitor progress regarding the implementation of SAPS priorities, performance indicators and targets, as described in the Annual Performance Plan 2011/12, and to suggest corrective measures where necessary.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2012

10. SCOPA resolutions

The following progress has been made regarding SCOPA resolution 1/2009:

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings on progress
Audit Report on Performance Audit SCOPA Resolution 1/2009	Vehicle Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing AVL • Training employees without driver's licences • Monitoring the use of vehicles • Maintaining vehicles turn-around times 	Substantial progress
	Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposing members to training • Training Database • Training budget 	Substantial progress
	Community Service centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for people with disabilities • Infrastructure of police stations 	Substantial progress
	Domestic violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with National Instruction and Domestic Violence Act 	Substantial progress
	Bulletproof vests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of bulletproof vests 	Substantial progress
	10111 Call centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with norms and standards • Shortcomings in respect of equipment and people • Contingency plans • Training 	Substantial Progress



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

11. 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
Operational plans for crime prevention actions conducted by police stations that were not registered on the Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) system.	2010/2011	Letters were forwarded to all Provincial Commissioners in June, August and September 2011 to sensitize all relevant commanders at provincial-, cluster- and station level to ensure that all operational plans for crime prevention actions are fully completed, approved and registered on the Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) system and that these plans are available at police stations. Further-more, a Task Team was established on national level to review and analyse the current data capturing fields of the OPAM system (identification of gaps in control procedures) and developed additional data fields to address the shortcomings in control measures.
The status of some terminated Organised Crime Project Investigations that still reflected as active on the OCPI system.	2010/2011	The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation drafted a policy governing the organised project administration in order to revise various steps that constitute the process to be followed. Furthermore, the Organised Crime Project Investigation system, which was a stand-alone manual system, has been replaced with the Organised Crime Threat Management (OCTM) system, an electronic interactive database, to facilitate quality management and monitoring.
Information on medium to high-risk incidents that could not be established.	2010/2011	<p>In order to improve on the quality of information on medium to high-risk incidents, operational commanders at all National Intervention Units were instructed to ensure that all daily operational duties are captured in the relevant register and to ensure that reported performance is verified by operational commanders before submission.</p> <p>Generally, the SAPS has in collaboration with the office of the Auditor-General commenced with the conducting of workshops at Provinces to sensitize all station commanders regarding the auditing of predetermined objectives. Workshops were conducted at the following provinces: Kwa Zulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape.</p>
The accounting officer did not take effective and/or appropriate steps to prevent irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2010/2011	<p>The following Circulars were circulated in order to emphasize or instruct the employees to adhere to the Supply Chain Management prescripts:</p> <p>14/18/3/1 dated 2010-06-09: Irregular Expenditure</p> <p>19/4/5/6 dated 2012-04-03: Implementation: Supply Chain Management Instruction: Code of Conduct and Segregation of duties.</p>
Contract performance was not managed effectively and economically as per requirements of section 38(1)(c) of the PFMA	2010/2011	This office is attending the site meetings to monitor the performance of the contractors. There are 4 project managers and the architects who were also attending the site meetings. Any delays are picked up early and measures are put in place to bring the project back on track. For every visit to site there is also report including photos to ensure there is visible progress on site.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2012

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
Some goods and services that were procured on quotations were not done on a rotation basis as per practice note 8 of 2009/10 paragraph 15.3	2010/2011	With the implementation of the Intenda Solution Suite, the rotation of suppliers will be addressed. The Tender Solution Suite system will automatically rotate the suppliers when requesting quotations. Training sessions in the Provinces and Divisions for decentralization of capturing of suppliers was conducted. The rotation of suppliers was emphasized during these sessions.

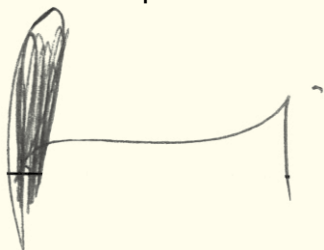
12. Interim Financial Statements

According to National Treasury Practice Note 31 of 2011/2012 departments were required to complete Interim Financial Statements (IFS) for the periods ending 30 June 2011; 30 September 2011; 31 December 2011 and 31 March 2012 and submit these statements on 31 July 2011; 31 October 2011; 31 January 2012 and 30 April 2012 respectively.

The department did comply with the prescripts in all instances. The compilation of quarterly IFS did ensure structured management information for decision making purposes as well as the assurance of complete and accurate Annual Financial Statements.

13. Approved

The Annual Financial Statements set out from pages 138 to 196, as well as a set of Annual Financial Statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL

ACTING NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

(ACTING ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

NZ MKHWANAZI

Date: 2012-05-29



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR- GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 144 to 202, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2012, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with The Departmental Financial Reporting Framework 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 these 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 and fair presentation 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 2012, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with The Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR- GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

Emphasis of matters

7. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Significant uncertainty

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 have been 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.

Material under-spending

10. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department utilized 98.9% of its total budget. An amount of R617,416 million (1.1%) remained unspent at year-end. Of this amount, R525,233 million remained unspent on programme Administration and R92,183 million on the Detective Services programme. This under spending essentially comprises an under spending on capital infrastructure (R266,528 million (28.5%)) and on the Criminal Justice System (CJS) revamping (R350,877 million (19%)).

Additional matters

11. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Financial reporting framework

12. The financial reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury and applied by the department is a compliance framework. The wording of my opinion on a compliance framework should reflect that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with this framework and not that they "present fairly". Section 20(2)(a) of the PAA, however requires me to express an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements. The wording of my opinion therefore reflects this requirement.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

13. The supplementary information set out in annexures 1 to 6 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.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR- GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

14. In accordance with the PAA and the General Notice issued in terms thereof, I report the following findings relevant to performance against predetermined objectives, compliance with laws and regulations and internal control, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion.

Predetermined objectives

15. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual performance report as set out on pages ... to ... of the annual report.
16. The reported performance against predetermined objectives was evaluated against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability. The usefulness of information in the annual performance report relates to whether it is presented in accordance with the National Treasury annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned objectives. The usefulness of information further relates to whether indicators and targets are measurable (i.e. well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound) and relevant as required by the National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information.

The reliability of the information in respect of the selected programmes is assessed to determine whether it adequately reflects the facts (i.e. whether it is valid, accurate and complete).

17. The material findings are as follows:

Reliability of information

Programme 2: Visible policing – reporting indicators reported on via the Case Administration System (CAS) inadequate audit trail to verify the completeness

18. The National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPP) requires that documentation addressing the systems and processes for identifying, collecting, collating, verifying and storing information be properly maintained.

58% (>20%) of the positive Incident Reports (10111 calls that should result in a docket) were not linked to dockets on the CAS system. The completeness of the actual reported performance indicators, for programmes 2 (Visible policing) which is supported by the CAS system, cannot be verified due to an inadequate audit trail that resulted from a lack of administrative controls within the department.

Programme 2: Visible policing – reporting indicators not complete

19. The National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPP) requires that the indicator be accurate enough for its intended use and respond to changes in the level of performance.

A total of 30% (>20%) of the actual reported recoveries relevant to Programme 2: Visible Policing: Increase the number of recoveries as a result of policing by focusing on illicit drugs (cannabis, mandrax, cocaine, crystal meth (Tik-Tik), whoonga and nyaope) by 3% were not complete when

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR- GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

compared to source information. This was due to a lack of non compliance by station commanders in order to ensure that drugs are accurately recorded on Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM).

Additional matter

20. I draw attention to the following matter below. This matter does not have an impact on the predetermined objectives audit findings reported above.

Achievement of planned targets

21. Of the total number of planned targets, 38 out of 56 were achieved during the year under review which represents 68%. 18 out of 56 were not achieved which represents 32% (>20%) of total planned targets during the year under review.

Compliance with laws and regulations

22. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the entity has complied with applicable laws and regulations regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key applicable laws and regulations as set out in the General Notice issued in terms of the PAA are as follows:

Strategic planning and performance management

23. The department did not maintained an effective, efficient and transparent system and internal controls in certain instances regarding performance management, which described and represented how the institution's processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review and reporting would be conducted, organised and managed, as required in terms of section 38(1)(a)(i) of the PFMA.

Internal control

24. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with laws and regulations. The matters reported below under the fundamentals of internal control are limited to the significant deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the performance report and the findings on compliance with laws and regulations included in this report.

Leadership

25. Commanders at station level responsible for visible policing, did not exercise oversight responsibility over reporting on predetermined objectives to ensure that entries occurred, were authorised and were captured (i.e. that reported information was complete).
26. Commanders at provincial level responsible did not exercise oversight ensuring adherence to internal controls, policies and procedures with regards to predetermined objectives and for the purposes of taking corrective actions.
-



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR- GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

for the year ended 31 March 2012

OTHER REPORTS

Investigations

Investigations conducted within the department

27. One thousand and fifty (1050) members were charged for inter alia corruption, defeating ends of justice, fraud, aiding an escapee, bribery and extortion in terms of the department's disciplinary regulations, in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).
28. Eighty eight (88) members were suspended: 65 without salary and 23 with salary. Nine hundred and sixty-two (962) members were not suspended. One thousand and eighty-six (1286) corruption charges were brought against members of whom seventy seven (77) members were charged with more than one crime.

External investigations conducted within the department

29. The Public Protector conducted two investigations regarding a building in Pretoria and a building in Durban in 2011. At 31 March 2012 (31 March 2011), the Department of Police included the building in Pretoria as a contingent liability (refer to note 19 of the financial statements). The Department of Public Works confirmed that there was no lease contract for the Durban building.

Performance audits on the use of consultants

30. A performance audit was conducted on the department's use of consultants. The audit focused on the economic, efficient and effective use of consultants by the department. The audit is currently in the reporting phase and the findings will be reported in a separate report.

Auditor- General

31 July 2012



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. 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. Presentation of the Financial Statements

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

1.4 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.

1.5 Comparative figures - Appropriation Statement

A comparison between actual amounts and final appropriation per major classification of expenditure is included in the Appropriation Statement.

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund (e.i. statutory appropriation).

Appropriated funds are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the appropriated funds made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Any amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised as payable in the statement of financial position.

Any amount due from the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

2.2 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.

No accrual is made for the amount receivable from the last receipt date to the end of the reporting period. These amounts are however disclosed in the disclosure note to the annual financial statements.

2.3 Direct Exchequer receipts / payments

All direct exchequer receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received and subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless otherwise stated.

All direct exchequer payments are recognised in the statement of financial performance when final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

Any amount owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Funds at the end of the financial year is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.4 Aid assistance

Aids assistance is recognised as revenue when received.

All in-kind aid assistance is disclosed at fair value on the date of receipt in the annexures to the Annual Financial Statements.

The cash payments made during the year relating to aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance when final authorisation for payments is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

The value of the assistance expensed prior to the receipt of funds is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

Inappropriately expensed amounts using aid assistance and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the statement of financial position.

All CARA funds received must be recorded as revenue when funds are received. The cash payments made during the year relating to CARA earmarked projects are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance when final authorisation for payments effected on the system

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

(by no later than 31 March of each year)

Inappropriately expensed amounts using CARA funds are recognised as payables in the statement of financial position. Any unutilised amounts are transferred to retained funds as they are not surrendered to the revenue fund.

3 Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

3.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are expensed in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March each year).

Other employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements at its face value and not recognised in the statement of financial performance or position.

Employee cost are capitalised to the cost of a capital project when an employee spends more than 50% of his/her time in the project. These payments form part of expenditure for capital assets in the statement of financial performance.

3.1.2 Social contributions

Employer contribution to post employment benefit plans in respect of current employees are expensed in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March each year).

No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financial statements of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the National Revenue Funds and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

Employer contributions made by the department for certain of its ex-employees (such as medical benefits) are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance.

3.2 Goods and services

Payments made during the year for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

The expense is classified as capital if the goods and/or services were acquired for a capital project or if the total purchase price exceeds the capitalisation threshold (currently R5, 000). All other expenditures are classified as current.

Rental paid for the use of buildings or other fixed structures is classified as goods and services and not as rent on land.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

3.3 Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes the rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures. If it is not possible to distinguish between payment for the use of land and fixed structures on it, the whole amount should be recorded under goods and services.

3.4 Payments for financial assets

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but an estimate is included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements amounts.

All other losses are recognised when authorisation has been granted for the recognition thereof.

3.5 Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.6 Unauthorised expenditure

When confirmed unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received.

Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of approval.

3.7 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance according to the nature of the payment and not as a separate line item on the face of the statement. If the expenditure is recoverable it is treated as an asset until it is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

3.8 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

4. Assets

4.1 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.

4.2 Other financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

4.3 Prepayments and advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are made and are derecognised as and when the goods and services are received or the funds are utilised.

Prepayments and advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.4 Receivables

Receivables included in the statement of financial position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party (including departmental employees) and are derecognised upon recovery or write-off.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus any accrued interest. Amounts that are potentials irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

4.5 Inventory

Inventories that qualify for recognition must be initially reflected at cost. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their cost shall be their fair value at the date of acquisition.

All inventory items at year-end are reflected using the weighted average cost or FIFO cost formula.

4.6 Capital assets

4.6.1 Movable assets

Initial recognition

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the movable capital asset is stated at fair value. Where fair value cannot be determined, the capital asset is included in the asset register at R1.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 are included in the register R1.

Subsequent recognition

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance as "expenditure for capital asset" and is capitalised in the asset register of the department on completion of the project.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the Statement of Financial Performance.

4.6.2 Immovable assets

Initial recognition

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the immovable capital asset is stated at R1 unless the fair value for the asset has been reliably estimated.

Subsequent recognition

Work-in-progress of a capital nature is recorded in the statement of financial performance as "expenditure for capital asset". On completion, the total cost of the project is included in the asset register of the department that is accountable for the asset.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the statement of financial performance.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise of amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are carried at cost in the statement of financial position.

5.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is possible that economic benefits will flow from the department, or when an outflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable but cannot be measured reliably.

5.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is possible that an inflow of economic benefits will flow to the entity.

5.4 Commitments

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

5.5 Accruals

Accruals are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or the Statement of Financial Position.

5.7 Lease commitments

Finance lease

Finance leases are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Finance lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance and are apportioned between the capital and interest portions. The finance lease liability is disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

Operating lease

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance. The operating lease commitments are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statement.

5.8 Provisions

Provisions are disclosed 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 will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

6. Receivables for departmental revenue

Receivables for departmental revenue are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

7. Net Assets

7.1 Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlining asset is disposed and the related funds are received.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2012

7.2 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

8. Related party transactions

Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

9. Key management personnel

Compensation paid to key management personnel including their family members where relevant, is included in the disclosure notes.

10. Public private partnerships

A description of the PPP arrangement, the contract fees and current and capital expenditure relating to the PPP arrangement is included in the disclosure notes.

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Appropriation per Programme											
	2011/12						2010/11				
	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	
1. Administration											
Current payment	18,640,789	0	(873,084)	17,767,705	17,509,000	258,705	99%	15,738,681	15,738,650		
Transfers and subsidies	232,505	0	33,003	265,508	265,508	0	100%	295,119	295,119		
Payment for capital assets	1,498,906	0	250,397	1,749,303	1,482,775	266,528	85%	1,835,277	1,835,277		
Payment for financial assets	0	0	6,639	6,639	6,639	0	100%	2,876	2,876		
2. Visible Policing											
Current payment	23,265,462	0	418,298	23,683,760	23,683,760	0	100%	22,383,461	22,383,461		
Transfers and subsidies	167,141	0	656	167,797	167,797	0	100%	146,620	146,620		
Payment for capital assets	1,060,593	0	(150,177)	910,416	910,416	0	100%	899,358	899,358		
3. Detective Services											
Current payment	9,506,504	0	188,983	9,695,487	9,603,304	92,183	99%	8,311,400	8,311,400		
Transfers and subsidies	53,218	0	(70)	53,148	53,148	0	100%	43,704	43,704		
Payment for capital assets	363,807	0	147,410	511,217	511,217	0	100%	513,019	513,019		
4. Crime Intelligence											
Current payment	2,144,255	0	17,796	2,162,051	2,162,051	0	100%	1,905,395	1,905,386		
Transfers and subsidies	7,832	0	8,547	16,379	16,379	0	100%	12,604	12,604		
Payment for capital assets	42,736	0	(16,177)	26,559	26,559	0	100%	29,636	29,636		
5. Protection and Security Services											
Current payment	1,528,423	0	(60,365)	1,468,058	1,468,058	0	100%	1,394,695	1,394,695		
Transfers and subsidies	3,926	0	(1,292)	2,634	2,634	0	100%	2,243	2,243		
Payment for capital assets	34,440	0	29,436	63,876	63,876	0	100%	15,638	15,638		
Total	58,550,537	0	0	58,550,537	57,933,121	617,416	99%	53,529,726	53,529,686		
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance											
Add: Departmental revenue				288,760						287,737	
Aid assistance				23,165						7,516	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				58,862,462						53,824,979	
Add: Aid assistance											4,550
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)											53,534,236


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2011/12					2010/11			
	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	42,298,631	0	129,071	42,427,702	42,427,702	0	100%	38,415,377	38,415,337
Goods and services	12,786,802	0	(437,443)	12,349,359	11,998,471	350,888	97%	11,318,255	11,318,255
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	25,327	0	4,444	29,771	29,771	0	100%	25,712	25,712
Departmental agencies and accounts	24,268	0	2,554	26,822	26,822	0	100%	23,861	23,861
Non profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	0	0
Households	414,027	0	33,846	447,873	447,873	0	100%	450,723	450,723
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,235,293	0	(297,646)	937,647	671,119	266,528	72%	1,182,141	1,182,141
Machinery and equipment	1,764,954	0	557,193	2,322,147	2,322,147	0	100%	2,109,890	2,109,890
Biological assets	235	0	1,342	1,577	1,577	0	100%	905	905
Payment for financial assets	0	0	6,639	6,639	6,639	0	100%	2,876	2,876
Total	58,550,537	0	0	58,550,537	57,933,121	617,416	99%	53,529,740	53,529,700

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12					2010/11				
	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
1.1 Ministry										
Current payment	27,774	0	(6,134)	21,640	21,640	0	100%	18,928	18,928	18,928
Transfer and subsidies	9	0	3	12	12	0	100%	6	6	6
Payment for capital assets	1,166	0	491	1,657	1,657	0	100%	8	8	8
1.2 Management										
Current payment	85,513	0	(5,776)	79,737	79,737	0	100%	73,711	73,711	73,680
Transfers and subsidies	14	0	1,119	1,133	1,133	0	100%	493	493	493
Payment for capital assets	1,320	0	2,590	3,910	3,910	0	100%	1,138	1,138	1,138
1.3 Corporate Services										
Current payment	15,990,865	0	(815,727)	15,175,138	14,916,433	258,705	98%	13,489,875	13,489,875	13,489,875
Transfers and subsidies	232,482	0	31,881	264,363	264,363	0	100%	294,626	294,626	294,626
Payment for capital assets	1,496,420	0	247,316	1,743,736	1,477,208	266,528	85%	1,834,139	1,834,139	1,834,139
Payment for financial assets	0	0	6,639	6,639	6,639	0	100%	2,876	2,876	2,876
1.4 Property Management										
Current payment	2,536,637	0	(45,447)	2,491,190	2,491,190	0	100%	2,156,167	2,156,167	2,156,167
Total	20,372,200	0	(583,045)	19,789,155	19,263,922	525,233	97%	17,871,967	17,871,967	17,871,936



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Economic classification	Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
	2011/12					2010/11				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	11,026,044	0	(59,894)	10,966,150	10,966,150	0	100%	9,686,543	9,686,512	
Goods and services	7,614,745	0	(813,190)	6,801,555	6,542,850	258,705	96%	6,052,138	6,052,138	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	3,745	0	975	4,720	4,720	0	100%	3,427	3,427	
Departmental agencies and accounts	24 268	0	2 554	26 822	26 822	0	100%	23 861	23 861	
Households	204,492	0	29,474	233,966	233,966	0	100%	267,837	267,837	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,235,293	0	(298,791)	936,502	669,974	266,528	72%	1,174,660	1,174,660	
Machinery and equipment	263,378	0	548,054	811,432	811,432	0	100%	659,720	659,720	
Biological assets	235	0	1,134	1,369	1,369	0	100%	905	905	
Payment for financial assets	0	0	6,639	6,639	6,639	0	100%	2,876	2,876	
Total	20,372,200	0	(583,045)	19,789,155	19,263,922	525,233	97%	17,871,967	17,871,936	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12						2010/11			
	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
2.1 Crime Prevention										
Current payment	20,262,561	0	326,203	20,588,764	20,588,764	0	100%	19,588,441	19,588,441	
Transfers and subsidies	154,746	0	(1,906)	152,840	152,840	0	100%	133,256	133,256	
Payment for capital assets	995,735	0	(154,486)	841,249	841,249	0	100%	809,497	809,497	
2.2 Border Security										
Current payment	1,340,738	0	(90,880)	1,249,858	1,249,858	0	100%	1,272,162	1,272,162	
Transfers and subsidies	1,548	0	1,381	2,929	2,929	0	100%	2,427	2,427	
Payment for capital assets	55,640	0	(41,971)	13,669	13,669	0	100%	59,689	59,689	
2.3 Specialised Interventions										
Current payment	1,662,163	0	182,975	1,845,138	1,845,138	0	100%	1,522,858	1,522,858	
Transfers and subsidies	10,847	0	1,181	12,028	12,028	0	100%	10,937	10,937	
Payment for capital assets	9,218	0	46,280	55,498	55,498	0	100%	30,172	30,172	
Total	24,493,196	0	268,777	24,761,973	24,761,973	0	100%	23,429,439	23,429,439	


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Economic classification	Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
	2011/12					2010/11				
	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	R'000	R'000
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	20,179,221	0	45,908	20,225,129	20,225,129	0	100%	18,856,405	18,856,405	
Goods and services	3,086,241	0	372,390	3,458,631	3,458,631	0	100%	3,527,056	3,527,056	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	15,286	0	3,235	18,521	18,521	0	100%	16,298	16,298	
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	0	0	
Households	150,855	0	(2,579)	148,276	148,276	0	100%	130,322	130,322	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	591	591	591	0	100%	4,417	4,417	
Machinery and equipment	1,060,593	0	(150,976)	909,617	909,617	0	100%	894,941	894,941	
Biological assets	0	0	208	208	208	0	100%	0	0	
Total	24,493,196	0	268,777	24,761,973	24,761,973	0	100%	23,429,439	23,429,439	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services										
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12						2010/11			
	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
3.1 Crime Investigations										
Current payment	6,632,236	0	364,377	6,996,613	6,996,613	0	100%	6,093,635	6,093,635	6,093,635
Transfers and subsidies	46,661	0	(3,825)	42,836	42,836	0	100%	36,030	36,030	36,030
Payment for capital assets	225,670	0	(46,906)	178,764	178,764	0	100%	171,402	171,402	171,402
3.2 Criminal Record Centre										
Current payment	1,185,844	0	(4,627)	1,181,217	1,145,231	35,986	97%	882,198	882,198	882,198
Transfers and subsidies	1,305	0	1,359	2,664	2,664	0	100%	1,677	1,677	1,677
Payment for capital assets	63,983	0	33,577	97,560	97,560	0	100%	199,146	199,146	199,146
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory										
Current payment	723,592	0	(174,715)	548,877	492,680	56,197	90%	475,872	475,872	475,872
Transfers and subsidies	364	0	473	837	837	0	100%	571	571	571
Payment for capital assets	58,278	0	141,203	199,481	199,481	0	100%	76,093	76,093	76,093
3.4 Specialised Investigations										
Current payment	964,832	0	3,948	968,780	968,780	0	100%	859,695	859,695	859,695
Transfers and subsidies	4,888	0	1,923	6,811	6,811	0	100%	5,426	5,426	5,426
Payment for capital assets	15,876	0	19,536	35,412	35,412	0	100%	66,378	66,378	66,378
Total	9,923,529	0	336,323	10,259,852	10,167,669	92,183	99%	8,868,123	8,868,123	8,868,123


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Economic classification	Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
	2011/12					2010/11				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	7,781,815	0	214,354	7,996,169	7,996,169	0	100%	6,941,683	6,941,683	
Goods and services	1,724,689	0	(25,371)	1,699,318	1,607,135	92,183	95%	1,369,717	1,369,717	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	5,108	0	(162)	5,270	5,270	0	100%	4,712	4,712	
Households	48,110	0	(232)	47,878	47,878	0	100%	38,992	38,992	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	389	389	389	0	100%	2,929	2,929	
Machinery and equipment	363,807	0	147,021	510,828	510,828	0	100%	510,090	510,090	
Total	9,923,529	0	336,323	10,259,852	10,167,669	92,183	99%	8,868,123	8,868,123	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12						2010/11			
	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
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations										
Current payment	819,701	0	19,217	838,918	838,918	0	100%	734,860	734,851	
Transfers and subsidies	3,904	0	3,301	7,205	7,205	0	100%	4,984	4,984	
Payment for capital assets	23,660	0	(4,413)	19,247	19,247	0	100%	10,501	10,501	
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management										
Current payment	1,324,554	0	(1,421)	1,323,133	1,323,133	0	100%	1,170,535	1,170,535	
Transfers and subsidies	3,928	0	5,246	9,174	9,174	0	100%	7,620	7,620	
Payment for capital assets	19,076	0	(11,764)	7,312	7,312	0	100%	19,135	19,135	
Total	2,194,823	0	(10,166)	2,204,989	2,204,989	0	100%	1,947,635	1,947,626	


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Economic classification	2011/12						2010/11			
	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	1,924,613	0	4,124	1,928,737	1,928,737	0	100%	1,680,173	1,680,164	
Goods and services	219,642	0	13,672	233,314	233,314	0	100%	225,222	225,222	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	685	0	82	767	767	0	100%	693	693	
Households	7,147	0	8,465	15,612	15,612	0	100%	11,911	11,911	
Payment for capital assets										
Machinery and equipment	42,736	0	(16,177)	26,559	26,559	0	100%	29,636	29,636	
Total	2,194,823	0	(10,166)	2,204,989	2,204,989	0	100%	1,947,635	1,947,626	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services										
Detail per sub-programme	2011/12						2010/11			
	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										
Current payment	572,128	0	(12,965)	559,163	559,163	0	100%	483,751	483,751	483,751
Transfers and subsidies	1,310	0	(253)	1,563	1,563	0	100%	800	800	800
Payment for capital assets	15,880	0	(42,481)	58,361	58,361	0	100%	7,025	7,025	7,025
5.2 Static and Mobile Security										
Current payment	680,921	0	(17,371)	663,550	663,550	0	100%	642,411	642,411	642,411
Transfers and subsidies	2,150	0	(1,298)	852	852	0	100%	1,149	1,149	1,149
Payment for capital assets	13,244	0	(12,186)	1,058	1,058	0	100%	5,705	5,705	5,705
5.3 Government Security Regulator										
Current payment	74,906	0	(2,270)	72,636	72,636	0	100%	57,443	57,443	57,443
Transfers and subsidies	9	0	63	72	72	0	100%	32	32	32
Payment for capital assets	1,270	0	1,658	2,928	2,928	0	100%	216	216	216
5.4 Operational Support										
Current payment	200,468	0	(27,759)	172,709	172,709	0	100%	211,090	211,090	211,090
Transfers and subsidies	457	0	(310)	147	147	0	100%	262	262	262
Payment for capital assets	4,046	0	(2,517)	1,529	1,529	0	100%	2,692	2,692	2,692
Total	1,566,789	0	(32,221)	1,534,568	1,534,568	0	100%	1,412,576	1,412,576	1,412,576


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
Economic classification	2011/12					2010/11			
	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	1,386,938	0	(75,421)	1,311,517	1,311,517	0	100%	1,250,573	1,250,573
Goods and services	141,485	0	15,056	156,541	156,541	0	100%	144,122	144,122
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	503	0	(10)	493	493	0	100%	582	582
Households	3,423	0	(1,282)	2,141	2,141	0	100%	1,661	1,661
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	165	165	165	0	100%	135	135
Machinery and equipment	34,440	0	29,271	63,711	63,711	0	100%	15,503	15,503
Total	1,566,789	0	(32,221)	1,534,568	1,534,568	0	100%	1,412,576	1,412,576

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2012

- 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 2012

PERFORMANCE	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	58,550,537	53,529,740
Departmental revenue	2	288,760	287,737
Aid assistance	3	23,165	7,516
TOTAL REVENUE		58,862,462	53,824,993
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	42,427,702	38,415,337
Goods and services	5	11,998,471	11,318,255
Aid assistance	3	13,008	4,199
Total current expenditure		54,439,181	49,737,791
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	505,466	500,296
Total transfers and subsidies		505,466	500,296
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	2,994,843	3,292,936
Aid assistance	3	114	351
Total expenditure for capital assets		2,994,957	3,293,287
Payments for financial assets	6	6,639	2,876
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		57,946,243	53,534,250
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		916,219	290,743
RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR			
Voted funds		617,416	40
Annual appropriation		617,416	40
Departmental revenue	14	288,760	287,737
Aid assistance	3	10,043	2,966
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		916,219	290,743

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2012

POSITION	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		703,689	266,934
Cash and cash equivalents	9	507,854	11,681
Prepayments and advances	10	49,317	37,417
Receivables	11	146,518	210,697
Aid assistance receivable	3	0	7,139
Non-current assets		167,031	99,048
Receivables	12	167,031	99,048
TOTAL ASSETS		870,720	365,982
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		645,431	230,891
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	617,416	40
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	3,490	6,094
Bank overdraft	15	0	200,832
Payables	16	14,517	13,896
Aid assistance repayable	3	1,810	3,319
Aid assistance unutilised	3	8,198	6,710
TOTAL LIABILITIES		645,431	230,891
NET ASSETS		225,289	135,091
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		225,289	135,091
TOTAL		225,289	135,091


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2012

NET ASSETS	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		135,091	128,729
Transfers:		90,198	6,362
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.5	(25,253)	(11,707)
Debts revised	11.5	(20,137)	(19,878)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(98,857)	(105,674)
Debts raised		234,445	143,621
Closing balance		225,289	135,091

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2012

CASH FLOW	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		58,857,373	53,823,852
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	58,550,537	53,529,740
Departmental revenue received	2	283,671	286,596
Aid assistance received	3	23,165	7,516
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(15,083)	(81,712)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(291,404)	(285,331)
Surrendered to the RDP Fund		(2,925)	(996)
Current payments		(54,439,181)	(49,737,791)
Payments for financial assets		(6,639)	(2,876)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(505,466)	(500,296)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	<u>3,596,675</u>	<u>3,214,850</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	3.2 & 8	(2,994,957)	(3,293,287)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	5,089	1,141
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2,989,868)</u>	<u>(3,292,146)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		90,198	6,362
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>90,198</u>	<u>6,362</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		697,005	(70,934)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(189,151)	(118,217)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	<u><u>507,854</u></u>	<u><u>(189,151)</u></u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

	Final Appropriation	2011/12 Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	2010/11 Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	19,789,155	19,789,155	0	17,871,967
Visible Policing	24,761,973	24,761,973	0	23,429,439
Detective Services	10,259,852	10,259,852	0	8,868,123
Crime Intelligence	2,204,989	2,204,989	0	1,947,635
Protection and Security Services	1,534,568	1,534,568	0	1,412,576
Total	58,550,537	58,550,537	0	53,529,740

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	135,686	133,630
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	25,657	12,276
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	771	1,116
Sales of capital assets	2.4	5,089	1,141
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	121,557	139,574
Departmental revenue collected		288,760	287,737

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		128,165	123,816
Administrative fees		14,652	16,321
Other sales		113,513	107,495
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		7,521	9,814
Total		135,686	133,630

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	2	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Fines		985	873
Forfeits		24,672	11,403
Total		25,657	12,276

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Interest		771	1,116
Total		771	1,116

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

<i>Detail note 2 continued....</i>	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		5,089	1,141
Machinery and equipment	29.2	5,087	1,135
Biological assets	29.2	2	6
Total		5,089	1,141
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		11,826	11,513
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		109,731	128,061
Total		121,557	139,574

3. Aid assistance

3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP

Foreign

Opening Balance	(3,820)	(6,101)
Revenue	23,165	7,516
Expenditure	13,122	4,239
Current	13,008	3,888
Capital	114	351
Surrender to the RDP	2,925	996
Closing Balance	3,298	(3,820)

3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund

Opening Balance	6,710	7,021
Revenue	0	0
Expenditure	0	311
Current	0	311
Capital	0	0
Closing Balance	6,710	6,710



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 3 continued....

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
3.3 Total assistance			
Opening Balance		2,890	920
Revenue		23,165	7,516
Expenditure		13,122	4,550
Current		13,008	4,199
Capital		114	351
Surrender to the RDP		2,925	996
Closing Balance	ANNEXURE 4	<u>10,008</u>	<u>2,890</u>
3.4 Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		0	7,139
RDP		0	7,139
Aid assistance unutilised		8,198	6,710
RDP		1,488	0
CARA Fund		6,710	6,710
Aid assistance repayable		1,810	3,319
RDP		1,810	3,319
Closing balance		<u>10,008</u>	<u>2,890</u>
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		27,462,582	24,543,527
Performance award		6,628	9,823
Service Based		74,044	53,127
Compensative/circumstantial		600,498	989,601
Other non-pensionable allowances		5,187,590	4,628,812
Total		<u>33,331,342</u>	<u>30,224,890</u>
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		4,283,076	3,958,319
Medical		4,807,727	4,225,762
UIF		0	1,044
Official unions and associations		5,557	5,322
Total		<u>9,096,360</u>	<u>8,190,447</u>
Total compensation of employees		<u>42,427,702</u>	<u>38,415,337</u>
Average number of employees		<u>195,584</u>	<u>190,887</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

5. Goods and services	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Administrative fees		45,316	41,101
Advertising		28,708	24,145
Assets less than R5,000	5.1	332,240	388,234
Bursaries (employees)		3,849	3,103
Catering		22,180	22,811
Communication		714,010	702,589
Computer services	5.2	2,138,057	2,050,655
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5.3	1,522,828	1,377,667
Entertainment		2,580	1,759
Audit cost - external	5.4	29,214	28,439
Inventory	5.5	3,123,296	2,715,971
Operating leases		1,837,761	1,704,523
Property payments	5.6	1,013,860	947,307
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		2,229	1,856
Travel and subsistence	5.7	660,556	802,743
Venues and facilities		32,432	20,890
Training and staff development		56,342	41,011
Other operating expenditure	5.8	433,013	443,451
Total		<u>11,998,471</u>	<u>11,318,255</u>
5.1 Assets less than R5,000	5		
Tangible assets		212,858	308,229
Buildings and other fixed structures		106	40
Biological assets		15	3
Transport assets		20	107
Machinery and equipment		212,717	308,079
Intangible		119,382	80,005
Computer software		119,382	80,005
Total		<u>332,240</u>	<u>388,234</u>
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1,589,083	1,487,556
External computer service providers		548,974	563,099
Total		<u>2,138,057</u>	<u>2,050,655</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

<i>Detail note 5 continued....</i>	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5		
Business and advisory services		14,910	16,848
Infrastructure and planning		279	883
Laboratory services		188	970
Legal costs		135,338	109,400
Contractors		1,010,993	819,466
Agency and support/outsourced services		361,120	430,100
Total		1,522,828	1,377,667
5.4 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		29,078	26,330
Performance audits		113	1,119
Environmental audits		23	0
Other audits		0	990
Total		29,214	28,439
5.5 Inventory			
Learning and teaching support material	5	197	940
Food and food supplies		1,191	2,093
Fuel, oil and gas		1,970,599	1,639,076
Other consumable materials		241,524	231,499
Materials and supplies		510,959	477,280
Stationery and printing		330,644	279,819
Medical supplies		3,415	2,221
Medicine		3,247	2,838
Military stores		61,520	80,205
Total		3,123,296	2,715,971
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		634,287	527,126
Property management fees		31,695	26,318
Cleaning services		124,291	182,753
Safeguarding and security		209,675	199,939
Other		13,912	11,171
Total		1,013,860	947,307

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 5 continued....

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Employee costs		660,537	802,694
Domestic travel costs		578,843	731,436
International travel costs		81,442	70,937
Per diem allowance		252	321
Non-employee costs		19	49
Domestic travel costs		0	49
International travel costs		19	0
Total		660,556	802,743

5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Learnerships		5,415	132
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		3,226	3,248
Resettlement costs		48,360	49,481
Protective clothing and uniform		232,510	266,273
Towing cost		67,555	42,211
Informer fees		35,012	35,396
Printing and publications		7,897	12,500
Other		33,038	34,210
Total		433,013	443,451

6. Payments for financial assets

Material losses through criminal conduct		31	103
Theft	6.4	1	8
Other material losses	6.1	30	95
Other material losses written off	6.2	48	92
Debts written off	6.3	6,560	2,681
Total		6,639	2,876

6.1 Other material losses

Nature of other material losses		Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings			
Incident					
Lost cash: Advance	Written warning		20		8
Lost cash: Police actions	None		10		87
Total			30		95



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 6 continued....

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Lost cash: Advance		2	2
Lost cash: Police actions		0	79
Erroneous payments		46	11
Total		48	92
6.3 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Salaries	6	6,419	2,577
State guarantees		96	60
Tax debt		20	14
Other State Departments		0	2
Vehicle accidents		25	28
Total		6,560	2,681
6.4 Detail of theft	6		
Lost cash		1	8
Total		1	8
6.5 Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt		(23,107)	(9,036)
Property related debt		(1,918)	(2,624)
Admin related debt		(228)	(47)
Total		(25,253)	(11,707)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

7. Transfers and subsidies	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	29,771	25,712
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	26,822	23,861
Non Profit Institutions	7.3	1,000	0
Households	7.4	447,873	450,723
Total		<u>505,466</u>	<u>500,296</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		253	145
Vehicle licences		29,518	25,567
Total		<u>29,771</u>	<u>25,712</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		26,822	23,861
Total		<u>26,822</u>	<u>23,861</u>
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		1,000	0
Total		<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>
7.4 Households			
Employer social benefit	7	278,281	292,355
Claims against the State (Households)		134,235	123,293
Payment as an act of grace		102	121
Medical expenses detainees		35,255	34,954
Total		<u>447,873</u>	<u>450,723</u>
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	671,119	1,182,141
Machinery and equipment	29.1	2,322,261	2,110,241
Biological assets	29.1	1,577	905
Total		<u>2,994,957</u>	<u>3,293,287</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 8 continued....

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2011/12	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2,994,843	114	2,994,957
Buildings and other fixed structures	671,119	0	671,119
Machinery and equipment	2,322,147	114	2,322,261
Biological assets	1,577	0	1,577
Total assets acquired	2,994,843	114	2,994,957

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2010/11

Tangible assets	3,292,936	351	3,293,287
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,182,141	0	1,182,141
Machinery and equipment	2,109,890	351	2,110,241
Biological assets	905	0	905
Total assets acquired	3,292,936	351	3,293,287

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Concolidated Paymaster General Account		491,420	0
Cash on hand		11,484	11,179
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		4,950	502
Total		507,854	11,681

10. Prepayments and advances

Staff advances	10,564	4,468
Travel and subsistence	37,982	31,534
Prepayments	761	1,405
Advances paid to other entities	10	10
Total	49,317	37,417

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

11. Receivables - current

	Note	2011/2012			Total R'000	2010/11 Total R'000
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years		
		R'000	R'000	R'000		
Claims recoverable	11.1	4,892	9,135	18,533	32,560	117,914
<i>ANNEXURE 2</i>						
Staff debtors	11.2	67,239	23,625	4,104	94,968	76,811
Private enterprises	11.3	7	0	0	7	1
Other debtors	11.4	13,612	1,010	4,361	18,983	15,971
Total		85,750	33,770	26,998	146,518	210,697

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable			
National departments	11	21,721	103,989
Provincial departments		9,606	12,630
Private enterprises		1,233	1,295
Total		32,560	117,914
11.2 Staff debtors			
Salary related debt	11	79,946	62,570
Administration related debt		5,348	6,390
Inventory/property related debt		9,674	7,851
Total		94,968	76,811
11.3 Private enterprises	11		
Dishonoured cheques		7	1
Total		7	1
11.4 Other debtors			
Administration related debt	11	18,983	15,971
Total		18,983	15,971
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		5,801	12,339
Capital decrease		(25,860)	(32,119)
Interest correction		(78)	(98)
Total		(20,137)	(19,878)



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

12. Receivables - non-current

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Staff debtors		167,021	99,048
Claims recoverable		10	0
Total		<u>167,031</u>	<u>99,048</u>

13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Opening balance	40	28
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance	617,416	40
Paid during the year	(40)	(28)
Closing balance	<u>617,416</u>	<u>40</u>

14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund

Opening balance	6,094	3,660
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance	288,760	287,737
Paid during the year	(291,364)	(285,303)
Closing balance	<u>3,490</u>	<u>6,094</u>

15. Bank overdraft

Consolidated Paymaster General Account	0	200,832
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>200,832</u>

16. Payables – current

Clearing accounts	16.1	14,503	8,681
Other payables	16.2	14	5,215
Total		<u>14,517</u>	<u>13,896</u>

16.1 Clearing accounts

Description	16		
Amounts recovered to be cleared		14,503	8,681
Total		<u>14,503</u>	<u>8,681</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 16 continued....

16.2 Other payables	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
Description		R'000	R'000
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions	16	14	5,215
Total		<u>14</u>	<u>5,215</u>

17. Net cash flow available from operating activities

Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance	916,219	290,743
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	2,680,456	2,924,107
(Increase) in receivables – current	(3,804)	(99,211)
(Increase) in prepayments and advances	(11,900)	13,696
Increase in payables – current	621	3,803
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(5,089)	(1,141)
Surrenders to revenue fund	(291,404)	(285,331)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor	(2,925)	(996)
Expenditure on capital assets	2,994,957	3,293,287
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	<u>3,596,675</u>	<u>3,214,850</u>

18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

Consolidated Paymaster General Account	491,420	(200,832)
Cash on hand	11,484	11,179
Cash with commercial banks	4,950	502
Total	<u>507,854</u>	<u>(189,151)</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

These amounts are not recognised in the annual financial statements and are disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements.

19. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2011/12	2010/11
			R'000	R'000
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	31,314	42,568
Claims	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	14,844,369	11,044,698
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	67,401	35,704
Capped leave commitments	Employees		5,016,212	4,881,526
Other: Sanlam Middestad	Lease		611,692	611,692
Total			20,570,988	16,616,188

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

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Current expenditure			
Approved and contracted		826,912	723,589
		<u>826,912</u>	<u>723,589</u>
Capital expenditure (including transfers)			
Approved and contracted		515,824	473,614
		<u>515,824</u>	<u>473,614</u>
Total Commitments		1,342,736	1,197,203

21. Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	750,242	107,066	857,308	826,675
Transfers and subsidies	16,588	11,255	27,843	29,695
Capital assets	56,724	12,147	68,871	176,731
Total	823,554	130,468	954,022	1,033,101

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 21 continued....

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		431,200	428,901
Visible Policing		339,149	429,786
Detective Services		151,766	127,857
Crime Intelligence		18,348	28,290
Protection and Security Services		12,643	18,170
Donor funds		916	97
Total		<u>954,022</u>	<u>1,033,101</u>
Confirmed balances with other departments	ANNEXURE 3	25,634	7,170
Total		<u>25,634</u>	<u>7,170</u>

22. Employee benefits

Leave entitlement	1,668,009	1,572,624
Thirteenth cheque	1	2
Capped leave commitments	29,264	23,554
Other	1	200
Total	<u>1,697,275</u>	<u>1,596,380</u>

Although capped leave in its entirety, should be provided for under this note, the amount and circumstances under which payments were made historically, it was necessary to account for only a percentage of capped leave as employee benefits and the remainder as contingent liability.

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
2011/2012				
Not later than 1 year	3,969	605,439	47,489	656,897
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5,949	1,342,560	37,692	1,386,201
Later than five years	2,812	751,649	0	754,461
Total lease commitments	<u>12,730</u>	<u>2,699,648</u>	<u>85,181</u>	<u>2,797,559</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 23.1 continued....

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2010/2011	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	4,535	643,126	33,762	681,423
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5,707	1,212,672	29,008	1,247,387
Later than five years	2,351	659,843	0	662,194
Total lease commitments	12,593	2,515,641	62,770	2,591,004

23.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2011/2012	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	35,835	35,835
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	11,422	11,422
Total lease commitments	0	0	47,257	47,257

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2010/2011	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	40,753	40,753
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	13,556	13,556
Total lease commitments	0	0	54,309	54,309

24. Receivables for departmental revenue

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		109	333
Fines, penalties and forfeits		190	68
Interest, dividends and rent on land		19	67
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		679	1,379
Total		997	1,847

24.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue

Opening balance	1,847	2,822
Less: Amounts received	1,847	2,822
Add: Amounts recognised	706	1,847
Closing balance	706	1,847

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

25. Irregular expenditure

Note

2011/12

2010/11

R'000

R'000

25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Opening Balance		6,876	1,258
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		3,095	21,377
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		1,183	76,152
Less: Amounts condoned		(9,174)	(91,911)
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation		1,980	6,876

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year		839	5,618
Prior years		1,141	1,258
Total		1,980	6,876

25.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year

Incident

	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2011/12 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Language Services	2	56	59
Stock Theft: Pounded	1	143	143
Transport	1	21	21
Clothing	1	138	138
Training	2	80	86
Security Services	5	749	1,100
Accommodation & Meals	9	813	813
Repairs	3	99	119
Catering	9	317	317
Day to Day Maintenance	4	118	146
Cleaning Services	4	3	3
Subscription Fees	1	2	2
Labour Hiring	1	5	5
Towing Cost	0	0	3
Renovation (Buildings)	3	498	1,323
Total	46	3,042	4,278



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 25 continued....

2011/12

25.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

R'000

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	
Language Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	59
Stock Theft: Pounded	Accounting Officer/BAC	143
Transport	Accounting Officer/BAC	21
Clothing	Accounting Officer/BAC	138
Training	Accounting Officer/BAC	88
Security Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	1,267
Accommodation & Meals	Accounting Officer/BAC	829
Repairs	Accounting Officer/BAC	119
Catering	Accounting Officer/BAC	319
Day to Day Maintenance	Accounting Officer/BAC	158
Cleaning Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	11
Subscription Fees	Accounting Officer/BAC	2
Labour Hiring	Accounting Officer/BAC	5
Towing Cost	Accounting Officer/BAC	3
Social Functions	Accounting Officer/BAC	31
Renovation (Buildings)	Accounting Officer/BAC	5,981
Total		9,174

25.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation

Incident	
Funeral Costs	127
Training	69
Security Services	203
Accommodation & Meals	14
Repairs	31
Catering	2
Language Services	5
Day to Day Maintenance	155
Cleaning Services	96
Social Functions	126
Communication	312
Renovation (Buildings)	832
Communication	8
Total	1,980

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 25 continued....

Possible irregular procurement with regards to the fire-arm registration system, the refurbishments of Naylas and the terrestrial trunked radio contract was identified by the AGSA during the reporting period. This possible irregular procurement is still under investigation as these contracts are complex, technical and voluminous of nature and due to the high level of legal interpretation of prescripts and in addition interpretation of judgment this contract will be referred to National Treasury for a final ruling.

26. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
26.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance	2,757	2,387
Adjustment to opening balance	(84)	0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	356	693
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	494	771
Less: Amounts condoned	(1,041)	(1,026)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	(71)	(68)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonation	<u>2,411</u>	<u>2,757</u>
 Analysis of awaiting condonation per economic classification		
Current	<u>2,411</u>	<u>2,757</u>
Total	<u><u>2,411</u></u>	<u><u>2,757</u></u>
 26.2 Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken	
License fees	<i>No</i>	295
Accommodation	<i>No</i>	213
Air/bus tickets	<i>No</i>	54
Dormant fuel cards	<i>No</i>	26
Training	<i>No</i>	26
Erroneous payments	<i>No</i>	212
Other eg. Meals and cellphone accounts	<i>No</i>	24
Total		<u><u>850</u></u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

27. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation of the senior management of the department is as follows:

Description	No of Individuals	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	3,468	3,397
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	44	48,010	52,628
Total		51,478	56,025

28. Provisions

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Staff debtors	3,091	1,459
Other debtors	224	133
Total	3,315	1,592

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	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	12,187,587	(6,622)	2,183,771	640,779	13,723,957
Transport assets	8,631,688	(1,866)	1,400,597	566,200	9,464,219
Computer equipment	1,390,583	38,848	290,106	34,705	1,684,832
Furniture and Office equipment	121,460	(625)	21,370	2,609	139,596
Other machinery and equipment	2,043,856	(42,979)	471,698	37,265	2,435,310
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	16,428	266	5,758	2,367	20,085
Biological assets	16,428	266	5,758	2,367	20,085
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	12,204,015	(6,356)	2,189,529	643,146	13,744,042

29.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-Cash	Received: Paid and not yet captured in asset register	(Capital work in progress - current costs)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2,322,261	486,632	(533,300)	0	(91,822)	2,183,771
Transport assets	1,470,971	16,579	(5,799)	0	(81,154)	1,400,597
Computer equipment	392,663	161,314	(263,655)	0	(216)	290,106
Furniture and Office equipment	22,802	4,157	(5,927)	0	338	21,370
Other machinery and equipment	435,825	304,582	(257,919)	0	(10,790)	471,698
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	1,577	4,921	(740)	0	0	5,758
Biological assets	1,577	4,921	(740)	0	0	5,758
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,323,838	491,553	(534,040)	0	(91,822)	2,189,529



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 29 continued....

29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5,087	635,692	640,779	5,087
Transport assets	5,081	561,119	566,200	5,081
Computer equipment	0	34,705	34,705	0
Furniture and Office equipment	0	2,609	2,609	0
Other machinery and equipment	6	37,259	37,265	6
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	2	2,365	2,367	2
Biological assets	2	2,365	2,367	2
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	5,089	638,057	643,146	5,089

29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	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	10,951,841	2,178	1,774,754	541,186	12,187,587
Transport assets	7,662,581	318	1,432,097	463,308	8,631,688
Computer equipment	1,269,014	338	145,662	24,431	1,390,583
Furniture and Office equipment	101,105	18	22,473	2,136	121,460
Other machinery and equipment	1,919,141	1,504	174,522	51,311	2,043,856
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	11,360	0	5,742	674	16,428
Biological assets	11,360	0	5,742	674	16,428
TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	10,963,201	2,178	1,780,496	541,860	12,204,015

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 29 continued....

29.4 Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2012

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,795,618	0	1,795,618
Adjustment to prior year balance	0	0	(2,170)	0	(2,170)
Additions	0	0	127,449	0	127,449
Disposals	0	0	(79,764)	0	(79,764)
TOTAL	0	0	1,841,133	0	1,841,133
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	856,212	0	856,212
TOTAL	0	0	856,212	0	856,212

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2011

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1,795,618	0	1,795,618
TOTAL	0	0	1,795,618	0	1,795,618
	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	757,205	0	757,205
TOTAL	0	0	757,205	0	757,205



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 29 continued....

29.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	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	640,779	2,367	643,146
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	640,779	2,367	643,146

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	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	541,103	674	541,777
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	541,103	674	541,777

30 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	19,695	3,908	11,179	615	34,167
Dwellings	7,005	2,746	9,573	462	18,862
Non-residential buildings	12,690	1,162	1,606	153	15,305
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	19,695	3,908	11,179	615	34,167

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 30 continued....

30.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital work-in-progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	671,119	10,188	(654,091)	(16,037)	11,179
Dwellings	377	9,370	(174)	(0)	9,573
Non-residential buildings	670,742	818	(653,917)	(16,037)	1,606
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	671,119	10,188	(654,091)	(16,037)	11,179

30.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	615	615	0
Dwellings	0	462	462	0
Non-residential buildings	0	153	153	0
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	615	615	0



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail note 30 continued....

30.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	13,609	(222)	7,115	807	19,695
Dwellings	5,306	0	2,506	807	7,005
Non-residential buildings	8,303	(222)	4,609	0	12,690
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	13,609	(222)	7,115	807	19,695

30.4 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	615	0	0	615
Total immovable assets written off	615	0	0	615

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	773	0	0	773
Total immovable assets written off	773	0	0	773

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2011	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee drawdowns during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31/03/2012	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		1,901	0	46	1,171	776	13
NEDBANK PTY LTD		5,838	0	0	4,490	1,348	0
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		28,935	0	0	4,438	24,497	0
ABSA		3,283	0	569	1,507	2,345	14
OLD MUTUAL FIN LT		19	0	0	19	0	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		65	0	0	0	65	0
ITHALA LIMITED		962	0	0	30	932	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		999	0	0	48	951	0
VBS MUTUAL BANK		199	0	0	199	0	0
MPUMALANGA		124	0	0	52	72	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		138	0	132	47	223	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		89	0	0	0	89	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	16	0
Total		42,568	0	747	12,001	31,314	27



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 2

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
THE PRESIDENCY	0	0	3	3	3	3
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	0	0	115	104	115	104
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0	0	513	590	513	590
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE	0	0	89	8	89	8
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	12	9	12	9
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	0	0	263	311	263	311
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	0	0	87	0	87	0
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	0	0	939	923	939	923
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM	0	0	540	461	540	461
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	0	9,634	9,670	9,634	9,670
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	0	0	4,393	4,411	4,393	4,411
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS	0	0	112	161	112	161
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	0	0	62	98	62	98
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	273	406	273	406
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	127	218	127	218
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	0	0	66	133	66	133
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0	0	37	5	37	5
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	0	0	1,992	1,647	1,992	1,647
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	254	569	254	569
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0	0	287	27	287	27
DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL GOV AFFAIRS	0	0	73	0	73	0
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	0	0	412	196	412	196
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY	0	0	139	165	139	165
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	0	0	409	0	409	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 2 continued...

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION	0	0	62	287	62	287
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	29	6	29	6
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	0	0	10	71	10	71
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	13	14	13	14
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS	0	0	1	13	1	13
INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS DIRECTORATE	0	0	25	25	25	25
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: PARLIAMENT	0	0	441	404	441	404
NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	0	0	124	182	124	182
NATIONAL TREASURY	0	0	65	49	65	49
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE	0	0	130	130	130	130
SUB TOTAL	0	0	21,731	21,296	21,731	21,296
Provinces						
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	151	0	151	0
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	158	203	158	203
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	525	806	525	806
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	26	26	26	26
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	519	2,233	519	2,233
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	284	1,653	284	1,653
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	6,913	6,830	6,913	6,830
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	452	377	452	377
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	469	384	469	384
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	3	3	3	3
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	106	115	106	115
SUB TOTAL	0	0	9,606	12,630	9,606	12,630


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012
ANNEXURE 2 continued...
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Other Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	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	12	12	12	12
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	0	0	483	513	483	513
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	252	179	252	179
SA RESERVE BANK	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHINDLER LIFTS	0	0	7	7	7	7
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	3	3	3	3
VENTURESCAPES	0	0	80	76	80	76
SA SECRET SERVICE	0	0	3	3	3	3
4D DÉCOR	0	0	5	5	5	5
RED HOT EVENTS	0	0	2	2	2	2
URBAN TONIC	0	0	4	4	4	4
EVENTS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	0	0	2	3	2	3
LANGE STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	0	8	0	8
TRAVEL MOTIVES	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	0	0	22	22	22	22
GREEN DOLPINE RESTAURANT	0	0	12	12	12	12
GREEN ROUTE PTY LTD	0	0	21	21	21	21
2010 FIFA WORLD CUP ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	0	0	0	82,693	0	82,693
SIYA ZAMA GVK BUILDING RENOVATION	0	0	317	417	317	417
SALSA CATERING	0	0	2	2	2	2
SUB TOTAL	0	0	1,233	83,988	1,233	83,988
TOTAL	0	0	32,570	117,914	32,570	117,914

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 3

INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	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	5,663	207	20,012	3,109	25,675	3,316
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	19,969	6,963	47,389	32,577	67,358	39,540
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	2	0	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	25,634	7,170	67,401	35,686	93,035	42,856
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	25,634	7,170	67,401	35,704	93,035	42,874


 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
 VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012
ANNEXURE 4
STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

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						
CARA Funds		6,710	0	0	0	6,710
Subtotal		6,710	0	0	0	6,710
Foreign						
European Union	Capacity Building	(4,469)	4,469	0	0	0
Swiss	Operational training DRC	(124)	124	0	0	0
African Renaissance	DRC Projects	(2,546)	3,805	0	0	1,259
Norwegian	DRC Projects	251	0	251	0	0
Enhlangano Project France	Training support	394	0	0	165	229
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	2,674	14,767	2,674	12,957	1,810
Subtotal		(3,820)	23,165	2,925	13,122	3,298
Total		2,890	23,165	2,925	13,122	10,008

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 5

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2011	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Claims settled during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	Original claim Amounts	Amounts Paid	Amounts Cancelled/ Reduced	R'000
Claims against the department							
Vehicle accidents	177,476	(2,966)	57,594	50,136	18,417	31,719	181,968
Legal expenses	380,780	2,284	140,763	39,960	2,615	37,345	483,867
Damage to property	4,664	(123)	837	2,601	553	2,048	2,777
Assault	696,847	(10,746)	225,554	70,143	4,872	65,271	841,512
Damage to State property	8,370	(10)	673	800	65	735	8,233
Police actions	8,563,237	(437,579)	5,633,404	1,854,165	66,709	1,787,456	11,904,897
Shooting incidents	943,899	(14,199)	286,197	116,497	12,729	103,768	1,099,400
Other (Not yet classified)	269,425	(92,355)	829,069	684,424	0	684,424	321,715
Total	11,044,698	(555,694)	7,174,091	2,818,726	105,960	2,712,766	14,844,369

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.

Other

Sanlam building lease not yet activated due to court case	611,692						611,692
Subtotal	611,692						611,692
TOTAL	11,656,390						15,456,061

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 5 continued...

STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2011	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year				Closing Balance 31/03/2012
			Detail of finalised transactions	Amount finalised	New transactions Amount	R'000	
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000	
Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses	110,123	544	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	21	134,836	120,969	
Damage to property, Assault			State funds	11,748			
Damage to State property			Claim by the Department	366			
Police actions, Shooting incidents and Other (not yet allocated)			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	111,899			
			Cash payment	500			
Total	110,123	544		124,534	134,836	120,969	



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 6 INVENTORY

	Note	Quantity	2011/12 R'000	Quantity	2010/11 R'000
Inventory					
Opening balance		55,277,548	586,725	55,605,818	649,916
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		212,962	903	1,074,166	(116,992)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		21,767,308	393,688	22,060,206	412,302
Add: Additions - Non-cash		16,472	799	170,940	5,643
(Less): Disposals		(862,012)	(10,752)	(1,555,953)	(4,067)
(Less): Issues		(30,431,912)	(391,579)	(22,771,122)	(358,938)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		804,570	20,231	693,493	(1,139)
Closing balance		<u>46,784,936</u>	<u>600,015</u>	<u>55,277,548</u>	<u>586,725</u>



Human Resources Management

Table 1.1: Main Services and Service Delivery Standards.

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

Main Service	Actual / potential beneficiaries	Standard of service	Actual achievements in relation to set standards
Enhancing consultation	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.	Thorough consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders.	The SAPS has established a wide range of consultation arrangements with clients, see table 1.2 below.
Improving access		Access to SAPS service delivery points should be within established geographic norms. A quality policing service provided to beneficiaries.	The development of a coherent strategy to ensure improved access and quality of policing has been initiated, see table 1.3 below.
Ensuring Redress		Ensure effective redress of complaints.	Several redress mechanisms have been developed over time to provide beneficiaries with the means of raising their concerns regarding the service delivery of SAPS, see table 1.4 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, see table 1.5 below.
Ensuring openness and transparency		Information relating to SAPS available.	The SAPS has an Access to Information Manual as required by Section 14 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000, (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA). The SAPS' Legal Services Division has ensured that all policies, national instructions, delegation of powers and other directives developed within the SAPS since the promulgation of the PAIA, include the principles set out in the Act. The SAPS has managed 23 539 PAIA requests of which 20 025 were granted in full.
Providing value for money		The optimal utilization of all resources in the providing of services to SAPS beneficiaries.	The Service Delivery Improvement Plans implemented at all divisions, provinces and stations requires a specific focus on the effective utilization of resources towards the achieving of objectives and priorities.
Improving courtesy		A professional service provided to beneficiaries.	The SAPS has established 925 Victim Friendly Rooms at police stations across the country.

Table 1.2: Consultation arrangements with clients

The aim of consultation arrangements is to ensure thorough consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Type of arrangement	Clients	Actual achievements
Awareness campaigns	The general public, including children, youth and vulnerable groups.	Various awareness campaigns were conducted in communities, giving attention to the specific needs regarding crimes prevalent in their area such as gender-based violence, the reduction of violent crimes, drug awareness, and promotion of community involvement in crime prevention.
Rural Safety	Rural community.	The comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to enhance safety and security, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community was rolled out to all rural areas during 2011. A pilot project to assess the operational concept of the strategy was implemented at Harrismith in the Free State and Tsolo in the Eastern Cape where a high tendency of incidents of crime that affect rural communities, such as stock theft occur.
Crime Prevention	The general public.	The SAPS has engaged in community-based partnerships to prevent crime and mobilise communities and specific sectors to address crimes that affect them. During 2011/12 the SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received 88 985 calls and 845 web tips at its Crime Stop call centre which led to 432 positive cases and 658 arrests. Received 2562 SMS tips and 1063 web tips as a result of the partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS which led to 109 positive cases and 182 arrests.
Community Police Forums	The general public.	Community Police Forums provide the general public with a forum that can be used to engage with the SAPS on its service delivery as well as specific crime tendencies and problems.
SAPS Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014 (revised) and Annual Performance Plan 2012/13	Key stakeholders.	The revised Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014 and the Annual Performance Plan 2013/14 were consulted with a range of key stakeholders, including labour unions, business interests and JCPS Cluster Departments.

Table 1.3: Service Delivery Access Strategies

Service Delivery access addresses access to SAPS service delivery points within established geographic norms and the providing of a quality policing service to beneficiaries.

Strategy	Access
Increase access to communities by building/upgrading/improving police stations.	The Accessibility Study to inform the Access Strategy, which will inform the geographic norms and the ideal location of service delivery points, for the SAPS has been completed. A total of six police facilities were built during 2011/12 thereby improving the SAPS' ability to provide a service to citizens. Community Service Centers at 1 125 police stations throughout the country can be accessed physically or telephonically to access services provided by the SAPS.



Strategy	Access
Service Delivery Charters.	To ensure commitment of improved service delivery, Service Delivery Charters (SDC), a statement of service beneficiaries' rights, services, service standards, complaints mechanisms and a service commitment statement, are available at all police stations. The SDC informs the service beneficiaries of the levels of service delivery they can expect at the point of service delivery. It also provides information on the costs involved for certain services, processes as well as contact information.

Table 1.4: Complaints mechanism

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

Complaints mechanism	
Telephone and postal system (telephone number and addresses of service points and commanders)	The SAPS can be contacted telephonically, letters of complaints can be sent to Station, Cluster or Unit Commanders. Contact numbers for all divisions, provincial offices, units, police stations and other contact points are available through the existing telephone and postal system.
SAPS Website Complaints Mechanism	A link is available on the SAPS Website where the public can electronically complain about SAPS service delivery, corruption and fraud.
Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPIID)	The IPIID operates independently from the SAPS and its mandate is to ensure that independent investigations of gross misconduct and criminality by SAPS members are conducted.
SAPS National Complaints Line 0860 13 08 06	The National Complaints Line of the SAPS is managed by the National Inspectorate. Complaints regarding poor service delivery can be made telephonically, which are then investigated by the SAPS.
Presidential Hot Line (PHL) 17737	Members of the public can lodge their queries and complaints regarding service delivery with the PHL. These complaints are directed to the SAPS, which investigates the complaint and provides feedback.
Anti-Corruption Hotline 0800 701 701	The Anti-Corruption Hotline is managed by the Public Service Commission. This toll free number can be used to report corruption in all Government Departments anonymously. Complaints relating to the corruption and fraud by SAPS members are forwarded to the SAPS for investigation.

Table 1.5: Service Information Tool

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

Types of Information Tools	Information provided
Information products and promotional items	Booklets, leaflets, posters and promotional items were developed and distributed during projects, Izimbizo and awareness campaigns.
Television and radio broadcasts including adverts on print and electronic media and outdoor and digital advertising	<p>"When Duty Calls", a weekly programme on national television, informs the public regarding successes by the SAPS, crime prevention hints and requests for assistance in the fight against crime.</p> <p>Radio and television adverts on mainstream media were also run to communicate messages aimed at creating a safe and secure South Africa. Print media adverts also complemented the run on electronic media.</p> <p>Billboard advertising: festive season campaign.</p> <p>Digital advertising: festive season campaign and for supplier information sessions by Division Supply Chain Management.</p>

Types of Information Tools	Information provided
SAPS Internet and social media	The SAPS website provides information on crime and crime prevention in South Africa. Social media (Twitter) is a platform used to interact with the general public on policing issues.
National, provincial and station exhibitions	Exhibitions were held at various community events to communicate key messages to the community relating to the combating of crime.
Service Delivery Charters and Service Delivery Improvement Plans	<p>Service Delivery Charters are visible at all police stations indicating the services and the standard of services provided.</p> <p>Service Delivery Improvement Plans are compiled at all levels to direct the improving of standards of service delivery.</p>
SAPS Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014 (revised)	<p>The SAPS Strategic Plan, which directs strategic and operational planning within the Department for a five-year period was revised to ensure its relevance to the changing environment.</p> <p>The plan was distributed to stakeholders and is available on the SAPS Website.</p>
Annual Performance Plan 2012/13	<p>The Annual Performance Plan 2012/13, extrapolated from the Strategic Plan, provides a clear indication of the strategic priorities within the context of the prevailing financial year, the measurable objectives and targets associated with the priorities, and guidelines for the implementation of the one-year focus.</p> <p>The plan was distributed to stakeholders and is available on the SAPS Website.</p>
Media liaison	<p>Radio talk shows and interviews, live or recorded television interviews, media invites/ statements, direct engagements with media houses are utilised to advise, educate and inform both local and international communities on SAPS successes, initiatives, safety hints and operations on policing matters.</p> <p>SAPS Journal on Line with Breaking News articles for use by the internal and external media.</p>
Internal Communication	<p>Various internal communication mediums exist such as:</p> <p>The SAPS Intranet (e.g. SAPS Strategic Plan, SAPS Annual Performance Plan, SAPS Annual Report, press releases and speeches, careers organisational information and vacant posts).</p> <p>PolTV (an in-house broadcast medium which serves as a platform for police management to communicate with its employees and to provide members with information regarding the SAPS priorities).</p> <p>The SAPS Journal (an in-house magazine which focuses on police successes and good practices).</p> <p>SAPS Twitter Page to submit comment important SAPS issues.</p> <p>SAPS SMS service to all official cell phones – important messages to SAPS employees.</p> <p>Monthly salary advices (reflects important messages from top management).</p> <p>Breaking News Advisory messages via the all email group to react to positive and negative media reports.</p> <p>Office of NATCOM messages on all email user group to make important announcements.</p> <p>Organisational Communication messages via the all email user group to inform SAPS employees on organisational matters.</p> <p>Police Bands – The Police Bands perform at events, imbizo's, etc. They are excellent crowd pullers and also serve as SAPS Ambassadors for information discrimination.</p> <p>Corporate Identity – To enhance accessibility to Police Institutions through current branding in terms of the New Legislation.</p>



2. Expenditure

The following tables summarize final audited 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 2.1 - Personnel costs by programme, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	19 263 922	10 966 150	1 170 146	18,9	305	35 929
Visible Policing	24 761 973	20 225 129		34,9	185	109 053
Detective Service	10 167 669	7 996 169		13,8	205	38 970
Crime Intelligence	2 204 989	1 928 737		3,3	213	9 053
Protection & Security Services	1 534 568	1 311 517		2,3	207	6 340
TOTAL	57 933 121	42 427 702	1 170 146	73,2	213	199 345

TABLE 2.2 - Personnel costs by salary bands, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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)	703 084	1,7	70	9 981
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	15 560 839	36,7	155	100 351
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	18 418 370	43,4	230	79 988
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 109 946	16,8	861	8 254
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	635 463	1,5	824	771
TOTAL	42 427 702	100	213	199 345



The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 2.3) and salary bands (Table 2.4), of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

TABLE 2.3 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	4 862 575	44,3	20 293	0,2	283 677	2,6	634 253	5,8	10 966 150
Visible Policing	14 435 327	71,4	272 901	1,3	861 659	4,3	2 830 125	14	20 225 129
Detective Service	5 857 852	73,3	61 901	0,8	318 052	4	965 699	12,1	7 996 169
Crime Intelligence	1 426 524	74	10 855	0,6	72 424	3,8	216 511	11,2	1 928 737
Protection & Security Services	880 304	67,1	101 690	7,8	53 378	4,1	161 140	12,3	1 311 517
TOTAL	27 462 582	64,7	467 640	1,1	1 589 190	3,7	4 807 728	11,3	42 427 702

TABLE 2.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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)	467 028	1,1	1 649	0,0	55 086	0,1	296 502	0,7	703 084
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	9 697 663	22,9	189 300	0,4	855 458	2,0	3 705 360	8,7	15 560 839
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	12 055 919	28,4	225 001	0,5	551 369	1,3	800 913	1,9	18 418 370
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 777 967	11,3	51 690	0,1	125 253	0,3	3 374	0,0	7 109 946
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	464 005	1,1	0	0,0	2 024	0,0	1 579	0,0	635 463
TOTAL	27 462 582	64,7	467 640	1,1	1 589 190	3,7	4 807 728	11,3	42 427 702

3. Employment and Vacancies

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 3.1), salary band (Table 3.2) and critical occupations (Table 3.3).

TABLE 3.1 - Employment and vacancies by programme at end of period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	34 820	35 929	-3,2	0
Visible Policing	106 606	109 053	-2,3	0
Detective Service	40 212	38 970	3,1	0
Crime Intelligence	10 777	9 053	16	0
Protection & Security Services	5 515	6 340	-15	0
TOTAL	197 930	199 345	-0,7	0

TABLE 3.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band at end of period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 770	9 981	-2,2	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98 233	100 351	-2,2	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78 871	79 988	-1,4	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	10 142	8 254	18,6	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	912	769	15,7	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
TOTAL	197 930	199 345	-0,7	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2012, a total of 59 SMS positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review. The structures for Forensic Services, Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services, Strategic Management as well as station structures are under review. Some posts towards the senior management level have been earmarked for the structural review but are still under a Job Evaluation process.

**TABLE 3.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012**

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	47	46	2,1	0
Architects town and traffic planners	3	3	0	0
Chemists	1 174	1 173	0,1	0
Engineers and related professionals	130	130	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	418	418	0	0
Natural sciences related	6	6	0	0
Police	146 018	145 229	0,5	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	97	96	1	0
TOTAL	147 893	147 101	0,5	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.

4. Filling of Posts

TABLE 4.1 - SMS establishment information as on 31 March 2012

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
Band A	705	570	81	135	19,1
Band B	175	167	95	8	4,6
Band C	31	31	100	0	0,0
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
TOTAL	914	769	85	143	15,7

TABLE 4.2 - SMS establishment information as on 30 September 2011

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
Band A	689	545	79	144	20,9
Band B	175	135	77	40	22,9
Band C	31	28	90	3	9,7
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
TOTAL	896	709	79	187	20,9

*Note: The mid-year establishment as on 30 September 2011 was in accordance with the Department's HR Plan and excluded positions ring fenced for expansions and other organisational demands.

TABLE 4.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS positions as on 31 March 2012

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	166	108	10
Band B	69	52	2
Band C	4	4	0
Band D	0	0	0
TOTAL	239	164	12

TABLE 4.4 - 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

A post was evaluated and advertised on SMS Band A. Structural adjustments affecting the specific post were subsequently considered and a job evaluation processes was conducted. The envisaged structural adjustments were however not supported by the job evaluation results. Due to the aforementioned process and the time that has lapsed, the post has been earmarked for re-advertisement.

TABLE 4.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS positions within 12 months

Not applicable

Note: Positions are funded 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 4.3, a total of 59 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review.



5. Job Evaluation

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 5.1 indicates the number of positions evaluated by utilizing the two systems.

TABLE 5.1 - Job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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)	9 981	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	100 351	1	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 988	39	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 254	747	9,1	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	771	282	36,6	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	199 345	1 069	0,5	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their jobs being upgraded, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

None

TABLE 5.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

TABLE 5.4 - Profile of employees whose salary level exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

With regard to tables 5.2 to 5.4 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.



6. 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 6.1) and by critical occupations (Table 6.2).

TABLE 6.1 - Annual turnover rates by salary bands, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2011)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	2 517	7 544	80	3,2
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	99 994	1 348	991	1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	80 857	622	1 491	1,8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 392	26	164	2
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	794	10	33	4,2
TOTAL	192 554	9 550	2 759	1,4

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2010/2011, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2011/2012 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2011. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions and salary level progressions (Recruits).

TABLE 6.2 - Annual turnover rates by critical occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2011)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	48	3	5	10,4
Architects town and traffic planners	6	0	3	50
Chemists	1 021	160	8	0,8
Engineers and related professionals	124	8	2	1,6
General legal administration & related professionals	221	204	7	3,2
Natural sciences related	6	0	0	0
Police	142 205	4 897	1 873	1,3
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	90	11	5	5,6
TOTAL	143 721	5 283	1 903	1,3

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2010/2011, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2011/2012 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2011. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions and salary level progressions (Recruits).

TABLE 6.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the department, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	862	31,2	0,4	2 759	199 345
Resignation	1 013	36,7	0,5	2 759	199 345
Expiry of contract	28	1	0	2 759	199 345
Discharged due to ill health	212	7,7	0,1	2 759	199 345
Dismissal-misconduct	116	4,2	0,1	2 759	199 345
Retirement	504	18,3	0,3	2 759	199 345
Other	24	0,9	0	2 759	199 345
TOTAL	2 759	100	1,4	2 759	199 345

TABLE 6.4 - Section 35 terminations, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

RANK	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Major General	1

*Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employee on 2011.10.07 amounted to R1 097 503.91. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period. The additional liability towards the Government Pension Administration Agency (GPAA) as on 2012.03.31 amounts to R2 392 764.80.

TABLE 6.5 - Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	46	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	3	0	0
Chemists	1 173	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	130	2	1,5
General legal administration & related professionals	418	0	0
Natural sciences related	6	0	0
Police	145 229	9 161	6,3
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	96	1	1
TOTAL	147 101	9 164	6,2

**TABLE 6.6 - Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012**

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)	9 981	146	1,5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	100 351	25	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 988	8 992	11,2
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 254	537	6,5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	771	159	20,6
TOTAL	199 345	9 859	4,9

TABLE 6.7 - Regulation 45 appointments, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

The following number of members were promoted by the National Commissioner in terms of the provisions of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008, which provides for the promotion of members without following the advertisement and selection process, due to the specific merits of the cases

RANK	Number of Promotions in terms of Regulation 45
Major General	1
Brigadier	4
Colonel	8
Lieutenant Colonel	3
Captain	1
Lieutenant	2
Warrant Officer	3
Sergeant	4
TOTAL	26

7. Employment Equity

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

TABLE 7.1 - Total number of employees (incl. employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational category as on 31 March 2012

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	308	57	36	401	129	158	19	10	187	54	771
Professionals	3 128	436	277	3 841	1 565	2 292	384	227	2 903	1 697	10 006
Clerks	6 735	928	311	7 974	576	15 746	3 063	799	19 608	4 809	32 967
Service and sales workers	86 005	11 714	3 048	100 767	11 458	27 152	3 475	508	31 135	2 971	146 331
Craft and related trades workers	538	113	43	694	306	33	0	0	33	7	1 040
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	196	9	5	210	8	12	0	0	12	0	230
Elementary occupations	3 576	561	20	4 157	43	3 295	469	9	3 773	27	8 000
TOTAL	100 486	13 818	3 740	118 044	14 085	48 688	7 410	1 553	57 651	9 565	199 345

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
Employees with disabilities	509	107	29	645	392	177	40	10	227	206	1 470


TABLE 7.2 - Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2012

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	17	3	1	21	2	8	0	0	8	3	34
Senior management	291	54	35	380	127	150	19	10	179	51	737
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 249	484	365	4 098	1 623	1 462	230	121	1 813	720	8 254
Skilled technical and academically qualified	42 009	6 202	2 412	50 623	11 157	8 775	1 874	823	11 472	6 736	79 988
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	50 503	6 618	822	57 943	1 090	33 913	4 827	576	39 316	2 002	100 351
Unskilled and defined decision making	4 417	457	105	4 979	86	4 380	460	23	4 863	53	9 981
TOTAL	100 486	13 818	3 740	118 044	14 085	48 688	7 410	1 553	57 651	9 565	199 345

TABLE 7.3 - Recruitment for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced	11	0	1	12	4	10	0	0	10	0	26
Skilled technical and academically qualified	235	47	7	289	58	196	20	18	234	41	622
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	456	37	14	507	25	670	84	22	776	40	1 348
Unskilled and defined decision making	3 372	282	87	3 741	43	3 431	304	15	3 750	10	7 544
TOTAL	4 074	366	109	4 549	130	4 307	408	55	4 770	91	9 540

TABLE 7.4 - Progression to another salary notch for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	8	1	1	10	2	4	0	0	4	0	16
Senior management	251	53	37	341	130	134	12	7	153	46	670
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 658	342	134	3 134	410	1 382	202	76	1 660	321	5 525
Skilled technical and academically qualified	11 097	2 043	331	13 471	984	5 506	1 313	435	7 254	3 431	25 140
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	19 227	2 677	447	22 351	561	19 160	3 119	449	22 728	1 633	47 273
Unskilled and defined decision making	771	127	8	906	22	714	93	5	812	25	1 765
TOTAL	34 012	5 243	958	40 213	2 109	26 900	4 739	972	32 611	5 456	80 389

TABLE 7.5 - Terminations for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senior management	10	1	0	11	15	0	0	0	0	2	28
Professionally qualified and experienced	69	5	5	79	47	11	3	0	14	24	164
Skilled technical and academically qualified	804	109	48	961	249	80	8	11	99	182	1 491
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	513	79	16	608	21	266	49	4	319	43	991
Unskilled and defined decision making	39	11	0	50	4	21	3	1	25	1	80
TOTAL	1 439	205	70	1 714	336	378	63	16	457	252	2 759


TABLE 7.6 - Disciplinary actions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	80	29	7	116	12	1	2	0	3	0	131
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	343	80	5	428	29	19	7	0	26	7	490
Final written warning	188	84	9	281	22	8	1	0	9	3	315
Fine	607	127	24	758	45	24	5	0	29	5	837
Suspended dismissal	487	143	15	645	49	32	7	0	39	6	739
Case withdrawn	429	206	15	650	69	33	15	0	48	10	777
Not guilty	699	228	35	962	84	45	7	2	54	9	1 109
Suspended without payment	18	5	2	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
Verbal warning	40	22	1	63	9	3	2	0	5	0	77
Written warning	265	99	18	382	40	16	3	0	19	9	450
Postponement of sanction	95	12	0	107	13	6	1	0	7	0	127
TOTAL	3 251	1 035	131	4 417	373	187	50	2	239	49	5 078

TABLE 7.7 - Skills development for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	6
Senior management	234	41	34	309	133	141	25	10	176	47	665
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 898	695	454	5 047	1 594	1 765	290	159	2 214	722	9 577
Skilled technical and academically qualified	37 279	8 276	3 083	48 638	11 913	8 036	1 974	719	10 729	4 366	75 646
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	43 012	8 088	720	51 820	1 081	23 876	3 810	327	28 013	939	81 853
Unskilled and defined decision making	4 446	1 704	84	6 234	529	5 001	1 276	14	6 291	99	13 153
TOTAL	88 872	18 804	4 375	112 051	15 250	38 820	7 375	1 229	47 424	6 175	180 900

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 as per the Training Administration System on 15 June 2012.

8. Performance Rewards

TABLE 8.1 - Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2011

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
Band A	705	570	138	0
Band B	175	167	22	13
Band C	31	31	2	7
Band D	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	914	769	162	21

*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 agreement by 31 May 2011. Information of senior managers that were not required to conclude a performance agreement (i.e. external deployment, newly appointed, etc), were excluded from the above.

TABLE 8.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members.

The SAPS Employment Regulations allow for signing of performance agreements by the end of July of each year. This is due to the fact that information from some systems only becomes available by the end of May whereafter senior managers are required to customise their performance agreements in terms of the available information. The verification of some information is for example only completed by the end of May of each year by the Auditor General. By the end of July 2011 (in accordance with SAPS Employment Regulations), 88% of the senior managers had signed performance agreements.

Some senior managers had compiled and signed a performance agreement in time, but the delay in registering the performance agreement was due to the supervisor not signing the performance agreement timeously. The highest compliance rate achieved for signing of performance agreements during 2011/2012 was 96,3%. The figure does however fluctuate through the year due to new appointments, resignations, etc.

TABLE 8.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements.

No disciplinary steps have been taken to date. A process has been initiated to exclude non-complying senior managers from receiving of pay progression on 2012/04/01.

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance reward during the year under review.

**TABLE 8.4 - Performance rewards by race and gender, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012**

Demographics	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	9	48 688	0,0	147	16 333
African, Male	8	100 486	0,0	145	18 125
Asian, Female	0	1 553	0,0	0	0
Asian, Male	1	3 740	0,0	62	62 000
Coloured, Female	0	7 410	0,0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13 818	0,0	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	9	57 651	0,0	147	16 333
Total Blacks, Male	9	118 044	0,0	207	23 000
White, Female	1	9 565	0,0	17	17 000
White, Male	2	14 085	0,0	34	17 000
TOTAL	21	199 345	0,0	405	19 286

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2011/2012 financial year were for services rendered in the 2010/2011 financial year.

TABLE 8.5 - Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below senior management, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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	9 981	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4	100 351	0	23	5 750
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5	79 988	0	53	10 600
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7	8 254	0,1	136	19 429
TOTAL	16	198 574	0	212	13 250

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2011/2012 financial year were for services rendered in the 2010/2011 financial year. The classification of beneficiaries were done in accordance with the salary band profile of employees as at 31 March 2012.

TABLE 8.6 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	0	46	0	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	0	3	0	0	0
Chemists	0	1 173	0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	130	0	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	0	418	0	0	0
Natural sciences related	0	6	0	0	0
Police	0	145 229	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	96	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	147 101	0	0	0

TABLE 8.7 - Performance rewards by salary bands for senior management, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	4	570	0,7	170	42 500
Band B	1	167	0,6	21	21 000
Band C	0	31	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	771	0,6	191	38 200

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2011/2012 financial year were for services rendered in the 2010/2011 financial year.

9. Foreign Workers

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.



10. 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 10.1 - Sick leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

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)	20 416	92,4	2 629	1,9	8	4 549	141 736	18 867
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	621 970	93,6	74 069	52,3	8	225 857	141 736	581 906
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	469 536	94	52 494	37	9	298 020	141 736	441 160
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	99 850	93,9	12 135	8,6	8	101 161	141 736	93 755
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3 013	94,6	409	0,3	7	8 681	141 736	2 851
TOTAL	1 214 785	93,7	141 736	100	9	638 268	141 736	1 138 539

TABLE 10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

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)	4 088	100	137	2,4	30	925	4 088	5 822
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	61 101	100	1 890	32,5	32	21 000	61 100	5 822
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	138 758	99,4	3 063	52,6	45	90 433	137 986	5 822
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	29 376	99,9	714	12,3	41	29 957	29 358	5 822
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	998	100	18	0,3	55	3 001	998	5 822
TOTAL	234 321	99,7	5 822	100	40	145 316	233 530	5 822

TABLE 10.3 - Temporary incapacity leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	334	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	97	0	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

For the reporting period the highest number of applications for short term temporary incapacity leave were for respiratory conditions followed by muscular skeletal and mental and behavioral conditions. For long periods of temporary incapacity leave, psychiatric conditions were the leading cause.

TABLE 10.4 - Ill-health retirement for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	255	51	0	N/A

Types of illness

Psychological and medical conditions were the leading cause for ill-health retirement applications.

TABLE 10.5 - Expenditure incurred for Temporary and Ill-health retirements (Health Risk Manager) for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
R36,263	12 days

TABLE 10.6 - Annual Leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	52 254	16	3 350
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 731 408	20	85 771
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1 721 385	25	69 607
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	458 287	25	18 069
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	17 446	23	760
TOTAL	3 980 780	22	177 557

TABLE 10.7 - Capped Leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

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 2011
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	40	20	2	1 454
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 457	6	402	210 153
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	32 006	8	3 854	4 018 285
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9 408	8	1 175	1 576 136
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	140	5	30	72 355
TOTAL	44 051	8	5 463	5 878 383



11. HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

TABLE 11.1 - 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, forensic 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 11.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes 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 NNM Mazibuko Head: Personnel Management, SAPS Private Bag X94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel no: 012 393 4472 Fax no: 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 consists of four sections namely; Social Worker 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 is approximately 600 professionals employed within the EHW environment rendering care and support services to SAPS employees nationally. The section Quality of Work-Life (QWL) comprise of HIV&AIDS and Disability Management, which is a budgeted Programme. To date, there has been an annual budget of R5 million and R4 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 the key elements are wellness support programmes such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, life-skills, personal financial management, colleague sensitivity, HIV&AIDS awareness programmes and disability sensitization programmes. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded to include health promotion programmes whereby employees are being tested for HIV and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol and body mass index on a voluntary basis.
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 Commissioners of Personnel Management (chairperson), Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, Human Resource Utilization as well as and Organized Labour unions (POPCRU and SAPU). There are also key external role-players such as Department of Public Works,

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
4. Continued....			POLMED, QUALSA (administrator to POLMED), Metropolitan Health Group (managed health care provider to POLMED); GEMS and SAPS's Health Risk Manager (PHS). Similar structures have been established in the Provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness fora are being convened on a quarterly basis and strategic reports are being 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		<p>SAPS has recently revised the HIV&AIDS Workplace Policy to include other communicable diseases such as TB, cholera, malaria etc. The draft policy is currently being consulted with various role-players for comments and inputs. It further makes provision for information, education and communication, preventative measures, medical testing as well as care and support structures and services available for employees and their immediate family members. The draft policy also outlines principles of confidentiality counselling and testing of members as well as availability and accessibility of health and wellness services.</p> <p>Currently all interventions relating to HIV&AIDS management in the workplace are being implemented by professionals (social workers, psychologists, psychometrics, and chaplains) as mandated by the latter strategic plan.</p>
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 Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS was approved in August 2001. SAPS also abides by Acts such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act as well as the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees on the basis of their status.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	x		<p>An increased number of SAPS employees partake ongoingly in the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services are available in all Provinces. The Employee Health and Wellness as well as other service providers such as POLMED forged partnership in marketing the Health Weeks campaigns/ drive within SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV Counselling and Testing sessions are being conducted on an ongoing basis with increased testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally utilize the testing services which have been made available for them in order to know their general health status, manage it accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes if and when necessary.</p> <p>Furthermore, SAPS also provides care and support to all employees in need by means of various Wellness Support Groups. The department is also embarking on an ongoing drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers through the Peer Education Programme with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems including HIV&AIDS.</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	x		Organizational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards, are constantly monitored.



12. Labour Relations

TABLE 12.1 - Collective agreements, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
Agreement 1/2011	Sexual Harassment in the workplace	18-Jan-11
Agreement 2/2011	SAPS Rank Structure, Revised Promotion Policy and matters thereto	05-Apr-11
Agreement 3/2011	Promotion and Grade Progression in the SAPS	28-Sep-11

TABLE 12.2 - Misconduct and discipline hearings finalised, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counseling	136	2,5
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	532	9,6
Final written warning	337	6,1
Fine	978	17,7
Postponement of sanction	130	2,3
Suspended dismissal	792	14,3
Case withdrawn	864	15,6
Not guilty	1 185	21,4
Suspended without payment	27	0,5
Verbal warning	80	1,4
Written warning	479	8,6
TOTAL	5 540	100

TABLE 12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed and disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	425	14,7
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	12	0,4
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	89	3,1
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	110	3,8
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	20	0,7
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	109	3,8
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	4	0,1
(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.	1	0,0
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	276	9,5
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	390	13,4
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	10	0,3
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	12	0,4
(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.	7	0,2
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	117	4,0
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	98	3,4
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	47	1,6
(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.	49	1,7
(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.	6	0,2
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	13	0,4
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	2	0,1
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	1 098	37,9
	TOTAL	2 900	100

**TABLE 12.4 - Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012**

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	143	9,1
Resolved	1 423	90,9
TOTAL	1 566	100

TABLE 12.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	562	82,9
PSCBC	50	7,4
CCMA	43	6,3
Private Arbitrations	23	3,4
TOTAL	678	100

TABLE 12.6 - Strike actions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

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 12.7 - Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals / Amount
Number of people suspended	916
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	306
Average number of days suspended	91,48
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R18,581

"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"

13. Skills Development

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

TABLE 13.1 - Members attending training for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learning Programme	Qualification	Refresher Course	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Senior management	Female	213	0	2	0	0	26	241
	Male	416	0	0	0	0	41	457
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2 148	43	4	5	409	556	3 165
	Male	4 467	106	9	6	1 178	1 209	6 975
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	10 774	172	2	15	2 449	3 042	16 454
	Male	37 758	502	10	35	14 851	13 590	66 746
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	20 412	67	5	8	5 947	5 987	32 426
	Male	33 038	85	16	12	16 209	9 887	59 247
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	6 073	0	0	0	105	1 153	7 331
	Male	6 552	0	0	0	192	865	7 609
Gender sub totals	Female	39 623	282	13	28	8 910	10 764	59 620
	Male	82 234	693	35	53	32 430	25 592	141 037
Total		121 857	975	48	81	41 340	36 356	200 657

*Note: Total number member attending training for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 as per Training Administration System on 15 June 2012.



TABLE 13.2 - Members found competent in training provided for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learning Programme	Qualification	Refresher Course	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Senior management	Female	195	0	2	0	0	26	223
	Male	401	0	0	0	0	41	442
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2 047	42	4	5	282	556	2 936
	Male	4 331	103	9	6	983	1 209	6 641
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	10 230	170	2	15	1 650	3 028	15 095
	Male	35 184	499	10	35	11 415	13 408	60 551
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	19 790	66	5	8	3 099	5 984	28 952
	Male	31 815	84	16	12	11 090	9 884	52 901
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	5 180	0	0	0	57	1 153	6 390
	Male	5 767	0	0	0	131	865	6 763
Gender sub totals	Female	37 445	278	13	28	5 088	10 747	53 599
	Male	77 501	686	35	53	23 619	25 407	127 301
Total		114 946	964	48	81	28 707	36 154	180 900

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 as per the Training Administration System on 15 June 2012.

14. Injury on Duty

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

TABLE 14.1 - Injury on duty reported, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	649	7,3
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	7 537	85,3
Permanent disablement	491	5,6
Fatal	163	1,8
Total	8 840	

15. Utilisation of Consultants

See page 173 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics

Addendum to the Annual Report 2011 | 2012

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Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP

Minister of Police

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.



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Date: 2012-08-31



Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	AN ANALYSIS OF SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES: NATIONAL TRENDS	2
2.1	<i>CONTACT CRIME</i>	5
2.1.1	<i>MURDER</i>	7
2.1.2	<i>ATTEMPTED MURDER, ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM AND COMMON ASSAULT</i>	9
2.1.3	<i>SEXUAL OFFENCES</i>	13
2.1.4	<i>ROBBERIES</i>	26
2.2	<i>CONTACT-RELATED CRIME</i>	45
2.3	<i>PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME</i>	46
2.4	<i>OTHER SERIOUS CRIME</i>	53
2.5	<i>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</i>	54
3.	CONCLUSION	58
	ANNEXURE A: SYNOPSIS OF THE SERIOUS CRIME RAW FIGURES AND RATIOS	59
	ANNEXURE B: SERIOUS CRIME: PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN	63

1. INTRODUCTION

The South African government utilises the outcome-based model as well as evaluation and monitoring tools in order to realise the compound strategic outcome: ***All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe***. As depicted by the conscious formulation of this outcome, one of the key focus areas which government is expected to deliver on, as espoused in Output 1, is to reduce the ***number*** of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime to ensure that all people ***are*** safe, hence the focus of this report.

Therefore, in order to present the extent of performance towards realising Output 1, the approach adopted in this report distinguishes long swings from year-to-year crime trend variations and asserts that since crime is a phenomenon, crime trend fluctuations are best comprehended when depicted over a long-term period, and not simply on annual portrayals. In line with this approach, based on the reported national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2011/12 financial year, a longitudinal crime trend analysis is presented to compare these statistics with the figures of the overall first three years of the current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), i.e. 2009/10 to 2011/12, and also with preceding five financial years (2004/05 to 2008/09), designated the *5-3-1 approach*.

Furthermore, there are multiple causes that underlie the short-term crime decline and, by extension, longer term variations in crime rates. This document will make reference to some of the identified explanatory factors. Expectedly, different crimes will be affected by different factors. For example, property and property-related crime would be responsive to the state of the economic opportunity, whereas serious and violent crime might be receptive of the availability of firearms or identifiable societal factors stimulating conflict.

The areas covered in the document include:

- An examination of serious crime figures and ratios to present crime fluctuations of the South African crime trends during the past 8 years, covering the third and fourth administrative period of the democratic dispensation at national and provincial level;
- Drawing causal inferences on factors that appear to have been particularly influential in driving these trends;
- Utilising the findings, based on the recent docket analysis, to support the exposition of some crime trends; and
- Identifying some of the areas that could be addressed through existing and planned interventions.

More detailed crime figures are provided on the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za.



2. AN ANALYSIS OF SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES: NATIONAL TRENDS

The analysis of the national crime situation in this report focuses on 20 serious crimes that are categorized as follows:

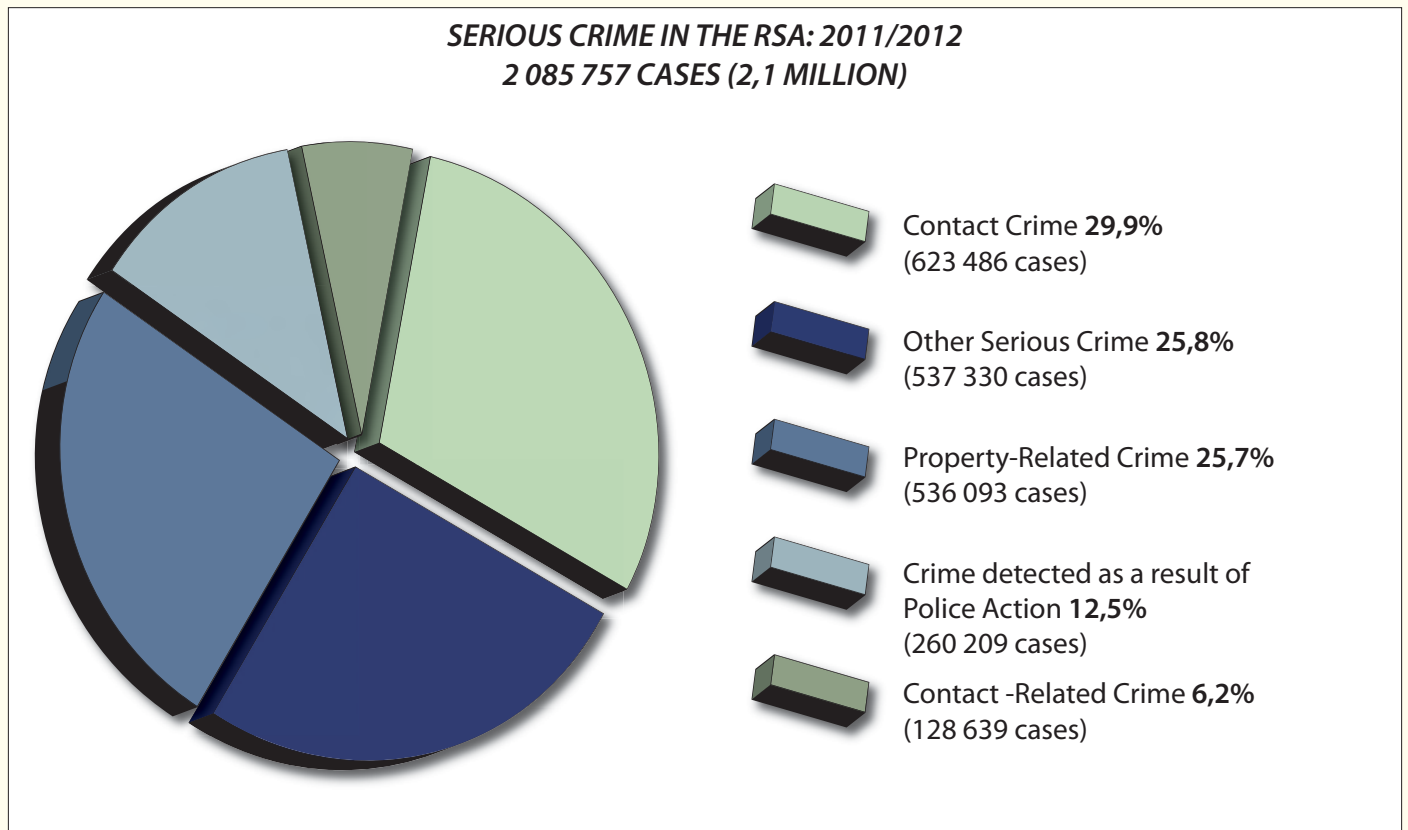
- **Contact Crime**
 - Murder, Attempted Murder, Sexual Offences, Assault GBH, Common Assault, Robbery Aggravating & Common Robbery
 - Trio Crime
 - Carjacking, Robbery Residential and Business
- **Contact-related Crime**
 - Arson, Malicious Damage to Property
- **Property-related Crime**
 - Burglary Residential and Non-Residential, Theft of Motor Vehicle/Cycle, Theft out of Motor Vehicle & Stock Theft
- **Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action¹**
 - Illegal Possession of Firearm/ Ammunition, Driving The Under Influence and Drug Related Crime
- **Other Serious Crime**
 - Other Theft, Commercial Crime & Shoplifting

Annexure A provides a synopsis of reported crime and crime ratios for the above crime categories and **Annexure B** provides a provincial breakdown of these figures.

During 2011/2012 a total of **2 085 757** (approximately 2,1 million) serious crime cases were registered in South Africa. **Figure 1** below illustrates the numbers of cases registered and proportional contribution of each of the above broad categories to the total crime picture in South Africa. Among the approximately 2,1 million cases, **29,9%** were contact crimes, **25,8%** other serious crimes, **25,7%** property-related crimes, and **6,2%** were contact-related crimes. The crimes that are expected to increase, namely crimes dependent on police action for detection, constituted **12,5%**.

¹ It should be noted from the outset that the category of crimes detected as a result of police action should be dealt with separately due to the fact, unlike the other 17 that should be reduced over the years, these three crime types are expected to display an increase.

Figure 1



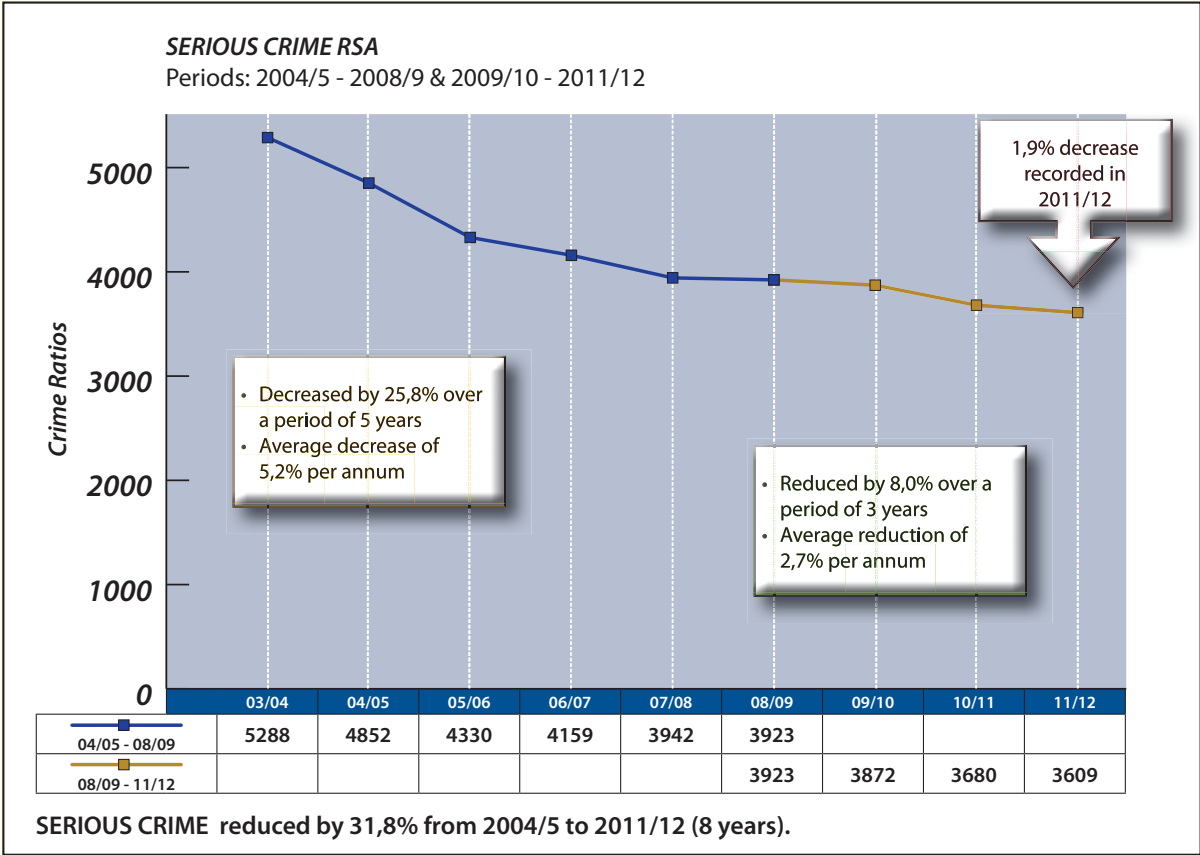
As shown in **Table 1** below, the overall serious crime ratio decreased by **1.9%**, from 3 679.9 per 100 000 in 2010/2011 to 3 608.8 per 100 000 in 2011/2012. This is exclusive of the three crimes detected as a result of police action. A comparison of the crime figures recorded during the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period for the 2004/05 to 2008/09 financial years with those recorded during the first three years of the current MTEF period of 2009/10 to 2013/14, as shown in the graph below, reveals that during the preceding MTEF period the average annual decrease of serious crime stood at **5,2%** and **2,7%**, respectively.

Table 1: Serious crime ratio

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	3002.3	2929.8	2889.1	2806.2	-6.5%	-2.9%
Free State	4399.4	4164.6	4108.8	4343.9	-1.3%	5.7%
Gauteng	5676.0	5633.8	4980.0	4576.1	-19.4%	-8.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	2882.8	2838.4	2731.3	2669.9	-7.4%	-2.2%
Limpopo	1740.6	1750.3	1618.9	1873.3	7.6%	15.7%
Mpumalanga	3501.9	3411.0	3180.9	3073.7	-12.2%	-3.4%
North West	3106.6	3014.7	3105.5	3061.1	-1.5%	-1.4%
Northern Cape	4188.4	4021.1	3819.4	3793.5	-9.4%	-0.7%
Western Cape	6278.0	6334.1	6431.2	6601.9	5.2%	2.7%
RSA	3922.7	3871.7	3679.9	3608.7	-8.0%	-1.9%



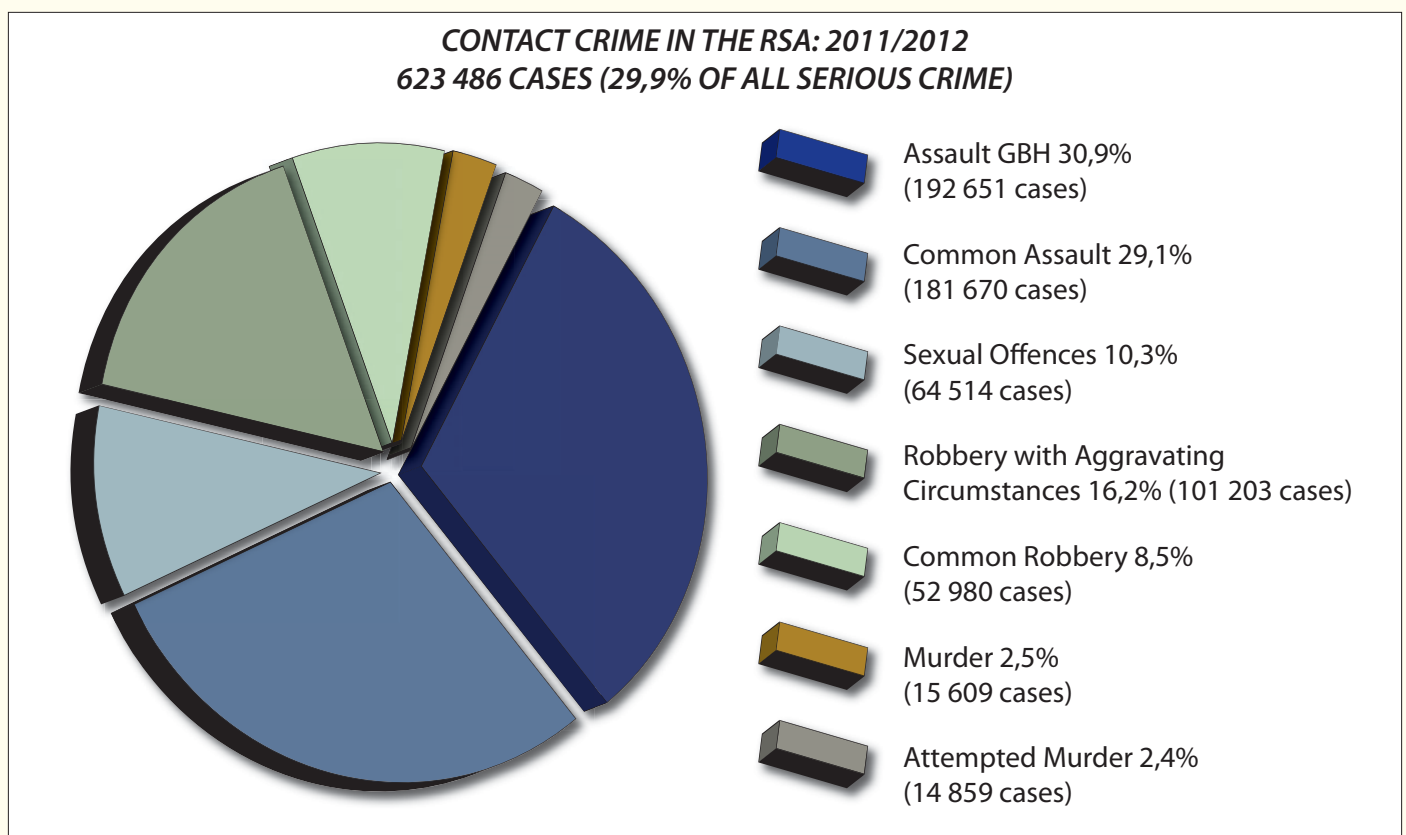
This can be graphically illustrated as follows:



2.1 Contact Crime

Seven categories of serious crime are grouped together as contact crime or violent crime against a person. These crimes are murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault GBH (i.e. assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm), common assault, aggravated robbery and other robbery. The crimes collectively accounted for **29,9%** of South Africa's recorded serious crime (refer to **Figure 2** on their proportional contribution to the overall contact crime picture). These crimes involve physical contact (usually of a violent or coercive nature) between the perpetrators and their victims. Contact crime frequently causes extremely serious and often lingering (sometimes permanent or even fatal) physical, psychological and material damage to victims, leaving lasting scars on the South African society and on the country's socio-economic well-being.

Figure 2



Contact crime is distinctly characterized by the fact that:

- The majority of the crimes occur between people knowing one another (e.g. friends, relatives, colleagues, neighbours and acquaintances).
- Arguments and conflict about money, family relationships, sexual relationships, work situations, etc. frequently serve as direct causes of these crimes.



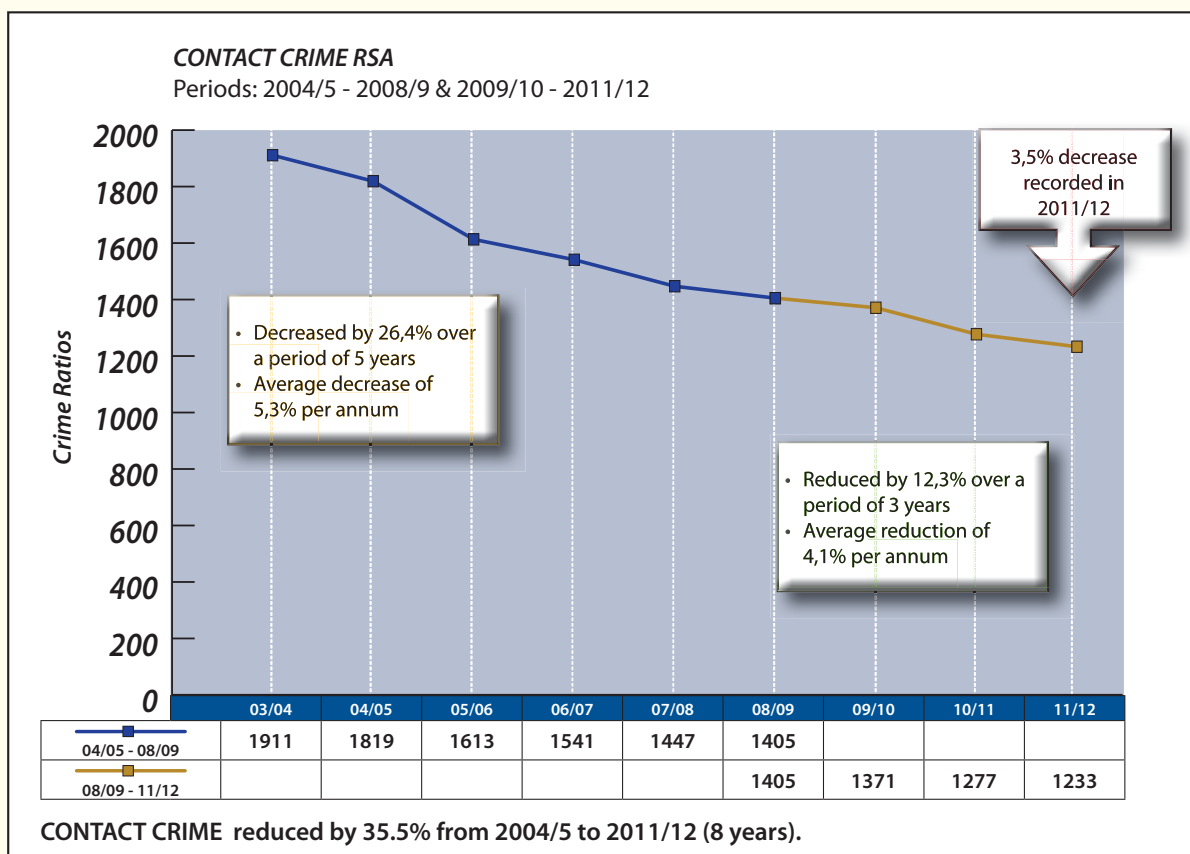
- In many of these cases physical violence and abuse resulting from arguments and conflict are stimulated by alcohol and drug consumption and particularly the abuse of such substances.
- The police cannot do much to prevent crimes of this nature because (a) prior information about such crimes is usually not available and (b) these crimes mainly occur in private spaces where direct policing does not occur. In terms of these crimes, the role of policing is usually limited to providing a user-friendly and supportive environment to the victims or complainants, allowing the latter to move out of their private spaces and report the crimes, as well as ensuring proper investigation of reported incidents to facilitate successful prosecution of perpetrators. The purpose of the latter is to deter future social contact crime by making examples of transgressors and increasing trust in the effectiveness of the law enforcement agencies and the whole criminal justice system.

The overall contact crime ratio decreased by **3,5%**, from 1 277.2 per 100 000 of the population in 2010/2011 to 1 232.5 per 100 000 of the population in 2011/2012, as shown in **Table 2** below. As depicted in the graph below, a comparison of the crime figures recorded during the (MTEF) period for the 2004/2005 to 2008/2009 financial years with those recorded during the first three years of the current MTEF period of 2009/2010 to 2013/2014, reveals that during the preceding MTEF period the average annual decrease of contact crime stood at **5,3%**, while over the first three years of the current MTEF (second) period the average annual decrease of contact crime was **4,1%**. Each of these crime categories is briefly discussed in the sections that follow.

Table 2: Contact crime ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 – 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	1 197.8	1 185.7	1 152.1	1 118.6	-6.6%	-2.9%
Free State	1 757.1	1 689.7	1 685.0	1 738.1	-1.1%	3.2%
Gauteng	1 972.0	1 892.7	1 614.6	1 437.2	-27.1%	-11.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 161.8	1 121.6	1 035.3	989.7	-14.8%	-4.4%
Limpopo	668.2	667.8	609.4	716.9	7.3%	17.6%
Mpumalanga	1 302.0	1 229.6	1 101.7	1 013.9	-22.1%	-8.0%
North West	1 151.7	1 107.6	1 119.6	1 115.7	-3.1%	-0.3%
Northern Cape	1 878.3	1 780.0	1 723.6	1 648.9	-12.2%	-4.3%
Western Cape	1 688.0	1 757.4	1 807.5	1 852.4	9.7%	2.5%
RSA	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	-12.3%	-3.5%

This can be graphically shown as follows:



2.1.1 MURDER

Murder is a reliable crime figure and internationally serves as an indicator of the seriousness of crime and the measure of stability in different countries. Murder is defined as “the unlawful and intentional killing of another human being” and it differs from culpable homicide in the sense that culpable homicide “is the unlawful, negligent causing of the death of another human being”.

The murder ratios for the current MTEF periods (2009/2010 - 2011/2012) are provided in **Table 3** below. It is clear from this table that murder decreased by **3,1%**, from 31.9 per 100 000 of the population in 2010/2011 to 30.9 per 100 000 of the population in 2011/2012. This represents a decrease of 331 murder counts during 2011/2012².

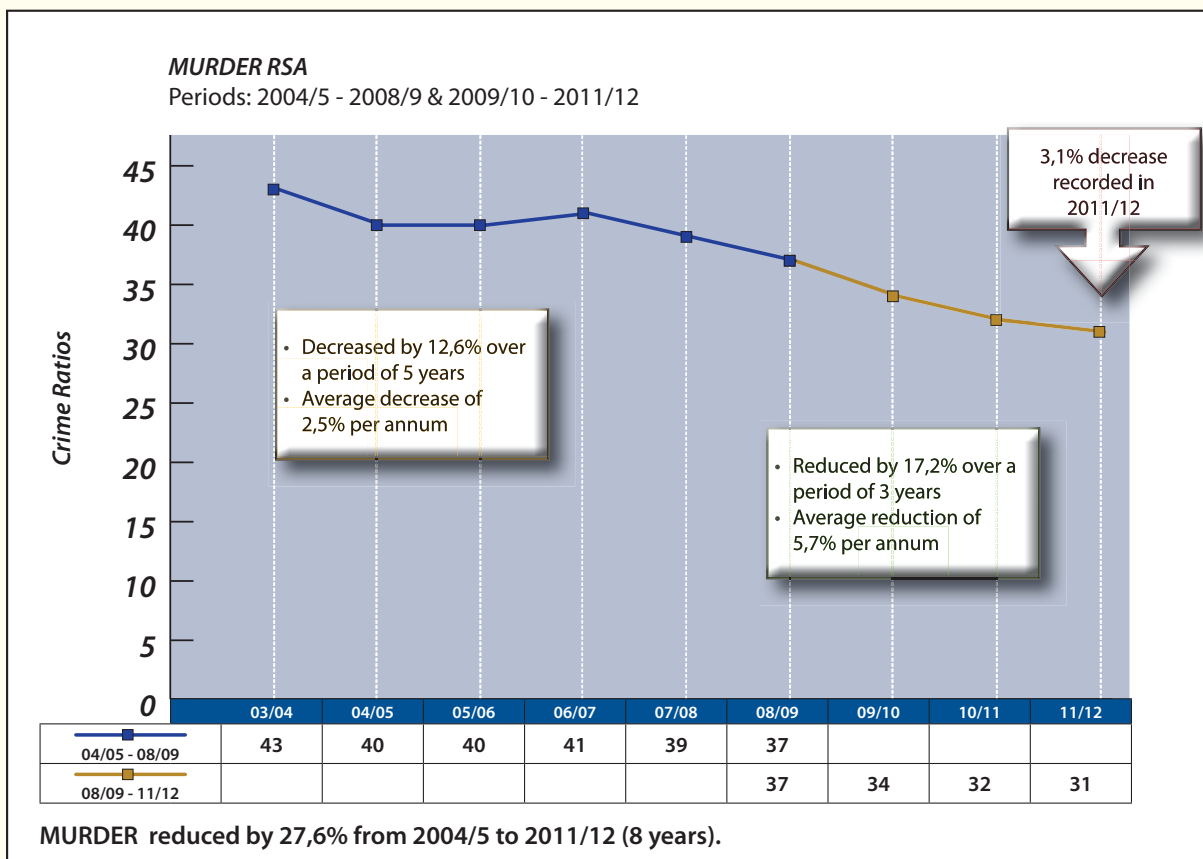
² In this report reference is made to counts and not dockets. A single docket may contain more than one count per crime.



Table 3: Murder ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 – 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	49.5	48.4	47.3	48.0	-3.0%	1.5%
Free State	31.6	31.4	34.1	34.9	10.4%	2.3%
Gauteng	37.9	32.7	29.1	26.6	-29.8%	-8.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	47.0	40.4	35.2	31.6	-32.8%	-10.2%
Limpopo	14.2	14.6	12.2	13.2	-7.0%	8.2%
Mpumalanga	25.1	24.3	20.0	19.9	-20.7%	-0.5%
North West	25.1	21.5	23.2	24.7	-1.6%	6.5%
Northern Cape	36.5	33.2	31.0	33.6	-7.9%	8.4%
Western Cape	44.6	42.4	44.2	43.5	-2.5%	-1.6%
RSA	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	-17.2%	-3.1%

As depicted in the graph below, this crime decreased by 17.2% in the past three years. This translates into an annual average reduction of 5.7% per annum. During the past 8 years murder decreased by 27.6%.



The highest murder ratio reported during 2011/2012 was recorded in the Eastern Cape, followed by the Western Cape, the Free State, the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. When comparing the 2011/12 financial year with the 2010/11 financial year, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng respectively recorded a **10,2%** and a **8,6%** decrease in murder, while the Western Cape and Mpumalanga recorded marginal decreases. The other five provinces all recorded increases. The **6,5%**, **8,2%** and **8,4%** increases in murder recorded by North West, Limpopo and the Northern Cape are concerning.

Research conducted by Crime Research and Statistics at Crime Intelligence in the SAPS indicated the following:

- Approximately **65,0%** of murders covered by the study started off as assaults resulting from interpersonal arguments or squabbles, which were often further stimulated by alcohol and drug abuse.
- About **16,0%** of murders occurred during the commission of another crime – mainly aggravated robbery.
- **5,0%** of murders occurred either in self-defense against crime (**4,5%** of the **5,0%**) or as a result of law enforcement and officials acting in the line of duty (**0,5%** of the **5,0%**).
- **4,8%** of murders resulted from vigilantism, **1,2%** were gang-related and **0,9%** were a result of taxi-related violence.

It should be emphasized that the national proportions of murder described above will not necessarily be reflected in each police station's murder profile.

2.1.2 ATTEMPTED MURDER, ASSAULT WITH THE INTENT TO INFLICT GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM AND COMMON ASSAULT

Attempted murder, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault are discussed together in this report because these crimes are closely related phenomena. Regarding the cases of assault and attempted murder during 2011/2012, the bigger proportion involved people who know one another and crimes therefore occur resulting from arguments, related mostly to alcohol and drug abuse. In many cases these crimes actually also precede most of South Africa's murders.

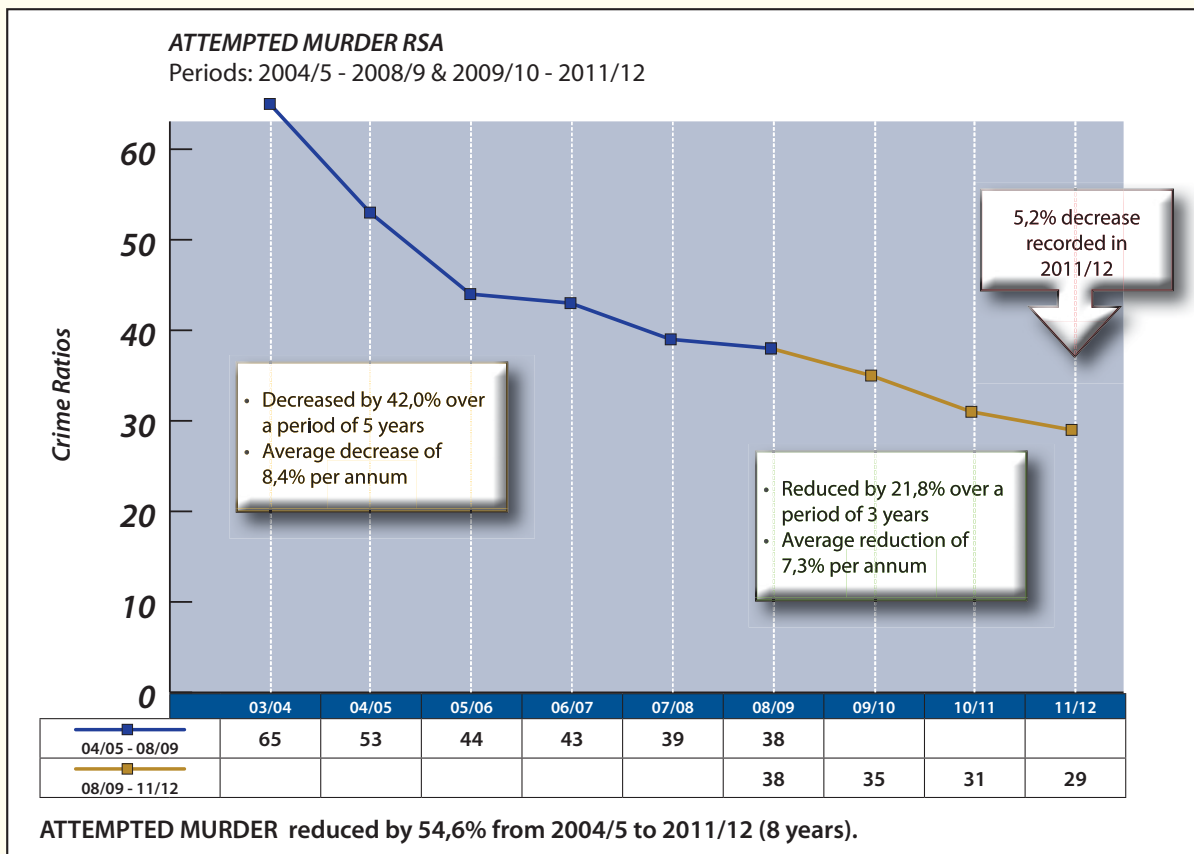
A comparison of the increases or decreases in the ratios of recorded common assaults, assaults with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and attempted murders during the financial years from 2010/2011 to 2011/2012 indicates that attempted murder, assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm and common assault decreased by **5,2%**, **4,2%** and **3,4%** respectively. Statistics on attempted murder can be reflected as follows (**Table 4**):



Table 4: Attempted Murder ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	30.3	29.2	25.5	25.3	-16.5%	-0.8%
Free State	32.0	29.1	27.3	31.5	-1.6%	15.4%
Gauteng	49.8	45.6	36.7	30.7	-38.4%	-16.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	48.7	44.2	36.8	33.9	-30.4%	-7.9%
Limpopo	13.3	13.9	12.0	12.7	-4.5%	5.8%
Mpumalanga	35.2	34.0	22.7	21.1	-40.1%	-7.0%
North West	23.0	24.3	22.0	23.5	2.2%	6.8%
Northern Cape	64.9	62.0	58.8	50.1	-22.8%	-14.8%
Western Cape	33.6	31.9	41.4	44.0	31.0%	6.3%
RSA	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	-21.8%	-5.2%

Graphically, this can be shown as follows:



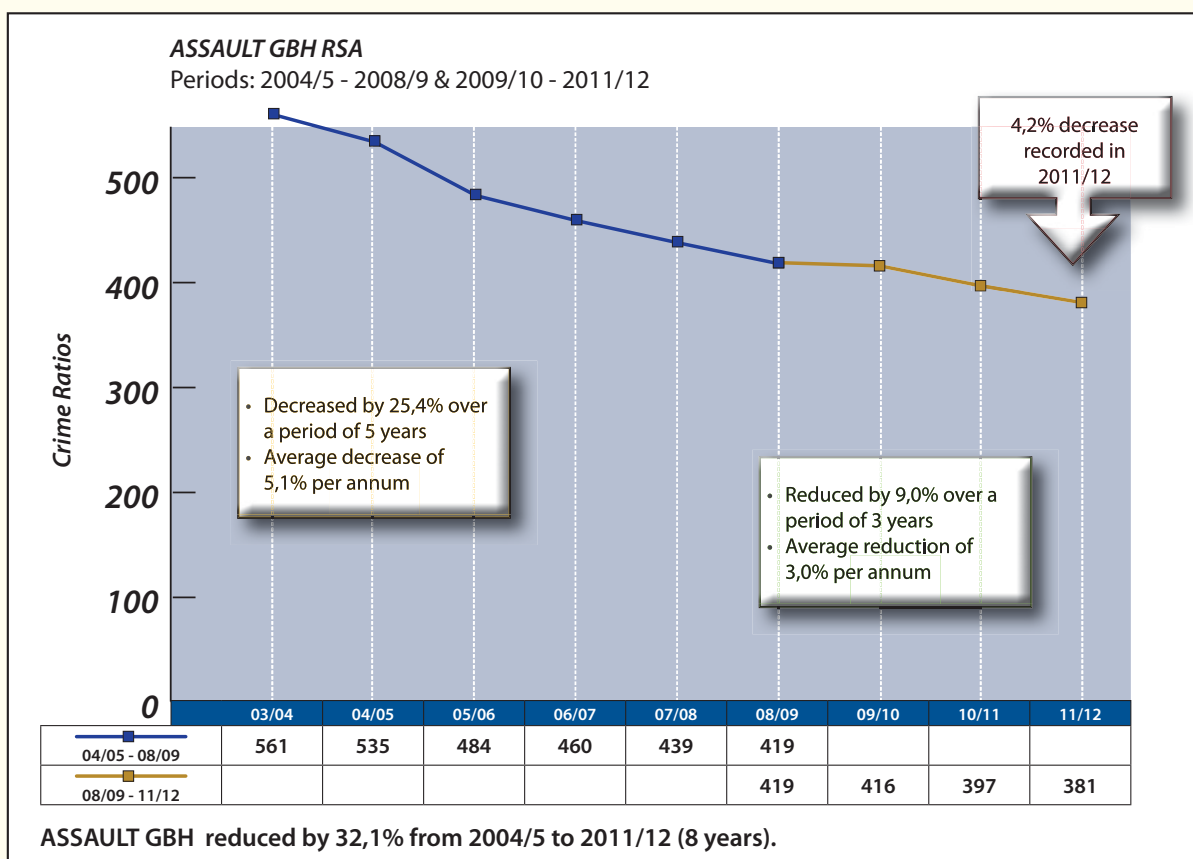
The highest incidence of attempted murder during 2011/2012 was recorded in the Northern Cape, followed by the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. According to the percentage ratio increases/decreases in **Table 4**, Gauteng, the Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga recorded significant decreases in attempted murder. The Eastern Cape recorded a marginal decrease and Limpopo, the Western Cape, North West and the Free State recorded increases of 5,8%, 6,3%, 6,8% and a concerning 15,4% respectively.

Table 6 below is a presentation of the crime trend for assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. During the past three years this crime has been reduced by 9.0% and by 32.1% in the past eight years.

Table 5: Assault GBH ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	477.7	485.0	456.8	430.6	-9.9%	-5.7%
Free State	552.0	542.5	546.6	546.4	-1.0%	0.0%
Gauteng	461.9	466.1	416.4	382.7	-17.1%	-8.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	298.0	295.6	287.3	273.7	-8.2%	-4.7%
Limpopo	250.6	254.8	237.8	264.7	5.6%	11.3%
Mpumalanga	475.3	439.8	399.0	358.8	-24.5%	-10.1%
North West	430.9	421.9	439.9	437.4	1.5%	-0.6%
Northern Cape	884.7	830.7	815.5	768.8	-13.1%	-5.7%
Western Cape	438.7	449.2	473.3	467.4	6.5%	-1.2%
RSA	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	-9.0%	-4.2%

This can be graphically shown as follows:



The highest ratio of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm was recorded in the Northern Cape. With the exception of Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal, where the recorded ratios were less than 300, the levels of assault GBH in the other provinces (except the Free State) did not deviate that much from the national average. In comparison to the 2010/11 financial year, five of the provinces experienced significant



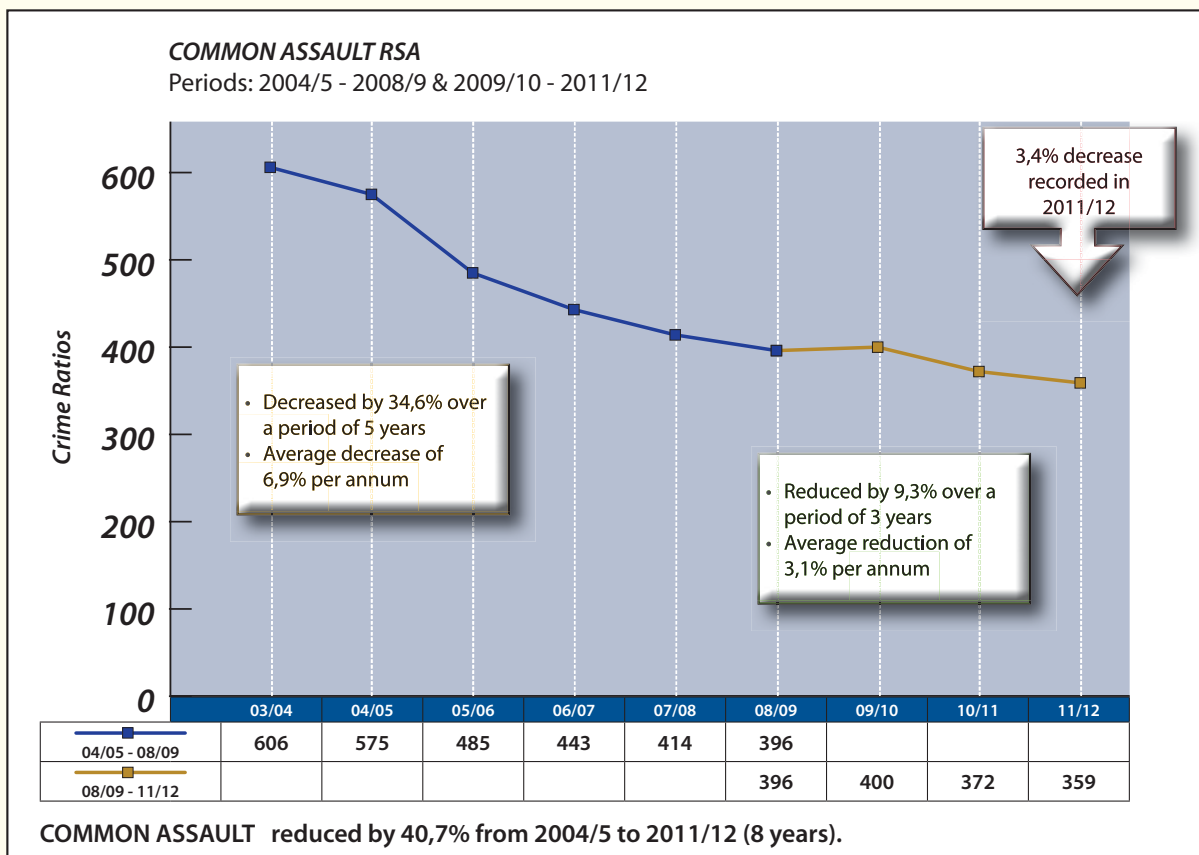
decreases in the incidence of assault GBH, the Western Cape, North West and the Free State recorded marginal decreases and Limpopo an increase of 11,3%.

Common assault ratios also present a gradual decrease over the past eight years as shown below (Table 6):

Table 6: Common assault ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	256.8	260.4	246.0	223.9	-12.8%	-9.0%
Free State	681.3	655.2	634.9	655.5	-3.8%	3.2%
Gauteng	560.6	559.8	486.8	434.5	-22.5%	-10.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	295.9	315.6	303.1	295.6	-0.1%	-2.5%
Limpopo	184.9	171.0	149.3	189.4	2.4%	26.9%
Mpumalanga	320.1	310.6	285.8	253.4	-20.8%	-11.3%
North West	272.6	257.7	243.2	235.7	-13.5%	-3.1%
Northern Cape	497.9	485.7	461.9	462.9	-7.0%	0.2%
Western Cape	602.1	642.3	637.0	653.4	8.5%	2.6%
RSA	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	-9.3%	-3.4%

The interpretive graph is as follows:



The highest incidence of common assault was recorded in the Free State, followed by the Western Cape and the Northern Cape. The lowest level of common assault was recorded in Limpopo. In comparison to

the 2010/11 financial year, Mpumalanga (-11,3%), Gauteng (-10,7%), the Eastern Cape (-9,0%), North West (-3,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (-2,5%) all recorded decreases in common assault, while the Northern Cape experienced a marginal increase of 0,2% and the Western Cape and Free State recorded increases of 2,6% and 3,2% respectively. In Limpopo a remarkable increase of 26,9% in common assault was recorded.

2.1.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES

Prior to 16 December 2007 there were basically two main crime categories dealing with sexual offences, namely rape (which at that stage only referred to vaginal penetration of females) and indecent assault (which covered a whole range of sexual offences, including both oral and anal penetration of victims and thus also male rape). Other sexual offences were, *inter alia*, registered under the codes for sodomy, incest and abduction. At midnight on 15 December 2007 a new law called the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act no 32 of 2007) came into effect. A whole range of sexual offences are defined by this act. For the purposes of this report, some of these offences are grouped together under the following subcategories:

- **Rape:**
 - Rape;
 - Compelled rape; and
 - Acts of consensual sexual penetration with certain children (12 years and older but under 16 years) – formerly defined as statutory rape.

- **Sexual assault:**
 - Sexual assault;
 - Compelled sexual assault;
 - Compelled self-sexual assault; and
 - Acts of consensual sexual violation with certain children (12 years and older but under 16 years).

- **Other contact sexual offences:**
 - Compelling or causing an adult to witness a sexual offence, sexual act or self-masturbation;
 - Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of genital organs, anus or female breasts to adult persons (“flashing”);
 - Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of child pornography to adults;
 - Incest;
 - Bestiality;
 - Sexual act with a corpse;



- Sexual grooming of a child;
 - Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of child pornography or other pornography to children;
 - Using children for child pornography;
 - Compelling or causing children to witness sexual offences, sexual acts or self-masturbation;
 - Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of genital organs, anus or female breasts to a child (“flashing”);
 - Sexual grooming of a person who is mentally disabled;
 - Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of child pornography or other pornography to persons who are mentally disabled;
 - Using persons who are mentally disabled for pornographic purposes;
 - Trafficking in persons for sexual purposes; and
 - Procuring females for prostitution.
- **Attempted sexual offences:**
 - Attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit a sexual offence.
 - **Sexual offences detected as a result of police action:**
 - Engaging the sexual services of adults for financial or other reward, favour or compensation;
 - Keeping a brothel;
 - Furthering acts of prostitution;
 - Living from the earnings of prostitution; and
 - Public indecency.

The figures for different broad categories of sexual offences recorded in the RSA and its provinces during 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 are compared in **Table 7**. The percentage increases/decreases between the two financial years per category in each province are provided, as well as the proportional distribution of the crimes among the provinces (the sexual offence profile of each province).

Over the past three years the overall sexual offence ratios have demonstrated a gradual decrease of **11.9%** and from 2010/2011 to 2011/2012, the decrease was **3.7%** as illustrated in the graph below.

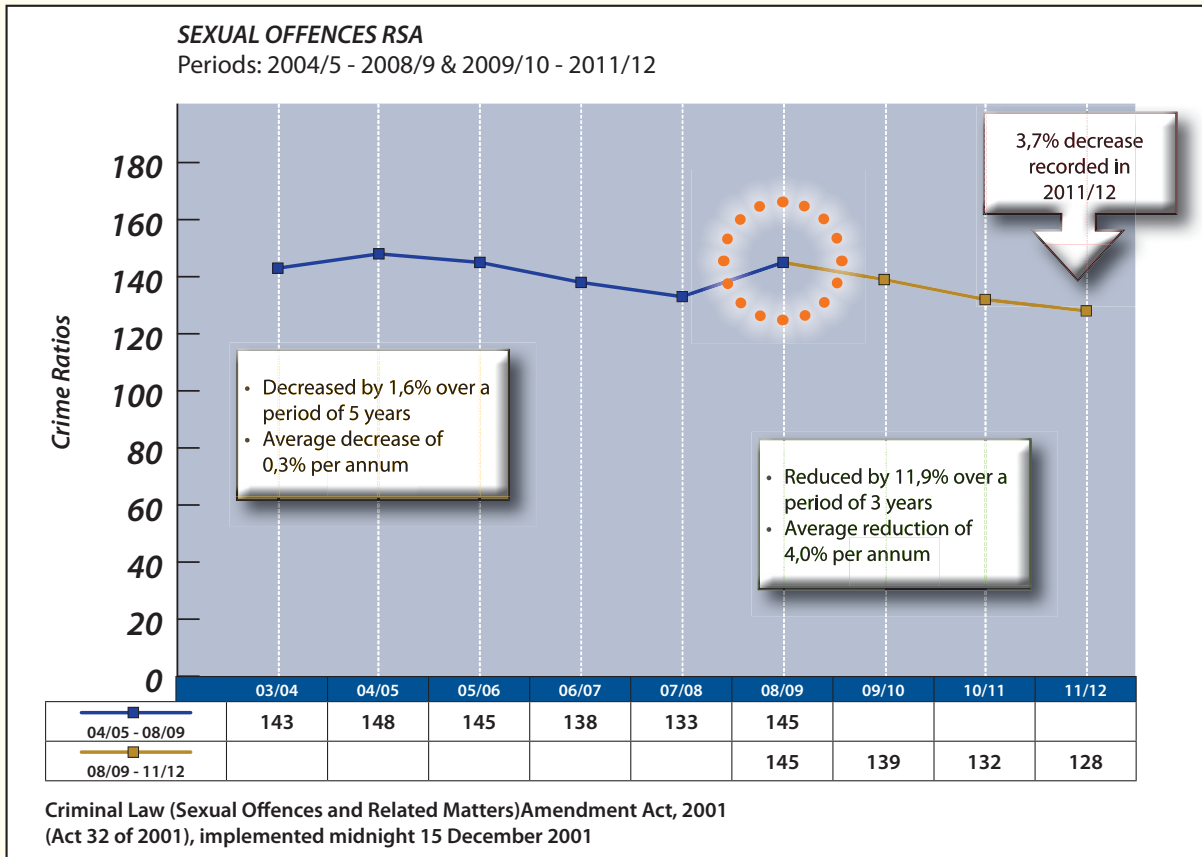




TABLE 7
Increases/decreases and proportional distribution of broad categories of sexual offences in the RSA
and its provinces 2010/2011 and 2011/2012

Provinces	Categories of sexual offences											
	Rape			Sexual assault						Other contact sexual offences		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share
Eastern Cape	7 425	7 402	-0,3%	80,1%	662	697	5,3%	7,5%	455	348	-23,5%	3,8%
Free State	3 602	3 692	2,5%	75,0%	632	656	3,8%	13,3%	271	215	-20,7%	4,4%
Gauteng	10 269	9 262	-9,8%	74,7%	1 334	1 305	-2,2%	10,5%	1 147	754	-34,3%	6,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 231	9 026	-2,2%	73,4%	1 497	1 520	1,5%	12,4%	524	423	-19,3%	3,4%
Limpopo	3 911	4 115	5,2%	72,6%	235	264	12,3%	4,7%	189	192	1,6%	3,4%
Mpumalanga	3 607	3 348	-7,2%	81,6%	230	262	13,9%	6,4%	219	189	-13,7%	4,6%
North West	3 604	3 978	10,4%	79,9%	449	411	-8,5%	8,3%	242	173	-28,5%	3,5%
Northern Cape	1 317	1 211	-8,0%	69,7%	298	268	-10,1%	15,4%	77	65	-15,6%	3,7%
Western Cape	6 287	5 969	-5,1%	65,4%	1 898	2 005	5,6%	22,0%	569	513	-9,8%	5,6%
RSA	49 253	48 003	-2,5%	74,5%	7 235	7 388	2,1%	11,5%	3 693	2 872	-22,2%	4,5%

TABLE 7 (continued)

Increases/decreases and proportional distribution of broad categories of sexual offences in the RSA and its provinces 2010/2011 and 2011/2012

Provinces	Categories of sexual offences														
	Sexual offences detected by police action						Attempted sexual offences						Total sexual offences		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share			
Eastern Cape	68	101	48,5%	1,1%	795	690	-13,2%	7,5%	9 405	9 238	-1,8%	100,0%			
Free State	58	55	-5,2%	1,1%	256	305	19,1%	6,2%	4 819	4 923	2,2%	100,0%			
Gauteng	679	476	-29,9%	3,8%	671	607	-9,5%	4,9%	14 100	12 404	-12,0%	100,0%			
KwaZulu-Natal	1 213	934	-23,0%	7,6%	367	388	5,7%	3,2%	12 832	12 291	-4,2%	100,0%			
Limpopo	246	757	207,7%	13,4%	305	341	11,8%	6,0%	4 886	5 669	16,0%	100,1%			
Mpumalanga	62	47	-24,2%	1,1%	334	255	-23,7%	6,2%	4 452	4 101	-7,9%	99,9%			
North West	37	33	-10,8%	0,7%	393	381	-3,1%	7,7%	4 725	4 976	5,3%	100,1%			
Northern Cape	20	8	-60,0%	0,5%	158	185	17,1%	10,7%	1 870	1 737	-7,1%	100,0%			
Western Cape	184	236	28,3%	2,6%	369	410	11,1%	4,5%	9 307	9 133	-1,9%	100,1%			
RSA	2 567	2 647	3,1%	4,1%	3 648	3 562	-2,4%	5,5%	66 396 ⁶	64 472 ⁶	-2,9%	100,1%			



Rape, according to the new, more inclusive definition that covers vaginal, oral and anal penetration, accounted for almost three-quarters of all sexual offences (74,5%) recorded nationally. This crime decreased by 2,5% (i.e. by 1 250 cases, from 49 253 cases in 2010/2011 to 48 003 during 2011/2012). The figures reported in terms of inclusive definition of rape cannot be compared with those recorded in terms of the old definition that was used prior to December 2007 because that definition only covered vaginal penetration of females. As shown in **Table 8**, during the past three years, rape decreased by 2.9%. This translates into an annual average decrease of 1%.

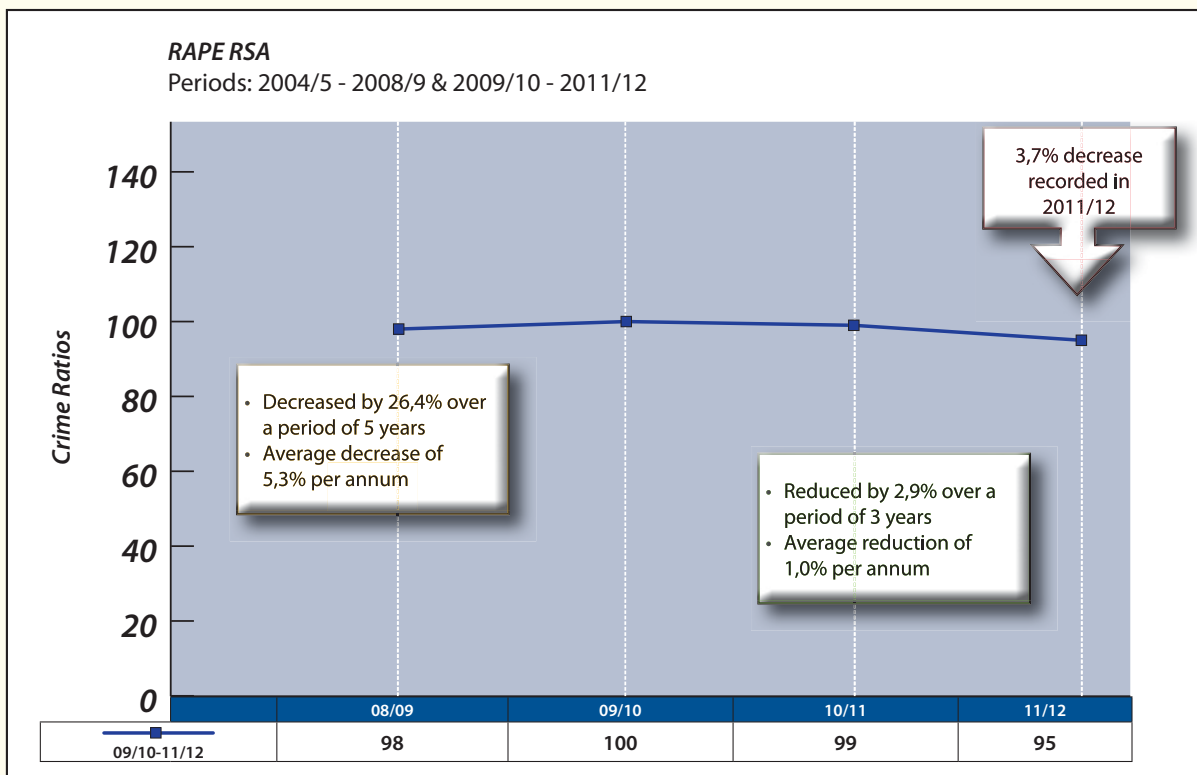
Table 8: Rape - Raw figures

RAPE			
2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
47 588	49 310	49 253	48 003

Rape ratio

RAPE: RATIOS RSA						
Period	2008/ 2009 Baseline	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
RSA	97.7	100.0	98.5	94.9	-2.9%	-3.7%

The graphical representation for this crime is as follows:



Crimes against women and children

The reported figures pertaining to predominantly social contact crimes against children (under the age of 18) and adult women (18 years and older) are provided in **Tables 9 and 10**. From these tables it is clear that all five crime categories featuring in the tables decreased during 2011/2012 as far as both children and adult women are concerned. The decreases in crimes against children fluctuate between **12,5%** in murders and **3,5%** in assaults with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, while those of crimes against adult women fluctuate between **15,0%** in attempted murders and **3,1%** in common assault. It is particularly positive to note that murder of children decreased by **12,5%** and those of adult women by **11,9%**.

From **Tables 9 and 10** it is further clear that 231 225 predominantly social contact crime cases involved adult women and children (of both genders) as victims during 2011/2012. That equals **49,3%** of the total figure of 469 303 such cases recorded during 2011/2012. The gender and age distribution of predominantly social contact crimes during 2011/2012 is provided in **Table 11**.

Table 9

Child victims: predominantly social contact crime

Crime category	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	Difference 2011/2012 vs 2010/2011	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	972	1 015	843	965	906	793	-113	-12,5%
Attempted murder	889	852	782	1 113	786	758	-28	-3,6%
All sexual offences	25 428	22 124	20 141	27 417	28 128	25 862	-2 266	-8,1%
Common assault	16 871	16 091	14 544	14 982	13 387	12 645	-742	-5,5%
Assault GBH	13 947	13 625	12 422	12 062	11 018	10 630	-388	-3,5%
TOTAL	58 107	53 707	48 732	56 539	54 225	50 688	-3 537	-6,5%

TABLE 10

Adult female victims: predominantly social contact crime

Crime category	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	Difference 2011/2012 vs 2010/2011	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	2 602	2 544	2 436	2 457	2 594	2 286	-308	-11,9%
Attempted murder	3 362	3 016	2 966	3 008	2 842	2 416	-426	-15,0%
All sexual offences	34 816	31 328	30 124	36 093	35 820	31 299	-4 521	-12,6%
Common assault	100 390	94 286	91 390	94 176	89 956	87 191	-2 765	-3,1%
Assault GBH	69 132	64 084	61 509	62 143	60 630	57 345	-3 285	-5,4%
TOTAL	210 302	195 258	188 425	197 877	191 842	180 537	-11 305	-5,9%



TABLE 11

Gender and age distribution: Proportions of predominantly social contact crime

CRIME	Children		Adult women		Adult males		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Murder	793	5,1%	2 286	14,6%	12 530	80,3%	15 609	100,0%
Attempted murder	758	5,1%	2 416	16,3%	11 685	78,6%	14 859	100,0%
Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm	10 630	5,5%	57 345	29,8%	124 676	64,7%	192 651	100,0%
Common assault	12 645	7,0%	87 191	48,0%	81 834	45,0%	181 670	100,0%
Sexual offences	25 862	40,1%	31 299	48,5%	7 353	11,4%	64 514	100,0%
TOTAL	50 688	10,8%	180 537	38,5%	238 078	50,7%	469 303	100,0%

It is clear from the above that, on average, only 5,7% of all murder, attempted murder, assault GBH and common assault cases involved children as victims. However, as far as sexual offences are concerned, a remarkable 40,1% of all cases involved children as victims. The proportion of cases in which women were victimized increases as one moves down the list from the most serious (fatal) violence (namely murder) to the least serious of the social contact crimes (common assault). Whereas 14,6% of murder cases, 16,3% of attempted murder cases and 29,8% of assault GBH cases involved adult female victims, 48,0% of common assaults were committed against adult women. Nearly half of all sexual offences (48,5%) involved adult women as victims. Adult males were the victims of 50,7% of all predominantly social contact crime. An average of nearly 80,0% of all murders and attempted murders involved adult male victims, as did nearly two-thirds of all assault GBH cases (64,7%). Only in the case of common assault and sexual offences were male victims in the minority (45,0% of all common assaults and 11,4% of sexual offences).

The individual categories of social contact crime against children are provided according to provinces in Table 12. The increases/decreases in each crime per province as well as the provincial profile (composition) are provided. The deductions below is based on an analysis of this table.

Province	Children	All victims
Mpumalanga	-12,6%	-9,0%
Gauteng	-10,2%	-8,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	-7,9%	-2,8%
Northern Cape	-6,2%	-4,7%
Free State	-6,0%	0,0%
Eastern Cape	-5,2%	-4,4%
Western Cape	-5,1%	1,8%
North West	-4,2%	1,5%
Limpopo	4,2%	18,7%

The percentages in the last column above reflect the decreases and increases in the same five categories of crime as far as all victims (both adults and children) are concerned. From these figures it is clear that, with the exception of Limpopo which recorded a **4,2%** increase, all the other provinces recorded significant decreases of between **12,6%** in Mpumalanga and **4,2%** in North West in respect of crimes against children. In most provinces, the decreases in crimes against children are of the same order than those of crimes against all categories of victims. The exceptions are KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State, the Western Cape and North West, where crimes against children decreased significantly while those against all categories of victims either decreased by a small margin. Even in Limpopo, the increase in crimes against children is only **4,2%**, compared to the significant increase of **18,7%** in social contact crime against all victims. This pattern of decreases in crime against children being more significant (and in the case of Limpopo increasing at a much lower rate) than that of overall social contact crime, can in all probability be explained by a combination of the following factors:

- A greater and growing awareness among parents/guardians that children should be looked after and protected;
- The reimplementation of Family Violence and Child Protection Units; and
- A gradual “elimination” from society of those perpetrators who commit heinous crimes against children. According to the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation’s *Development Indicators 2011* (p.73) the number of inmates serving more than 20 years and life respectively increased by **442,7%** and **2 197,2%**. Together the number of prisoners in these categories increased from 2 416 during 1995 to 20 708 in 2010.³

3 The Presidency, Republic of South Africa 2011. *Development Indicators 2011* Pretoria: Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation.



TABLE 12

The increases/decreases in and proportions of social contact crime against children per province

Provinces	Murder			Attempted murder			Common assault					
	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share
	Eastern Cape	180	190	5,6%	2,7%	79	91	15,2%	1,3%	1 280	1 163	-9,1%
Free State	58	52	-10,3%	1,3%	47	62	31,9%	1,6%	1 069	1 073	0,4%	27,8%
Gauteng	154	123	-20,1%	1,5%	136	104	-23,5%	1,3%	2 636	2 259	-14,3%	27,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	245	150	-38,8%	1,4%	163	161	-1,2%	1,5%	2 773	2 600	-6,2%	24,8%
Limpopo	34	51	50,0%	1,5%	21	30	42,9%	0,9%	499	577	15,6%	16,7%
Mpumalanga	37	22	-40,5%	0,7%	48	24	-50,0%	0,8%	644	497	-22,8%	16,6%
North West	48	56	16,7%	1,8%	40	58	45,0%	1,8%	444	429	-3,4%	13,5%
Northern Cape	23	14	-39,1%	0,7%	43	33	-23,3%	1,8%	528	500	-5,3%	26,7%
Western Cape	127	135	6,3%	1,4%	209	195	-6,7%	2,0%	3 514	3 547	0,9%	36,0%
RSA	906	793	-12,5%	1,6%	786	758	-3,6%	1,5%	13 387	12 645	-5,5%	24,9%

TABLE 12 (continued)

The increases/decreases in and proportions of social contact crime against children per province

Provinces	Assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm				All sexual offences				Total			
	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share.	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share	2010/2011	2011/2012	Change	Share.
	Eastern Cape	1 748	1 665	-4,7%	24,8%	3 804	3 610	-5,1%	53,7%	7 091	6 719	-5,2%
Free State	887	810	-8,7%	21,0%	2 045	1 863	-8,9%	48,3%	4 106	3 860	-6,0%	100,0%
Gauteng	1 795	1 605	-10,6%	19,4%	4 504	4 192	-6,9%	50,6%	9 225	8 283	-10,2%	100,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 000	1 806	-9,7%	17,2%	6 197	5 767	-6,9%	55,0%	11 378	10 484	-7,9%	99,9%
Limpopo	753	785	4,2%	22,7%	2 006	2 010	0,2%	58,2%	3 313	3 453	4,2%	100,0%
Mpumalanga	714	673	-5,7%	22,5%	1 973	1 771	-10,2%	59,3%	3 416	2 987	-12,6%	99,9%
North West	691	690	-0,1%	21,7%	2 091	1 943	-7,1%	61,2%	3 314	3 176	-4,2%	100,0%
Northern Cape	648	620	-4,3%	33,1%	754	705	-6,5%	37,7%	1 996	1 872	-6,2%	100,0%
Western Cape	1 782	1 976	10,9%	20,1%	4 754	4 001	-15,8%	40,6%	10 386	9 854	-5,1%	100,0%
RSA	11 018	10 630	-3,5%	21,0%	28 128	25 862	-8,1%	51,0%	54 225	50 688	-6,5%	100,0%



Crimes against children (0 to 17 years) are analysed according to age in **Table 13**. It should be emphasized that each life year as reflected in **Table 13** stretches from the first day that a person reaches that age (the birthday) to the last day that a person is of that age (the day before the next birthday). This means that “0 years” starts on the day that a person is born and lasts to the day before the 1st birthday, while “17 years” means from the 17th birthday to the day before a person’s 18th birthday - when such a person becomes an adult in legal terms.

Most of the victims of crime committed against children are between 15 – 17 years. More than half (**55,1%**) of murders, **54,4%** of attempted murders, **67,9%** of assault GBH, **59,5%** of common assaults and **32,4%** of sexual offences were committed against children in the age group 15 – 17 years. However, it is disturbing to note that in the case of the most prevalent crime against children, namely the 26 955 cases of sexual offences recorded during 2011/2012, **67,9%** were committed against children below the age of 15 years. It is even more disturbing to note (a) that **13,2%** of these sexual offences involved children aged 0 – 5 years of age and **27,0%** children 6 – 11 years and (b) that the third largest and fourth largest proportion of murders (**12,5%**) and attempted murders (**9,0%**) occur in the 0 age category (in the first life year).

Table 13

Proportions of crime against children according to years of life

Crime	Total no of cases	Life years																	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Murder	831	104	35	25	26	18	12	11	17	14	16	9	16	17	18	36	73	157	227
		12,5%	4,2%	3,0%	3,2%	2,2%	1,4%	1,3%	2,0%	1,7%	1,9%	1,1%	1,9%	2,0%	2,2%	4,3%	8,8%	18,9%	27,3%
Attempted murder	753	68	29	16	14	24	22	16	18	14	7	15	21	20	19	40	88	120	202
		9,0%	3,9%	2,1%	1,9%	3,2%	2,9%	2,1%	2,4%	1,9%	0,9%	2,0%	2,8%	2,7%	2,5%	5,3%	11,7%	15,9%	26,8%
Assault with the intent to cause grievous body harm	10 634	130	84	87	83	84	112	129	137	183	179	204	265	338	503	890	1 504	2 339	3 383
		1,2%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%	1,1%	1,2%	1,3%	1,7%	1,7%	1,9%	2,5%	3,2%	4,7%	8,4%	14,1%	22,0%	31,8%
Common assault	12 678	101	47	66	88	111	129	200	177	213	293	415	456	595	844	1 395	1 897	2 434	3 217
		0,8%	0,4%	0,5%	0,7%	0,9%	1,0%	1,6%	1,4%	1,7%	2,3%	3,3%	3,6%	4,7%	6,7%	11,0%	15,0%	19,2%	25,3%
Rape	21 128	52	96	349	604	703	772	893	887	876	892	947	1 117	1 409	1 942	2 431	2 582	2 358	2 218
		0,2%	0,5%	1,7%	2,9%	3,3%	3,7%	4,2%	4,2%	4,1%	4,2%	4,5%	5,3%	6,7%	9,2%	11,5%	12,2%	11,2%	10,5%
Sexual assault	3 692	23	34	117	198	208	177	184	208	180	190	215	232	292	275	385	301	261	212
		0,6%	0,9%	3,2%	5,4%	5,6%	4,8%	5,0%	5,6%	4,9%	5,1%	5,8%	6,3%	7,9%	7,4%	10,4%	8,2%	7,1%	5,7%
Other sexual offences	2 135	13	16	26	56	55	67	62	64	61	74	96	91	133	220	293	316	289	203
		0,6%	0,7%	1,2%	2,6%	2,6%	3,1%	2,9%	3,0%	2,9%	3,5%	4,5%	4,3%	6,2%	10,3%	13,7%	14,8%	13,5%	9,5%



2.1.4 ROBBERIES

Robbery is divided into common robberies and robberies with aggravating circumstances. According to the definitions of crime used by the South African Police Service (SAPS)⁴, robbery is “the unlawful and intentional forceful removal and appropriation of movable, tangible property belonging to another”.

COMMON ROBBERY

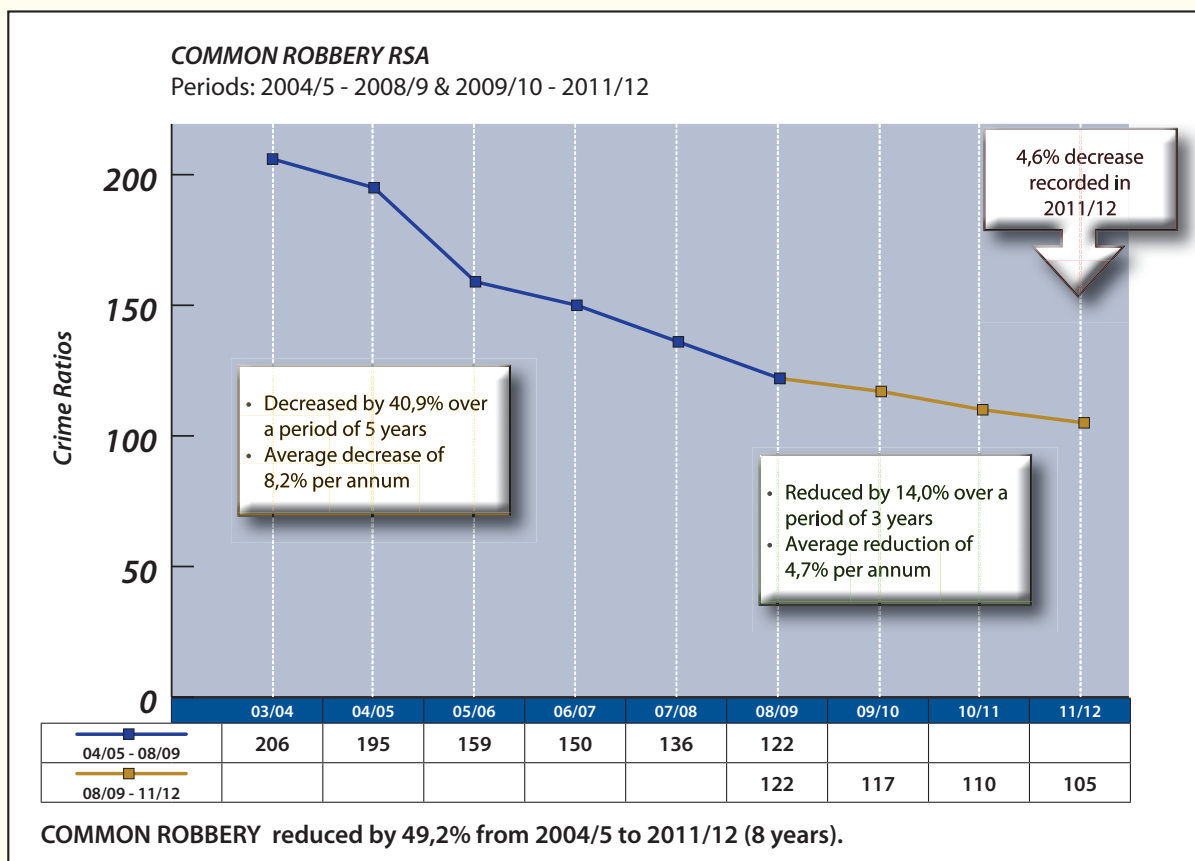
A 4,6% decrease in the ratio of common robbery was recorded between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, as shown in **Table 14**. In terms of raw figures, common robbery decreased from 54 883 cases in 2010/2011 to 52 980 cases in 2011/2012, or by 1 903 cases. Between 2004/2005 and 2011/2012, this crime decreased from 90 825 to 52 980 cases (see **Annexure A**). This is a 41,7% decrease in the number of cases recorded (or a 49,2% ratio decrease).

Table 14: Common robbery ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	90.6	81.1	82.5	72.1	-20.4%	-12.6%
Free State	123.6	102.5	99.0	97.4	-21.2%	-1.6%
Gauteng	197.2	190.9	162.7	141.3	-28.3%	-13.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	84.9	76.4	68.8	70.6	-16.8%	2.6%
Limpopo	63.2	62.9	57.5	68.3	8.1%	18.8%
Mpumalanga	121.9	110.0	98.0	92.4	-24.2%	-5.7%
North West	90.2	87.2	85.6	76.2	-15.5%	-11.0%
Northern Cape	115.7	117.2	106.5	86.6	-25.2%	-18.7%
Western Cape	160.4	176.8	199.1	210.3	31.1%	5.6%
RSA	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	-14.0%	-4.6%

⁴ Crime definitions to be utilized by police officials for purposes of the opening of case dockets and the registration thereof on the Crime Administration System. Crime Definitions (2012) V.001. Issued by Consolidation Notice 2/2012.

The common robbery graph has been declining for the past eight years:



ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes the following subcategories of robbery:

- Carjacking;
- Truck hijacking;
- Robbery at residential premises (house robbery);
- Robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery);
- Cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery;
- Bank robbery; and
- Other aggravated robberies not mentioned elsewhere on this list, which are mainly aggravated robberies occurring on the streets and in other public open spaces. These are categorized as “street robberies” in this report.

Aggravated robbery is the second-largest generator of other contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder, because victims are sometimes killed and/or seriously injured during such robberies. The vast majority of house robberies, carjackings, business robberies, cash-in-transit (CIT) heists and bank robberies are committed with firearms and shots are frequently fired at victims. The victims in many cases return fire in self-defense. A number of attempted murders in particular can therefore be generated during a single case of such robbery.

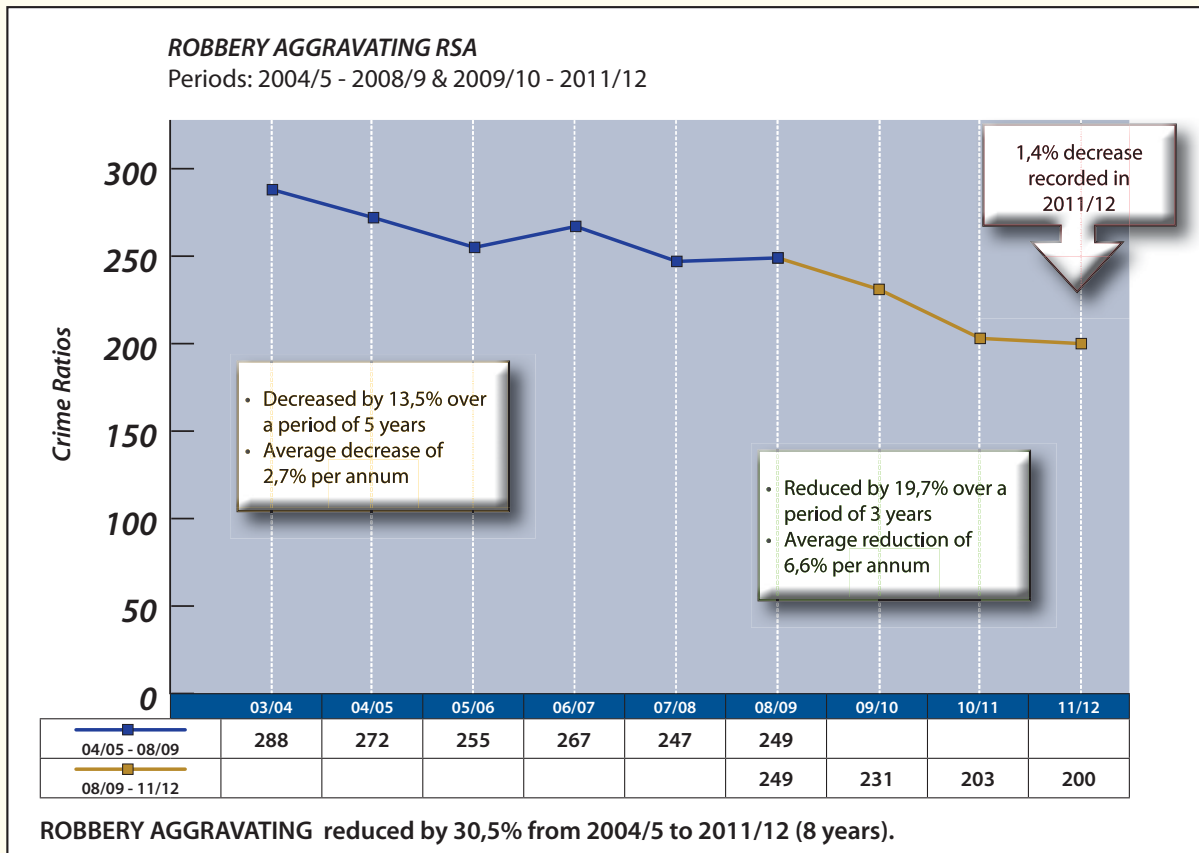


Calculations based on the figures in **Annexure A** indicate that robbery with aggravating circumstances accounted for **4,9%** of all South Africa's serious crime and **16,2%** of its contact crime during the past financial year. The ratios for this crime during the past three years can be depicted as follows (**Table 15**):

Table 15: Robbery with aggravating circumstances ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 – 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	149.2	145.5	154.9	183.4	22.9%	18.4%
Free State	179.4	171.2	171.8	193.9	8.1%	12.9%
Gauteng	490.6	449.0	357.9	311.8	-36.4%	-12.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	255.9	222.4	183.9	170.7	-33.3%	-7.2%
Limpopo	53.4	56.8	50.8	66.2	24.0%	30.3%
Mpumalanga	193.6	183.3	153.4	156.4	-19.2%	2.0%
North West	163.3	157.1	158.7	165.4	1.3%	4.2%
Northern Cape	108.3	90.4	80.7	88.4	-18.4%	9.5%
Western Cape	241.9	234.1	234.5	260.7	7.8%	11.2%
RSA	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	-19.7%	-1.4%

The long-term trend analysis of this crime can be shown graphically as follows:



It is clear from **Annexure A** and the related graph above that aggravated robbery (as overall crime category) basically stabilized between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. The decrease of 260 cases from the 101 463 aggravated robberies recorded during 2010/2011 to the 101 203 cases recorded during 2011/2012

involves to a marginal **0,3%** decrease. This actually represents stabilization in the incidence of this crime (notwithstanding the ratio decrease of **1,4%** occasioned by the provision for population growth in that calculation). During the past three years aggravated robbery decreased by **19.7%**. Over the past eight years (since 2004/2005) a ratio decrease of **30.5%** in the incidence of aggravated robbery was recorded. The decrease from 272.2 aggravated robberies per 100 000 of the population recorded in 2004/2005 to the ratio of 200.1 calculated during the current reporting year (2011/2012) represents an annual average decrease of **3,8%**.

From **Table 15** it is evident that the highest incidence of aggravated robbery (at a ratio one-and-a-half times the national average) was recorded in Gauteng, the economical and financial hub of South Africa. The Western Cape and the Free State recorded the second and third highest ratios, but did not deviate that much from the national average. In comparison to the 2010/11 financial year, only Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal recorded decreases in aggravated robbery. All the other provinces reported increases, but the increases in particularly the following provinces present a challenge: Northern Cape (**9,5%**), Western Cape (**11,2%**), Free State (**12,9%**), Eastern Cape (**18,4%**) and Limpopo (**30,3%**).

Table 16 depicts the number of cases relating to each subtrend of robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded during the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2011/2012, ordered from the most important contributor (street/public robbery) to the least (bank robbery); the increase or decrease in the number of cases recorded for each subtrend; and the percentage change the latter represents for each of these subtrends between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012.

Table 16

Robbery with aggravating circumstances disaggregated according to the percentage contribution of each subtrend in terms of raw figures

Subcategory	Cases reported		Distribution per subcategory during 2011/2012 (recorded up to the closest decimal percentage)	Real case increase / decrease	% increase / decrease
	2010/2011	2011/2012			
Street/public robbery	57 951	57 973	57,3%	22	0,0%
Robbery at residential premises	16 889	16 766	16,5%	-123	-0,7%
Robbery at business premises	14 667	15 951	15,8%	1 284	8,8%
Carjacking	10 627	9 475	9,4%	-1 152	-10,8%
Truck hijacking	999	821	0,8%	-178	-17,8%
CIT robbery	291	182	0,2%	-109	-37,5%
Bank robbery	39	35	0,03%	-4	-10,3%
TOTAL	101 463	101 203	100,0%	-260	-0,3%

From **Table 16** it is clear that public or street robbery still accounts for the largest proportion of aggravated robberies (**57,3%**) – followed by the so-called TRIO crimes, namely house robbery or robbery at residential premises (**16,5%**), business robbery or robbery at non-residential premises (**15,8%**) and carjacking (**9,4%**).



The remaining three crimes are, in most cases highly-organized sub-categories of aggravated robbery, accounted for only 1,0% of all aggravated robbery cases, namely truck hijacking (0,8%), cash-in-transit robbery (0,2%) and bank robbery (0,03%) – only 35 cases were recorded during 2011/2012.

An analysis of the crime trends for major sub-categories of robbery with aggravating circumstances is illustrated in the tables and graphs that follow. It should be noted that these include the three crimes that comprise the TRIO crimes.

CARJACKING

Table 17 Carjacking ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 – 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	10.7	9.1	7.8	9.4	-12.1%	20.7%
Free State	8.9	10.9	8.3	10.3	15.7%	23.8%
Gauteng	73.3	70.7	53.0	44.1	-39.8%	-16.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	40.2	35.6	24.6	20.6	-48.7%	-16.3%
Limpopo	5.5	4.8	3.3	2.9	-46.4%	-9.8%
Mpumalanga	27.4	19.7	11.8	10.1	-63.2%	-14.5%
North West	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.3	-1.4%	-1.6%
Northern Cape	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	32.0%	-35.3%
Western Cape	13.3	10.7	8.7	10.2	-22.7%	17.2%
RSA	30.6	28.2	21.3	18.7	-38.9%	-11.9%

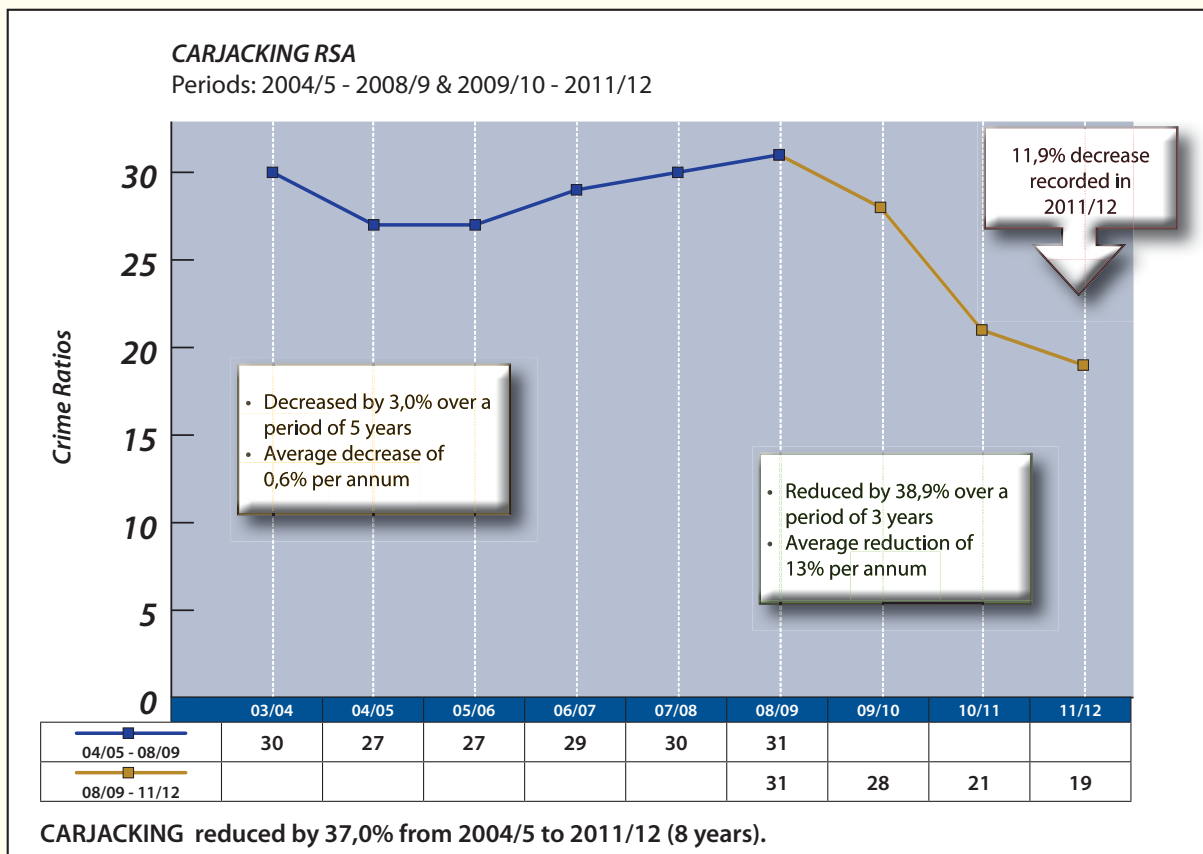


Table 18 Carjacking sorted from the highest decreases to the highest increases between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012*

Provinces	2010/2011	2011/2012	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	10 627	9 475	-1 152	-10,8%
Gauteng	5 936	5 000	-936	-15,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 619	2 229	-390	-14,9%
Mpumalanga	427	369	-58	-13,6%
Limpopo	177	163	-14	-7,9%
North West	236	236	0	0,0%
Western Cape	457	542	85	18,6%
Free State	234	283	49	20,9%
Eastern Cape	527	644	117	22,2%
Northern Cape	14	9	-5	- **

* Raw figures

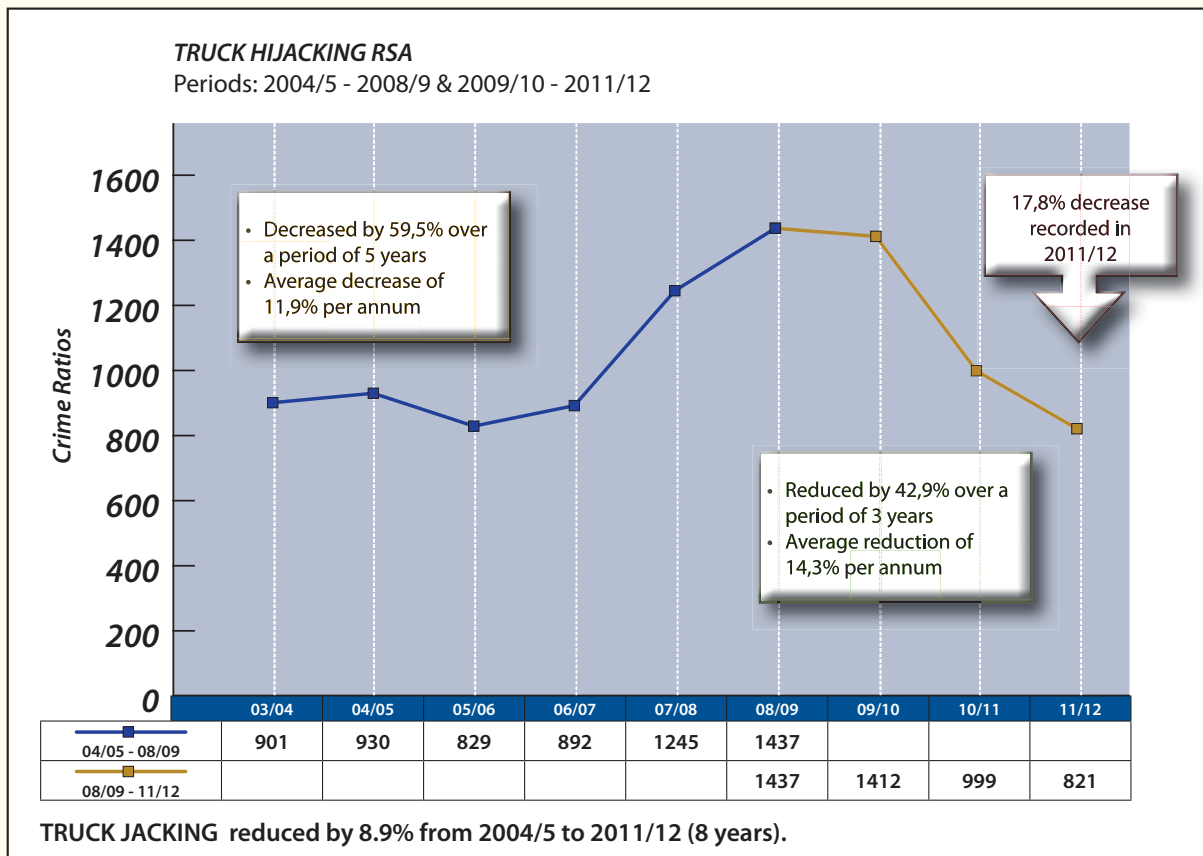
** The low numerical values involved in the Northern Cape make this calculation meaningless.

The figures in **Table 18** indicate that **76,3%** of all reported carjackings occurred in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, with **52,8%** and **23,5%** of the reported cases respectively. Significant decreases in carjacking were recorded in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, but even more significant increases in carjacking occurred in the Western Cape (**18,6%**), the Free State (**20,9%**) and the Eastern Cape (**22,2%**).



TRUCK HIJACKING: REPORTED FIGURES

PROVINCE	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation	Deviation
	Baseline				08/09 – 11/12	10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	30	57	27	29	-3.3%	7.4%
Free State	93	67	27	54	-41.9%	100.0%
Gauteng	906	860	600	443	-51.1%	-26.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	133	127	94	64	-51.9%	-31.9%
Limpopo	27	19	20	19	-29.6%	-5.0%
Mpumalanga	172	197	163	149	-13.4%	-8.6%
North West	49	70	47	28	-42.9%	-40.4%
Northern Cape	0	1	4	4		0.0%
Western Cape	27	14	17	31	14.8%	82.4%
RSA	1 437	1 412	999	821	-42.9%	-17.8%



ROBBERY AT RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (HOUSE ROBBERY)

Table 19 Robbery at residential premises ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 – 11/12	Deviation 10/11 – 11/12
Eastern Cape	23.1	24.2	23.1	25.6	10.9%	10.9%
Free State	17.0	18.4	22.6	24.0	40.9%	6.4%
Gauteng	78.4	76.4	62.9	55.9	-28.7%	-11.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	45.5	43.8	37.6	34.7	-23.9%	-7.8%
Limpopo	9.7	11.2	9.7	13.6	39.3%	39.3%
Mpumalanga	33.1	36.0	28.9	32.5	-1.8%	12.5%
North West	26.8	26.1	25.9	27.5	2.4%	6.2%
Northern Cape	4.0	5.6	3.7	8.1	103.0%	118.5%
Western Cape	18.5	21.8	23.3	25.4	37.3%	9.3%
RSA	37.9	38.1	33.8	33.1	-12.5%	-1.9%

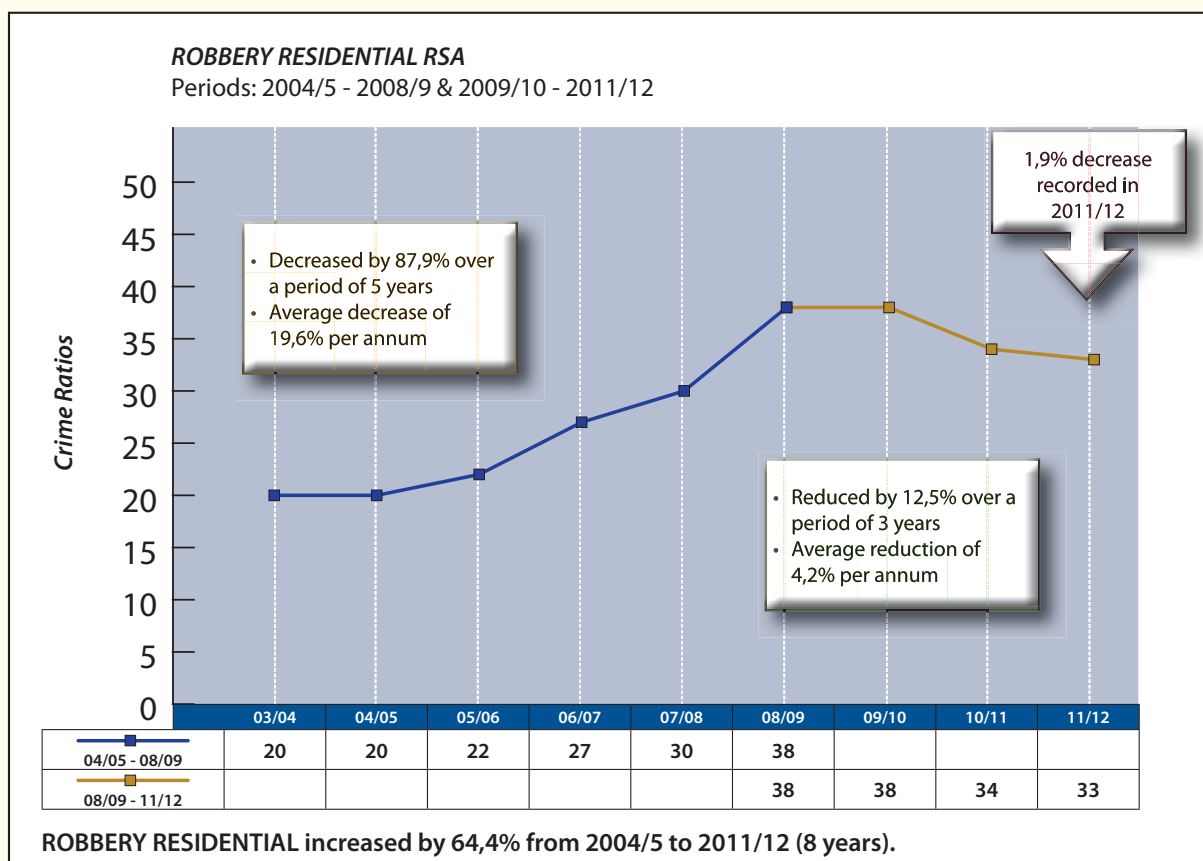




TABLE 20

Robbery at residential premises sorted from the highest decreases to the highest increases between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012*

Provinces	2010/2011	2011/2012	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	16 889	16 766	-123	-0,7%
Gauteng	7 039	6 336	-703	-10,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 998	3 751	-247	-6,2%
Free State	637	662	25	3,9%
North West	828	894	66	8,0%
Western Cape	1 215	1 344	129	10,6%
Eastern Cape	1 556	1 747	191	12,3%
Mpumalanga	1 045	1 189	144	13,8%
Limpopo	530	754	224	42,3%
Northern Cape	41	89	48	..**

* Raw figures

** The low numerical values involved in the Northern Cape make this calculation meaningless.

Most of the robberies at residential premises recorded during 2009/2010 were reported in Gauteng (37,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,4%). A further 10,4% and 8,0% of cases were reported in the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape respectively. The two major contributing provinces, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, recorded decreases of -10,0% and -6,2% respectively, but all the other provinces experienced increases. The increases in the Western Cape (10,6%), the Eastern Cape (12,3%), Mpumalanga (13,8%) and Limpopo (42,3%) are of particular concern.

ROBBERY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES (BUSINESS ROBBERY)

Table 21 Robbery at non-residential premises ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	12.9	19.1	24.6	31.8	146.0%	29.4%
Free State	27.3	30.1	36.3	40.1	46.9%	10.5%
Gauteng	59.8	60.6	49.6	45.2	-24.4%	-9.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	24.7	19.8	18.3	17.7	-28.6%	-3.5%
Limpopo	10.0	12.1	13.9	20.4	103.0%	46.5%
Mpumalanga	22.8	27.1	30.5	38.0	66.6%	24.3%
North West	29.6	32.7	36.3	41.4	39.8%	14.1%
Northern Cape	10.7	12.8	14.2	19.2	79.0%	35.3%
Western Cape	20.1	19.8	25.1	29.6	47.4%	18.3%
RSA	28.6	29.5	29.3	31.5	10.3%	7.5%

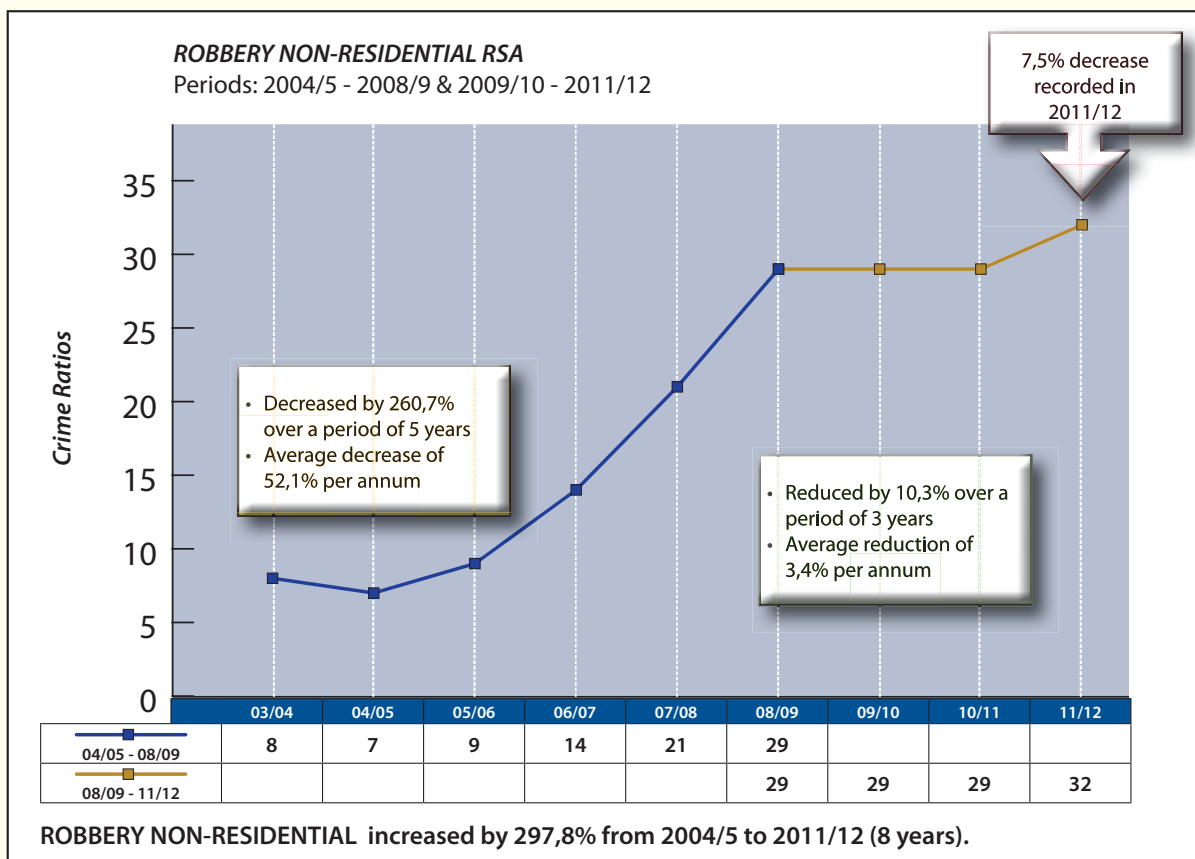




TABLE 22

Robbery at non-residential premises ranked from the highest decreases to the highest increases between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012*

Provinces	2010/2011	2011/2012	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	14 667	15 951	1 284	8,8%
Gauteng	5 553	5 116	-437	-7,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 943	1 911	-32	-1,6%
Free State	1 024	1 106	82	8,0%
North West	1 162	1 348	186	16,0%
Western Cape	1 309	1 567	258	19,7%
Mpumalanga	1 105	1 388	283	25,6%
Eastern Cape	1 658	2 173	515	31,1%
Northern Cape	157	211	54	34,4%
Limpopo	756	1 131	375	49,6%

* Raw figures

The majority of business robberies target small to medium-sized, cash-based businesses in Central Business Districts (CBDs) and suburbs – particularly the mega townships. Because transactions are done in cash, money is kept and accumulates on the premises. Some of these businesses are also owned by unregistered persons of foreign nationality who cannot bank their money in the conventional manner, with the result that an even larger accumulation of cash occurs at such businesses.

A very recent analysis of 3 405 business robbery cases registered from 1 January to 31 March 2012 revealed the following:

- The items robbed during the business robberies in question were cash, cellular telephones/airtime/accessories and food/alcohol/cigarettes in **82,0%**, **41,0%** and **37,4%** of the cases respectively; and
- The estimated values of the robbed items were R0 to R3 000; R3 001 to R7 000, and R7 001 to R15 000 in **34,9%**, **25,5%** and **18,0%** of the incidents respectively.
- The types of business targeted were as follows:

Type of business	% of known
Spaza / tuck shop	35,1%
Supermarket (all types)	12,0%
General dealer / café	11,4%
Shebeen / tavern	4,6%
Private company	3,5%
Clothing store	3,2%
Garage / petrol station	2,8%
Liquor store	2,7%

Type of business	% of known
Fast food outlet	2,7%
Hardware shop	1,6%
Hotel / motel / guesthouse	1,5%
Construction / engineering site or office	1,4%
Restaurant / coffee shop	1,3%
Butchery / dairy	1,2%
Cellular telephone shop / container	1,2%
Educational premises	1,2%
Medical institution (surgery, pharmacy, hospital)	1,1%
Workshop / panel beater	1,0%
Jewellery store	1,0%
Hairdresser / salon	1,0%
Scrap metal dealer	1,0%
TV / electronics repair shop	1,0%
Other (26 types)	6,5%

From these findings it is clear that although big businesses (the larger shopping centres or malls and banks) achieved major successes in curbing business robberies, the small, cash-based businesses are extremely vulnerable to business robberies.

An analysis of the provincial distribution and percentage increases or decreases in business robberies reveals the following (see **Table 22**):

- Although as recently as 2007/2008 most of the business robberies (71,2%) occurred in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, this percentage has now reduced to 44,1% in 2011/2012. This resulted from decreases of 18,1% and 23,5% in business robberies in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal respectively (the only two provinces that recorded decreases in the incidence of this crime over the past three years). However, business robbery figures for the other provinces are on the increased as illustrated in **Table 23**.
- With the exclusion of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, which showed a decrease, the proportional contribution to the overall increase of 8,8% in business robberies in the various provinces during 2011/2012 was as follows:



Table 23 Proportional contribution to the increase in business robberies by different provinces

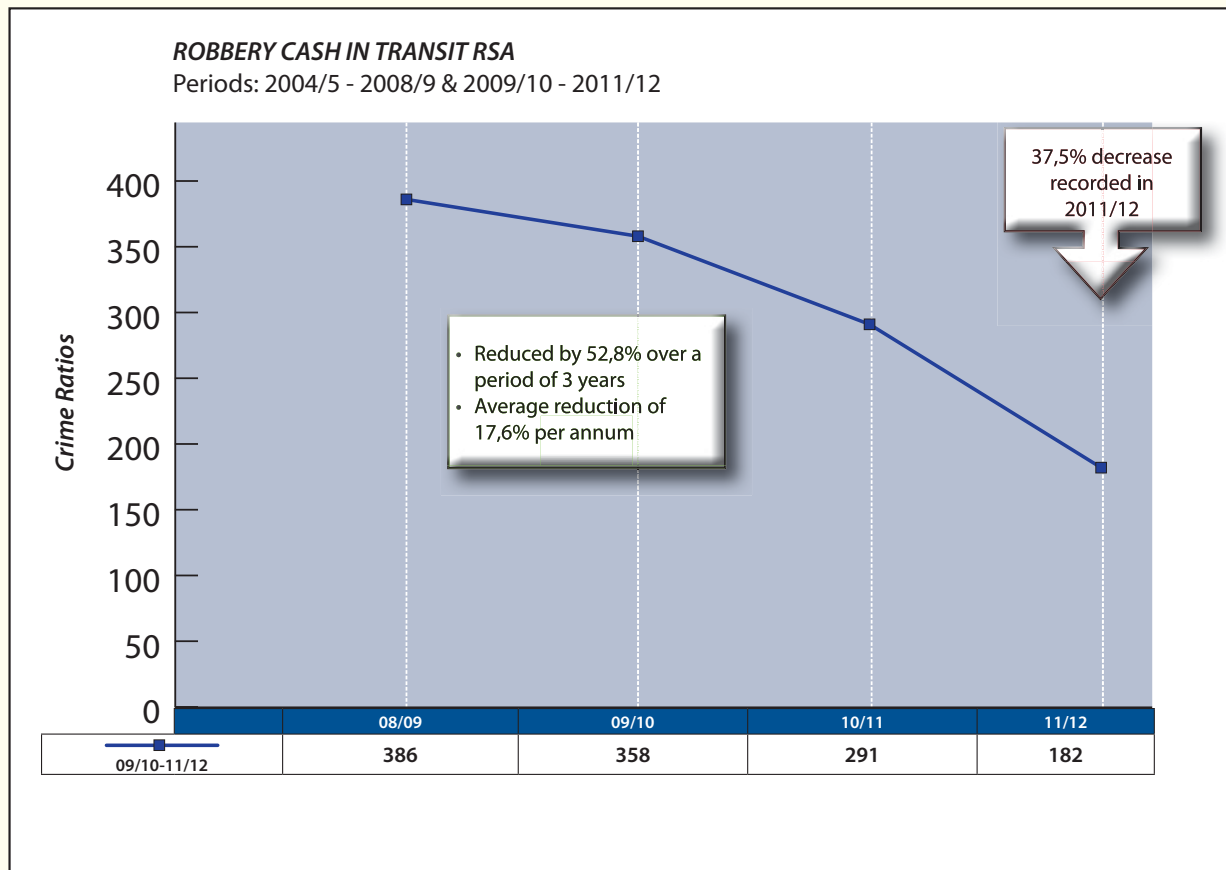
Province	Case increase	% of overall increase
Eastern Cape	515	29,4%
Limpopo	375	21,4%
Mpumalanga	283	16,1%
Western Cape	258	14,7%
North West	186	10,6%
Free State	82	4,7%
Northern Cape	54	3,1%
TOTAL	1 753	100,0%

Only a few stations in each of these provinces contributed a major share to the increases recorded in the provinces.

CASH-IN-TRANSIT (CIT) ROBBERY

Table 24 Cash-in-transit ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	56	69	51	12	-78.6%	-76.5%
Free State	17	17	18	12	-29.4%	-33.3%
Gauteng	126	117	122	83	-34.1%	-32.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	103	80	48	25	-75.7%	-47.9%
Limpopo	22	21	8	11	-50.0%	37.5%
Mpumalanga	12	19	13	15	25.0%	15.4%
North West	6	4	9	8	33.3%	-11.1%
Northern Cape	2	2	1	2	0.0%	100.0%
Western Cape	42	29	21	14	-66.7%	-33.3%
RSA	386	358	291	182	-52.8%	-37.5%





BANK ROBBERY

Table 25 Bank robbery reported

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	3	4	1	6	100.0%	500.0%
Free State	10	8	2	2	-80.0%	0.0%
Gauteng	52	62	25	21	-59.6%	-16.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	12	2	1	1	-91.7%	0.0%
Limpopo	2	3	0	0	-100.0%	
Mpumalanga	7	5	3	1	-85.7%	-66.7%
North West	13	7	5	4	-69.2%	-20.0%
Northern Cape	1	0	1	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Western Cape	2	2	1	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
RSA	102	93	39	35	-65.7%	-10.3%

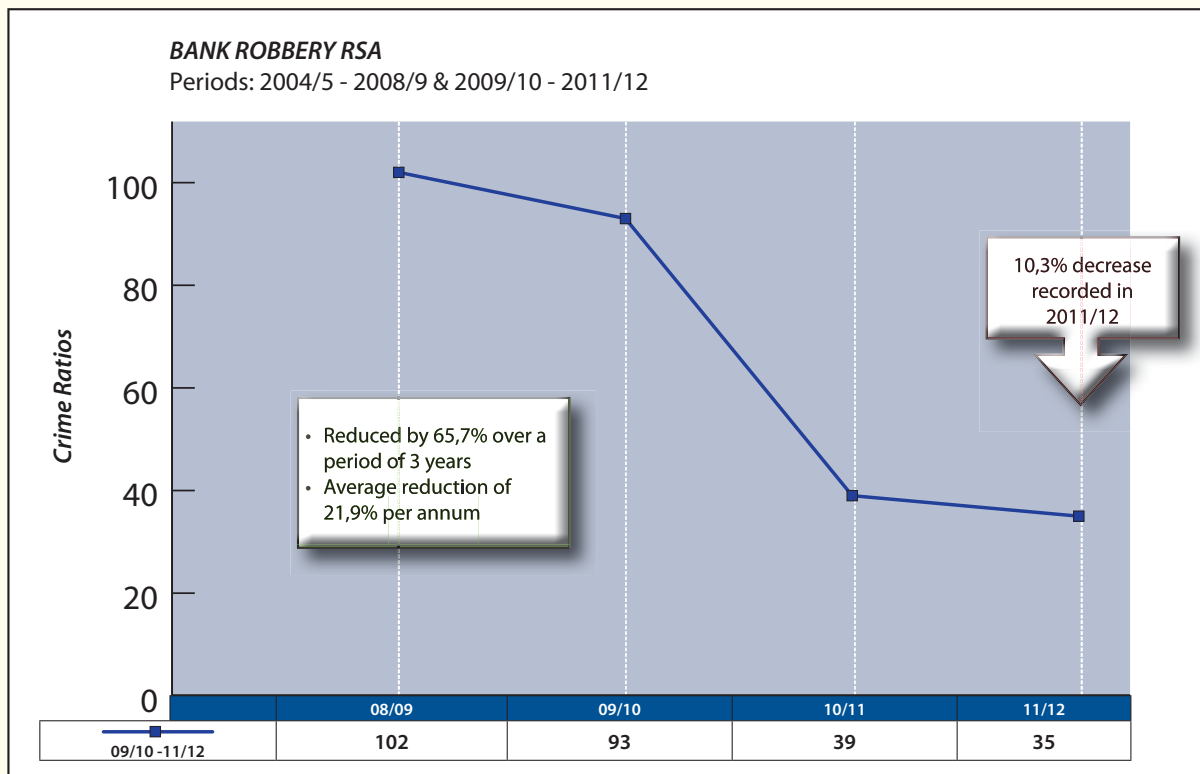


Table 26 below indicates the ratio fluctuations in the sub-categories of this crime.

Decreases / increases in the subcategories of aggravated robbery: 2005/2006 to 2011/2012 (past 7 years)

Crimes		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
Street/public robbery	N	-9 366	951	-14 037	-5 790	-7 524	-6 719	22
	%	-9,3%	1,0%	-15,3%	-7,4%	-10,4%	-10,4%	0,0%
Carjacking	N	391	774	602	714	-1 013	-3 275	-1 152
	%	3,1%	6,0%	4,4%	5,0%	-6,8%	-23,6%	-10,8%
House robbery	N	782	2 588	1 720	3 957	348	-1 897	-123
	%	8,3%	25,4%	13,5%	27,3%	1,9%	-10,1%	-0,7%
Business robbery	N	1 067	2 302	3 173	4 058	614	133	1 284
	%	32,1%	52,5%	47,4%	41,1%	4,4%	0,9%	8,8%
Other subcategories (mostly organized robbery)	N	63	217	296	141	-62	-534	-291
	%	5,2%	17,1%	19,9%	7,9%	-3,2%	-28,7%	-21,9%
Total aggravated robbery	N	-7 063	6 832	-8 246	3 080	-7 637	-12 292	-260
	%	-5,6%	5,7%	-6,5%	2,6%	-6,3%	-10,8%	-0,3%
Public violence	N	1 044	1 023	895	1 500	1 323	1 226	1 152

An analysis of **Table 26** in relation to the annual decreases and increases in the subcategories of aggravated robbery over the seven year period, reveals the following:

- In 2005/2006, a year after the launch of Operation Crackdown, aggravated robbery decreased by 5,6%. The upheaval and violence associated with the security guard strike at the beginning of 2006/2007 is believed to have had an influence on the 5,7% increase in aggravated robbery recorded that year. For at least part of 2006/2007, the police had to divert considerable attention away from normal crime combating activities to handle the security guard strike. In addition, the diminished security services left robbers and other criminals with more freedom to pursue their aims. The prolonged nature of the strike might even have caused some of the security guards themselves to commit crime in order to feed themselves and their families. All of these factors probably played a role in the increase of the aggravated robbery figures. Once the strike ended, the police could again focus fully on their primary task and also proceed with the implementation of Operation Crackdown. At the beginning of 2007, new operations were launched focusing on the TRIO crimes (carjacking, house robbery and business robbery), which were escalating at that stage and, which became a serious security concern. The 2007/2008 financial year saw less public violence and only 895 such incidents were recorded that year. Against this background, aggravated robberies decreased by 6,5% during 2007/2008. However, this did not last as during 2008/2009 the country had to contend with the xenophobic violence



in May to June 2008, followed by a series of service delivery protests. The last row of **Table 26** indicates that in 2008/2009 South Africa recorded the highest incidence of public violence in seven years (namely 1 500 incidents). The xenophobia and subsequent service delivery protests again diverted the SAPS' attention and resources at least partly from ordinary crime combating activities, resulting in an increase of 2,6% in the more policeable crime of aggravated robbery. Despite the second-highest level of public violence being recorded in 2009/2010 (1 323 cases), crime combating fared better during that financial year and a 6,3% decrease in aggravated robbery was recorded. In 2009/10, police visibility was high and was maintained after the Confederation Cup in preparation for the World Cup tournament in 2010. The effect of increased visibility was a 10,8% decrease in aggravated robbery in 2010/2011, the single largest decrease recorded during the seven-year period under review, which contributed half of the overall decrease of 25 586 cases in aggravated robbery from 2004/2005 to the current reporting period of 2011/2012. Aggravated robbery, which is a more policeable crime and supposedly influenced by policing and particularly focused visible policing, also decreased by 260 cases during the 2011/12 financial year.

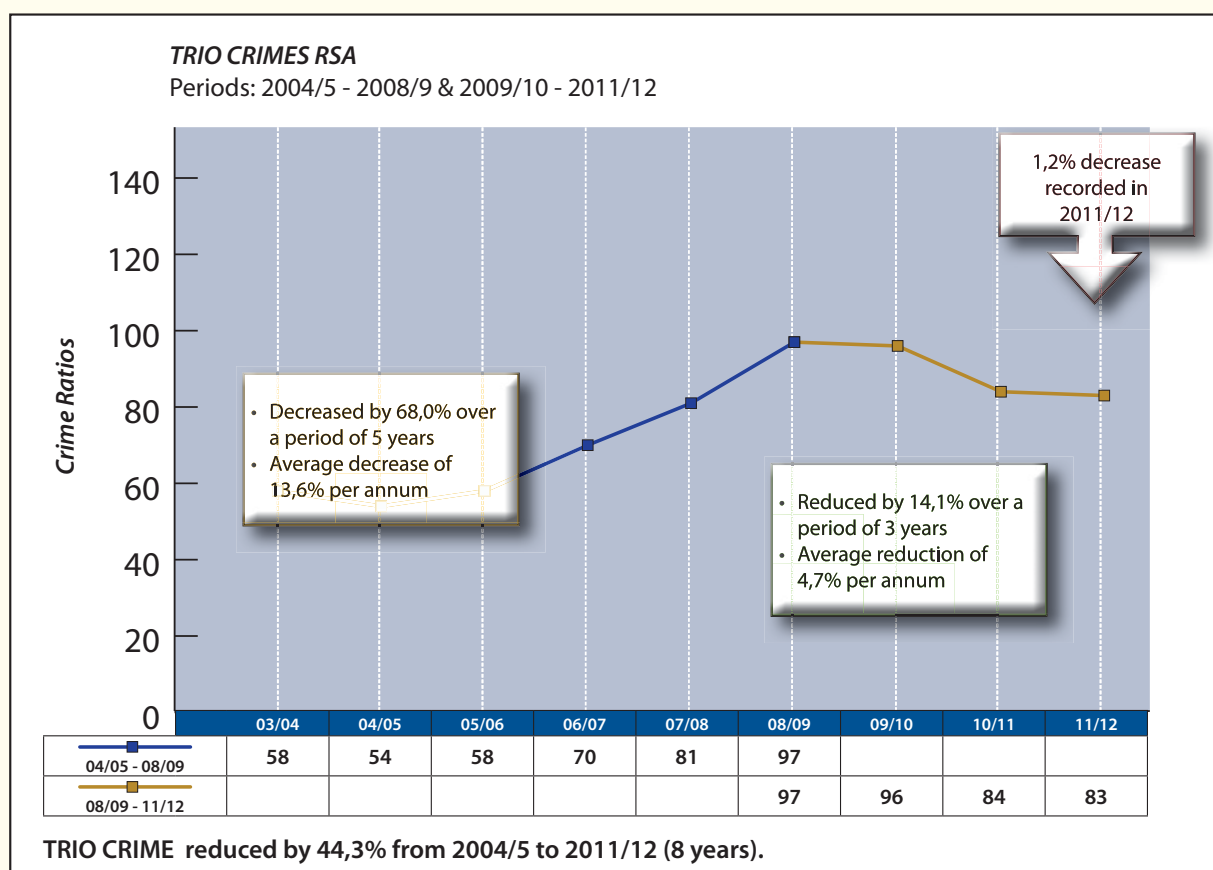
Further analysis of what occurred in 2011/2012 reveals the following:

- Carjacking, a more organized manifestation of aggravated robbery⁵, decreased by 10,8% (1 152 cases) in 2011/2012. The most highly organized forms of aggravated robbery, namely truck hijacking, Cash-In-Transit and bank robbery, decreased by 21,9% (219 cases). House robbery decreased by 0,7% (123 cases). These crimes decreased collectively by 1 494 cases. However, these positive developments were eclipsed by a significant increase of 8,8% (1 284 cases) in business robbery and a negligible increase of 22 cases in street robbery. This means that the increase in business robbery was primarily responsible for there being only a marginal decrease of -0,3% (260 cases) in the overall aggravated robbery figure. Even during 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, small increases in business robbery were recorded compared to major decreases in other subcategories of aggravated robbery. The specific decreases during 2010/2011 were as follows: carjacking (-23,6%), organized robbery (-26,0%), public or street robbery (-10,5%) and house robbery (-10,1%).
- As shown in **Table 27** and the related graph below, the overall TRIO crime ratio decreased by 1,2%, from 84.4 per 100 000 of the population in 2010/2011 to 83.4 per 100 000 of the population in 2011/2012. A comparison of the crime figures recorded during the MTEF period for the 2004/2005 to 2008/2009 financial years with those recorded during the first three years of the current MTEF period of 2009/2010 to 2013/2014, reveals that during the preceding MTEF period, the average annual increase of TRIO crime stood at 13,6%, while over the first three years of the current MTEF period the average annual decrease of TRIO crime was 4,7%.

5 See: *Annual Report 2010/2011*. South African Police Service, Pretoria, pp 19 to 20.
Annual Report 2008/2009. South African Police Service, Pretoria, pp 15 to 18.

Table 27: TRIO crime ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	46.7	52.4	55.5	66.8	43.0%	20.4%
Free State	53.2	59.4	67.1	74.3	39.7%	10.7%
Gauteng	211.5	207.7	165.6	145.2	-31.3%	-12.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	110.5	99.2	80.4	72.9	-34.0%	-9.3%
Limpopo	25.3	28.0	26.9	36.9	45.8%	37.2%
Mpumalanga	83.3	82.8	71.2	80.6	-3.2%	13.2%
North West	63.8	66.7	69.5	76.2	19.4%	9.6%
Northern Cape	15.4	19.5	19.2	28.2	83.1%	46.9%
Western Cape	51.9	52.3	57.1	65.3	25.8%	14.4%
RSA	97.1	95.7	84.4	83.4	-14.1%	-1.2%



- In order to reduce aggravated robbery, the following aims need to be pursued:
 - A targeted reduction of business robbery, especially small business;
 - A sustained reduction of house and street/public robberies; and
 - Sustaining progress made in combating more organized forms of aggravated robbery (such as carjacking, CIT and bank robbery).



- TRIO crimes are discouraged by police visibility in the traditional flashpoints of crime and at peak times of occurrence as:
 - It increases the risks run by robbers (by e.g. decreasing the reaction time of the police or shifting the robbers' operations to areas and times they are not familiar with); and
 - Informed policing based on proper flashpoint and peak time analysis could even displace specific crimes to localities where these can be combated more easily (planned displacement, usually to an area and time posing increased risk to the robbers and ensuring maximum police impact, e.g. with fewer exit and escape routes).

- A renewed effort in terms of focused visibility will therefore have to be launched and directed at street, business and house robberies.

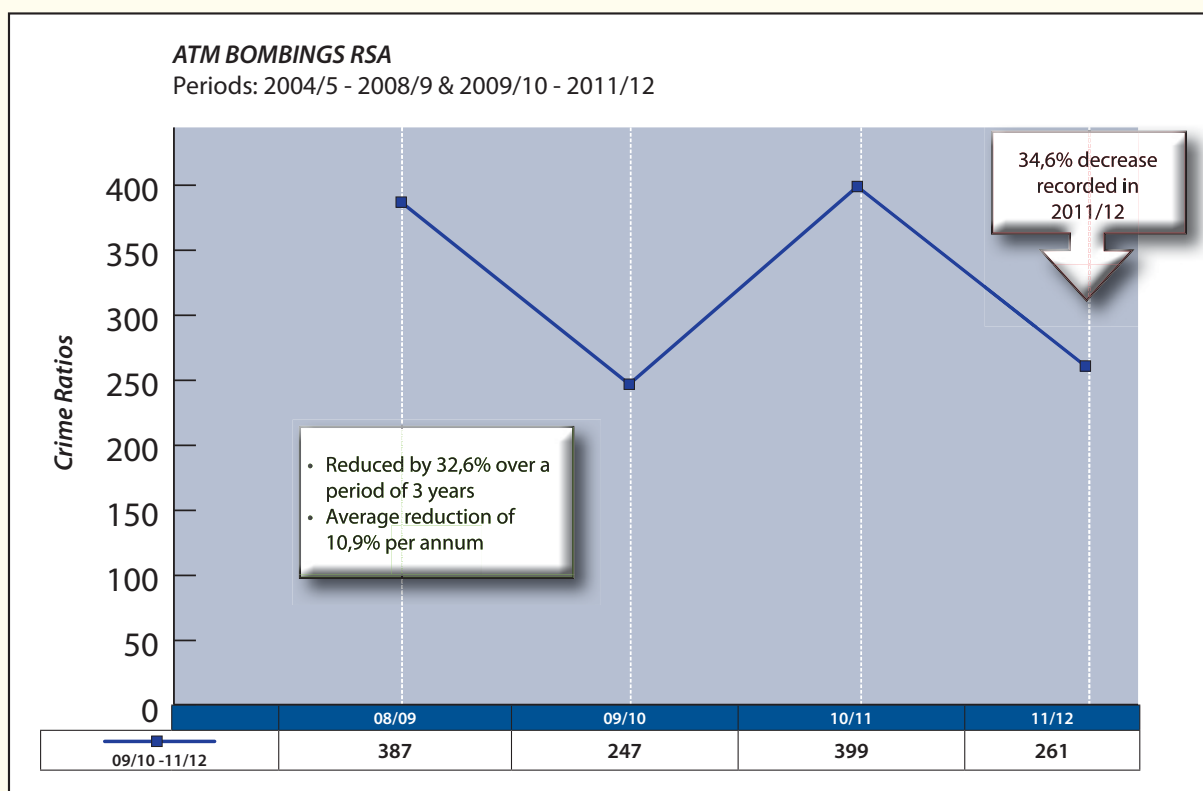
- The implementation of provincial operational centres (“war rooms”) in some provinces should be improved and higher level linkage analysis and profiling should be done. The decrease in carjacking, CIT and bank robbery is a clear indication that such a strategy delivers results.

There is no specific common law crime defining ATM bombings. Depending on the circumstances of each case, these crimes can be registered under one or a combination of the following crimes: murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery, malicious damage to property, theft and transgressions of different sections of the Explosives Act. The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) keeps a database on ATM bombings, that are reported to them by their members in the banking fraternity. They share the information with all relevant stakeholders, including the SAPS. According to the SABRIC database, a decrease of 138 incidents (**34,6%**) of ATM bombings was recorded between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. During 2010/2011, 399 ATM bombings were reported, while in 2011/2012 there were 261 bombings. Most ATM bombings (**53,6%**) occurred in Gauteng, followed by North West (**10,7%**) and Mpumalanga (**10,0%**) Limpopo and the Western Cape (both with **6,9%** each). Those recorded in the North West, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo provinces mainly occurred in areas of these provinces bordering on Gauteng.

This sub-category forms part of other aggravated robbery and the statistics drawn from the banking sector, through SABRIC, can be illustrated as follows (Table 28):

Table 28: ATM bombings reported

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
RSA	387	247	399	261	-32.6%	-34.6%



2.2 CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

Contact-related crime covers the offences of arson and malicious damage to property, which accounted for **6,2%** of all serious crime reported during 2011/2012. Such crimes can flow from either individual behaviour (someone acting in bad faith, causing damage to another person’s property for whatever reason) or from collective behaviour (a group of people going on the rampage as a result of industrial action; acting out of frustration with e.g. trains running late or a lack of service delivery; or from being swept along by a crowd of e.g. xenophobic fury). In this regard it has to be kept in mind that if a train carriage is set alight, a charge of malicious damage to property will be registered. Arson is usually understood to only have bearing on immovable property that is set alight. This may partly explain the large difference in the reported figures of the two crimes under discussion. According to **Annexure A**, ratio decreases of **3,1%** and **3,6%** in the incidence of arson and malicious damage to property respectively were recorded during 2011/2012.



2.3 PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

This type of crime includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft. These crimes (except in some cases of theft out of or from vehicles) mainly occur in the absence of the victims and therefore involve no violence other than damage to property. The figures contained in **Annexure A** indicates that property-related crime accounted for **25,7%** of all reported serious crime during 2011/2012. During this financial year the proportional incidence of property-related crime was recorded as follows:

Table 29: Proportions of property-related crime: 2011/2012

Crime type	Number of cases	Proportion
Burglary at residential premises	245 531	45,8%
Theft out of or out from motor vehicle	130 475	24,3%
Burglary at non-residential premises	70 041	13,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	59 097	11,0%
Stock-theft	30 949	5,8%
TOTAL	536 093	100,0%

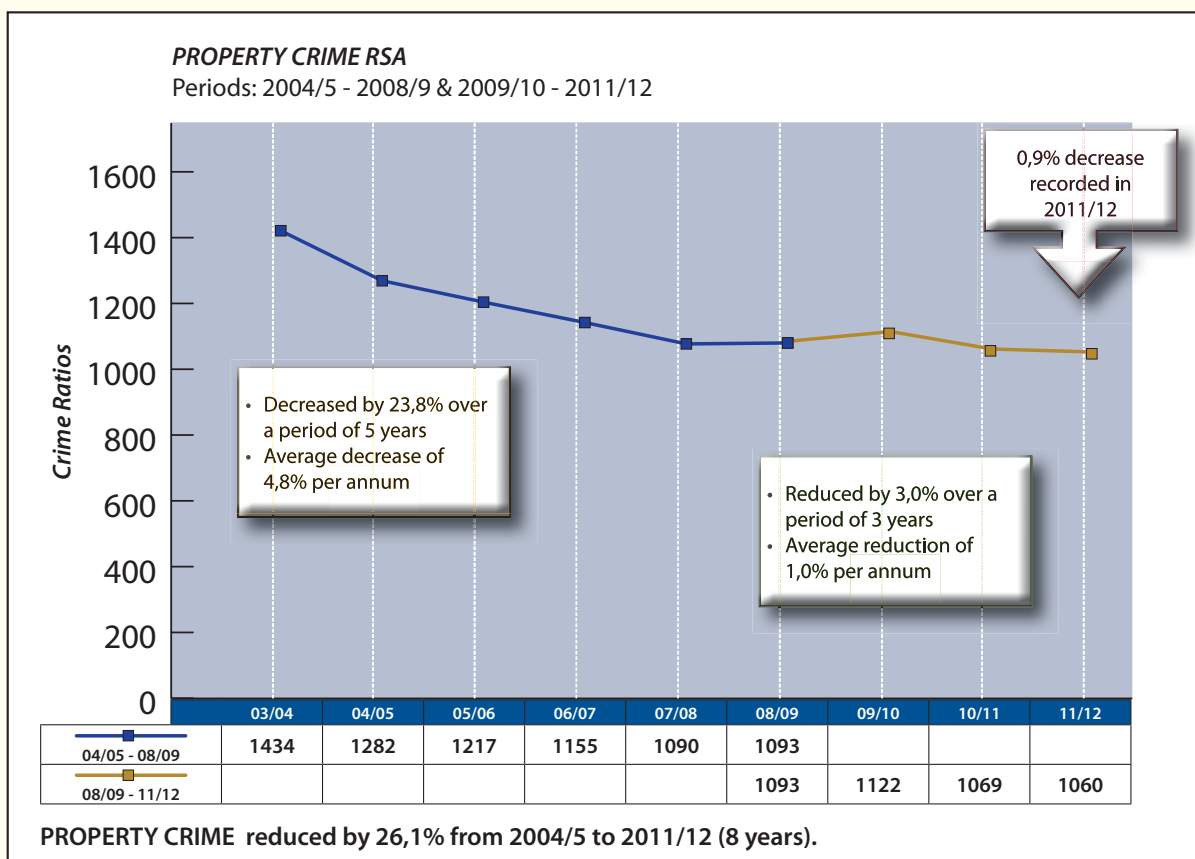
The above figures illustrate that burglary at residential premises and theft out of or from motor vehicles are the main contributors to overall property-related crime figures, **45,8%** and **24,3%** respectively.

Property-related crime ratios for the past eight years can be depicted as follows (**Table 30**):

Table 30: Property-related crime ratios

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME: CRIME RATIO PER 100 000 OF THE POPULATION									
PROVINCE	2003/3 Baseline	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	1 067.6	984.9	945.2	892.9	833.0	846.5	856.9	835.7	827.5
Free State	1 431.2	1267.0	1208.7	1132.3	1085.6	1201.0	1148.7	1108.5	1173.6
Gauteng	2 157.0	1944.2	1897.3	1733.3	1616.7	1555.1	1606.2	1411.7	1311.6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 123.8	981.0	923.2	869.1	797.6	806.3	816.8	793.5	793.9
Limpopo	532.3	502.9	470.4	457.6	427.4	460.9	504.0	465.5	532.3
Mpumalanga	1 168.7	1086.2	1023.9	982.6	970.5	1033.8	1050.7	987.1	1007.6
North West	1 040.2	939.3	937.0	847.2	840.3	878.6	906.9	949.8	946.5
Northern Cape	1 592.0	1470.0	1190.6	1100.2	980.5	1017.6	1016.4	994.3	1008.7
Western Cape	2 727.2	2329.3	2094.4	2130.6	2036.1	1805.7	1892.1	1951.2	1973.4
RSA	1 434.3	1282.0	1217.1	1154.7	1090.0	1093.0	1122.0	1069.0	1059.8

The decreases/increases in property-related crime since 2004/2005 are compared in the graph below.



The ratio fluctuations in the sub-categories of this crime for the past 3years, is presented in Table 31 below.

Table 31: Increases / decreases in property-related crime: 2005/2006 to 2011/2012

CRIME CATEGORY	2008 2009 Baseline	2009 2010	2010 2011	2011 2012
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	-7,0%	-6,7%	-11,3%	-9,5%
Burglary at residential premises	1,9	2,7%	-4,7%	-2,0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	9,2%	1,2%	-5,0%	0,2%
Stock-theft	2,7%	6,5%	-8,2%	1,5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	-3,6%	8,9%	0,4%	4,8%

The increases in some property-related crime categories recorded locally may also be closely intertwined with the current economic situation. Real deprivation could be forcing some people to commit crimes of a less violent nature, more from need than as a result of greed, the so-called "need crimes". More formal research done by the Crime Research and Statistics component within Crime Intelligence and countless analyses done at station level over the past decade confirmed that housebreaking at residential premises, which accounts for the largest proportion of property-related crime, is in all probability mainly a crime of need. The burglars either take items for their own consumption or use, or to sell these for the cash necessary to address their own needs.



The tables and graphs presented below indicate that theft of motor vehicle and burglary at residential premises decreased by 9,5% and 2,0% respectively during the past financial year. These crimes decreased by 25.1% and 4.2% respectively during the past three years. Over the past eight years, these crimes decreased by 38,5%, and 24,8% respectively.

Table 32: Theft of motor vehicle or motorcycle ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	65.9	64.1	59.0	56.9	-13.7%	-3.6%
Free State	91.6	83.7	78.5	72.9	-20.4%	-7.1%
Gauteng	372.6	345.0	288.4	246.7	-33.8%	-14.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	120.1	109.6	99.5	93.4	-22.2%	-6.1%
Limpopo	20.6	20.9	16.4	18.4	-10.7%	12.2%
Mpumalanga	89.1	90.1	76.1	74.6	-16.3%	-2.0%
North West	75.1	77.5	76.8	74.5	-0.8%	-3.0%
Northern Cape	23.9	21.1	22.3	27.4	14.6%	22.9%
Western Cape	205.5	187.4	174.2	164.0	-20.2%	-5.9%
RSA	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	-25.1%	-9.5%

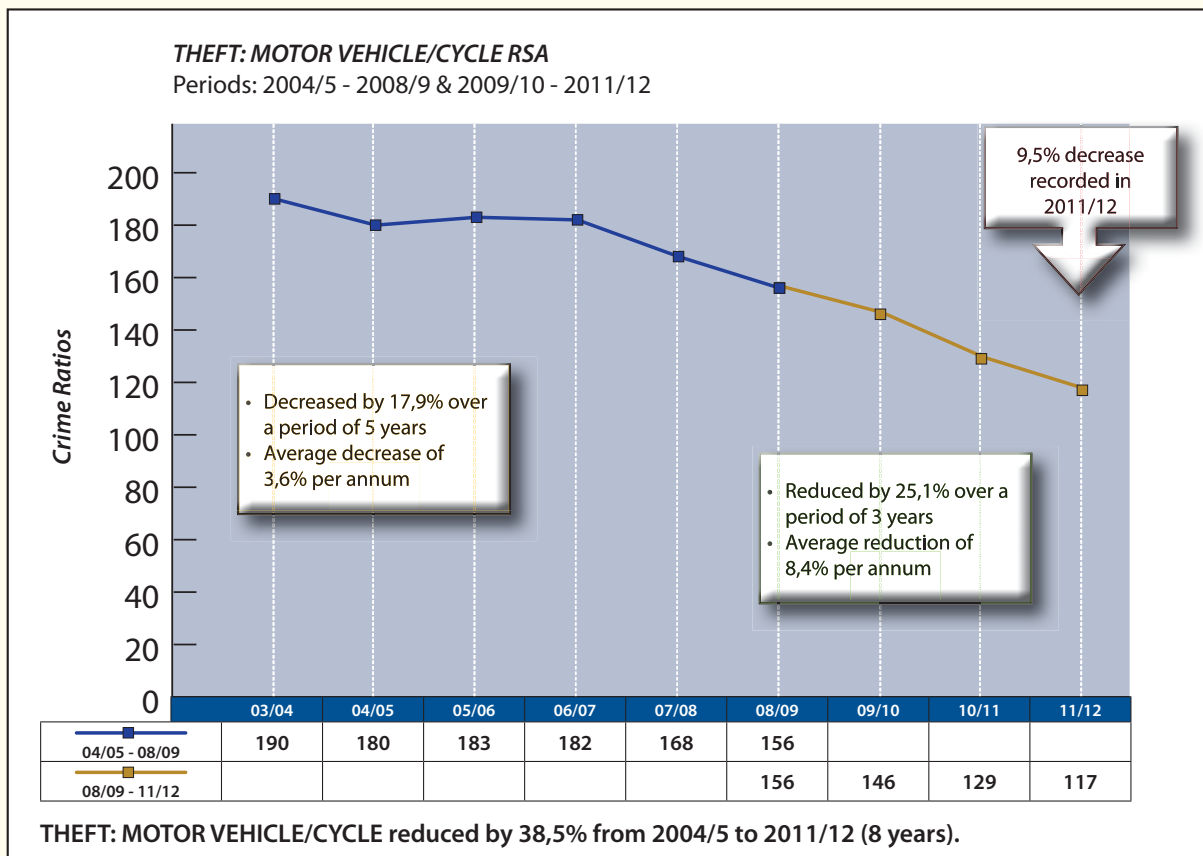
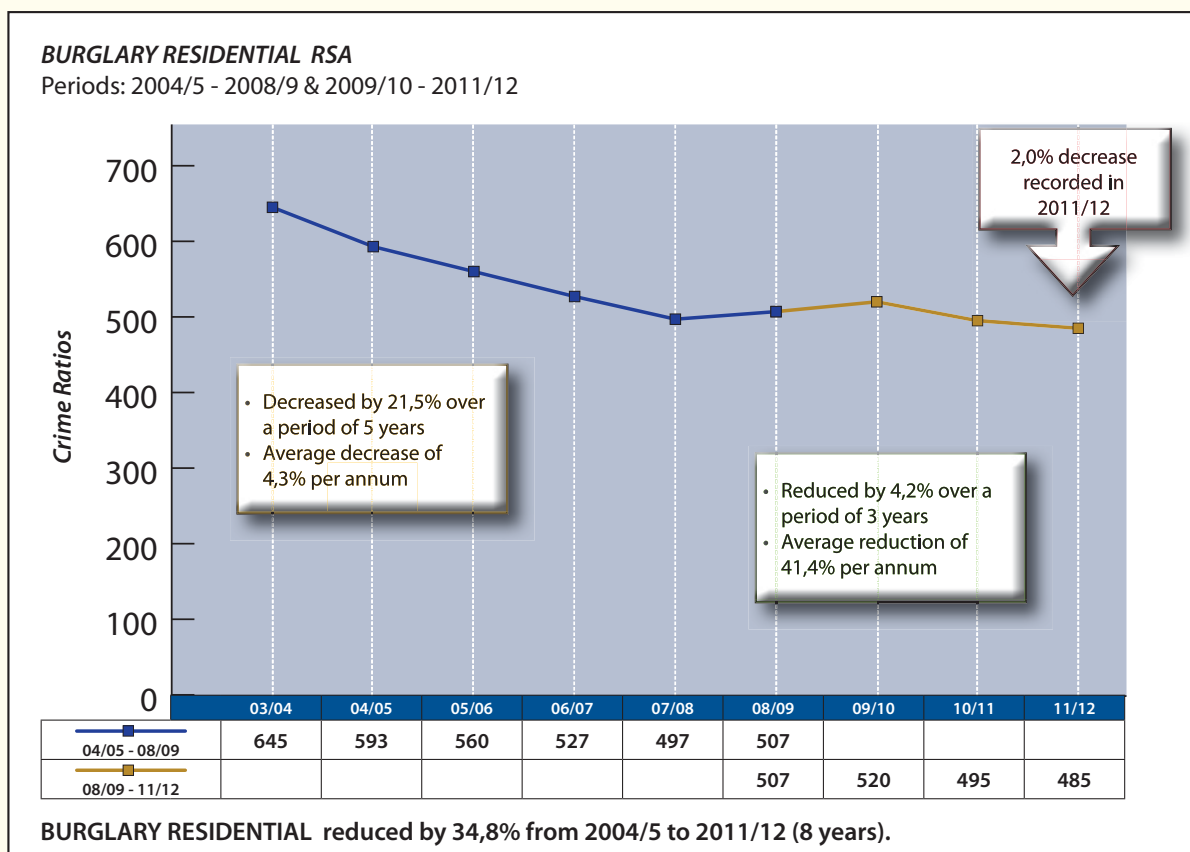
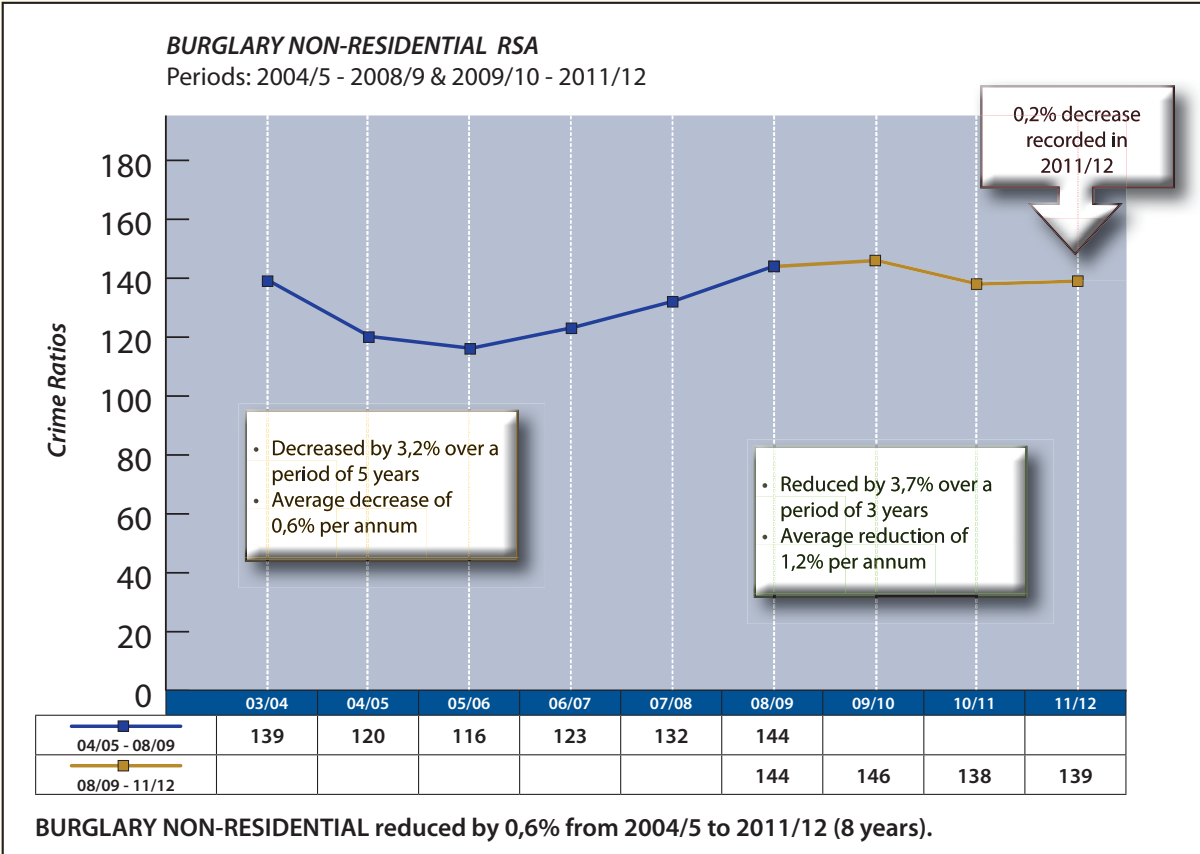


Table 33: Burglary at residential premises ratios

PROVINCE	2008/09 Baseline	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Deviation 08/09 - 11/12	Deviation 10/11 - 11/12
Eastern Cape	434.3	426.9	404.1	394.5	-9.2%	-2.4%
Free State	563.0	545.2	528.5	550.9	-2.2%	4.2%
Gauteng	663.3	711.2	632.6	571.3	-13.9%	-9.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	372.6	386.6	371.5	380.1	2.0%	2.3%
Limpopo	235.0	267.4	246.7	274.6	16.9%	11.3%
Mpumalanga	552.6	536.5	500.7	498.7	-9.8%	-0.4%
North West	418.1	431.6	461.7	448.6	7.3%	-2.8%
Northern Cape	481.0	483.6	452.5	443.7	-7.8%	-1.9%
Western Cape	815.7	808.3	838.5	843.4	3.4%	0.6%
RSA	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	-4.2%	-2.0%



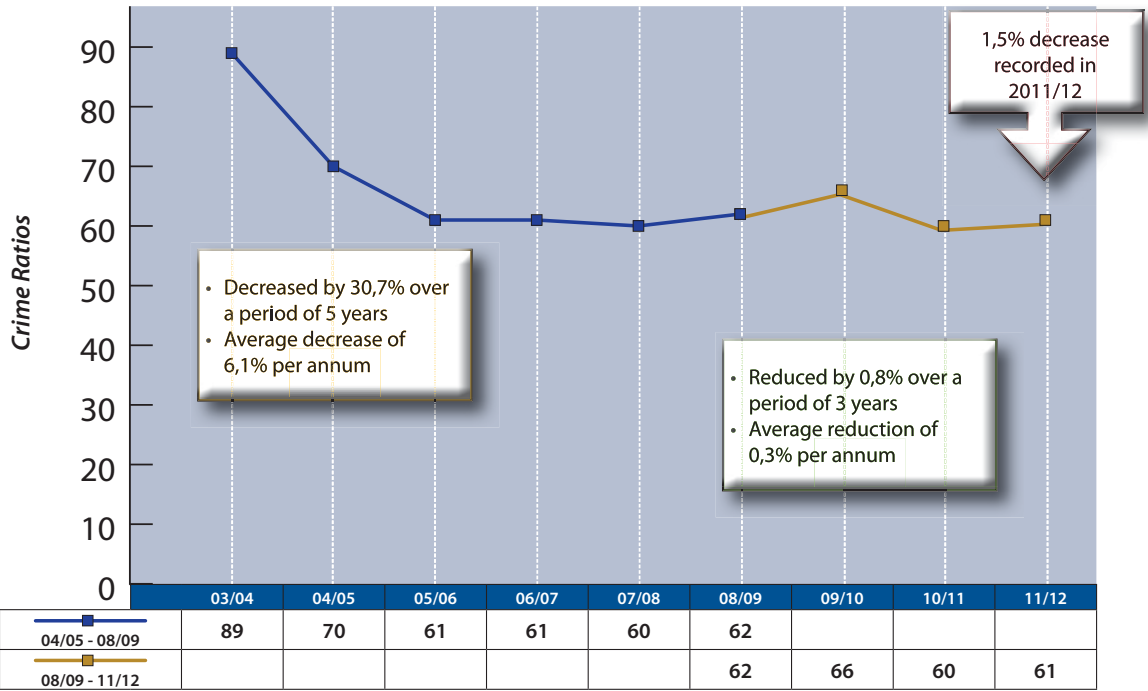
As illustrated in the relevant graphs below, burglary at non-residential premises and stock-theft increased marginally by **0,2%** and **1,5%** respectively, while theft out or from motor vehicle increased by **4,8%**. During the past three years, burglary at non-residential premises and stock-theft decreased by **3,7%** and **0,8%** respectively, while theft out or from motor vehicle increased by **14,6%**. Over the past eight years, burglary at non-residential premises and stock-theft decreased by **0,6%** and **31,2%** respectively, while theft out or from motor vehicle increased by **30,4%**.



From 2004/2005 to 2008/2009, there was an increase of 3,2% in burglary at non-residential premises. During 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, burglaries at non-residential premises decreased by 5,0%.

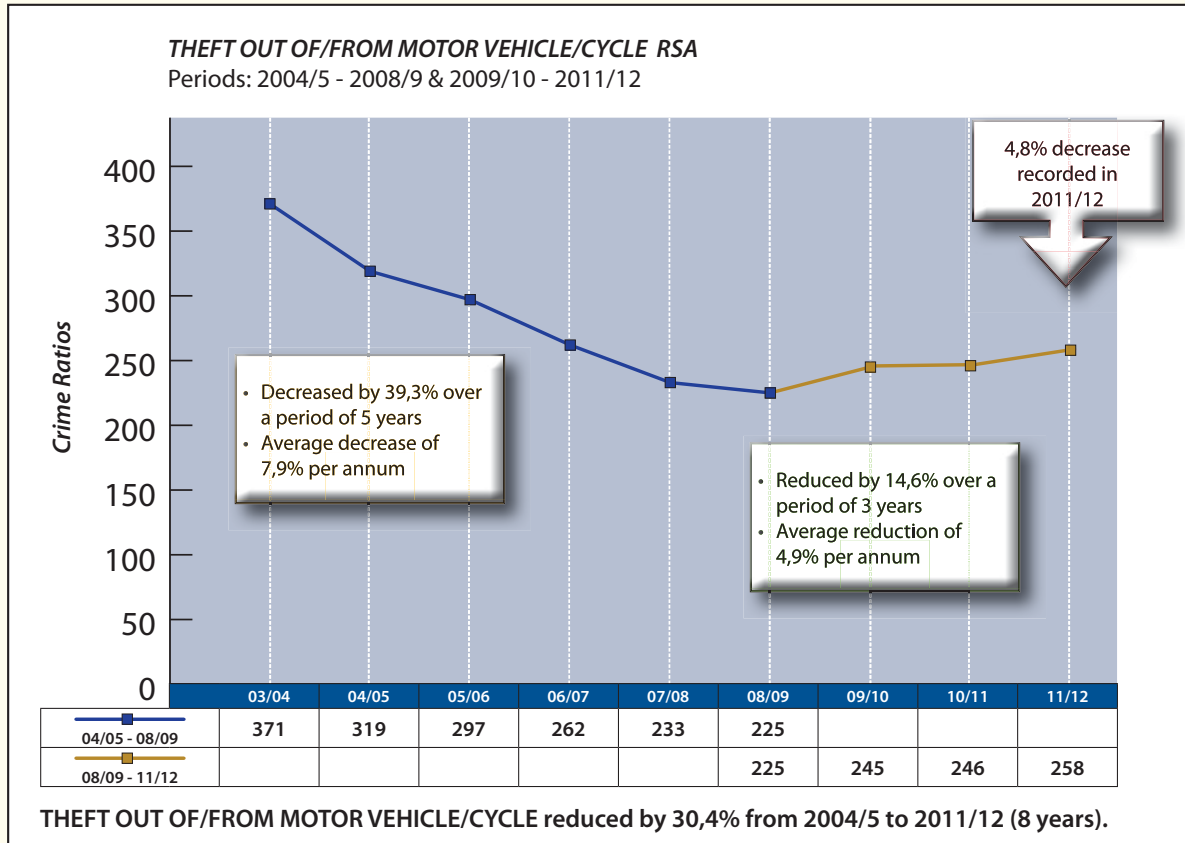
STOCK THEFT RSA

Periods: 2004/5 - 2008/9 & 2009/10 - 2011/12



STOCK THEFT reduced by 31,2% from 2004/5 to 2011/12 (8 years).

Subsequent to the large decrease of 12,6% in stock-theft during 2005/2006, the crime started increasing slowly, eventually reaching an increase of 6,5% in 2009/2010, the year during which a Rural Safety Strategy (RSS) was launched by the SAPS. The RSS may have been responsible for the 8,2% decrease recorded during the following year, the largest decrease since 2005/2006. However, during the current reporting year stock theft increased by 1,5%.



Theft out of or from motor vehicle decreased by an average of **9,9%** from 2005/2006 to 2007/2008. In 2008/2009, the decrease slowed to only **3,6%** and in 2009/2010 this crime increased by **8,9%**.

The decreases/increases in property-related crime since 2005/2006 are compared in **Table 31**.

Higher police visibility and other preventive measures such as security at parking areas in particular did not ensure a significant decrease of the crime in 2010/2011. There was an increase of **0,4%** in 2010/11 with a further increase of **4,8%** during 2011/2012. This is the only crime category⁶ that increased significantly during the 2011/2012 financial year. Research done by Crime Research and Statistics within Crime Intelligence confirms that the use of remote control devices to prevent the automatic locking of doors has become the second most used *modus operandi* to perpetrate theft out of/from motor vehicles, a factor that may have led to the increase in 2011/12.

In 2005/2006 there was a marginal increase in theft of motor vehicle. However, during the subsequent financial years from 2007/2008 to 2009/2010, a constant decrease of $\pm 7,0%$ in motor vehicle theft was recorded. Following a decrease of **11,3%** during 2010/2011, it further decreased by **9,5%** during 2011/2012. The decreases in theft of motor vehicle, taken together with the decreases in carjacking, are a clear indication that the integrated participation of the police, other components of the Criminal Justice System, NGOs (e.g. Business Against Crime) and the public can reduce crime significantly. Motor vehicle theft together with carjacking decreased by **28,8%** since 2004/2005 (that is by an average **-4,1%** per annum). Both these crimes are more organized in nature and are frequently linked to: the export of stolen or hijacked vehicles across

⁶ Full crime category. The only other significant increase occurred in a subcategory of aggravated robbery, namely business robbery with an increase of **8,8%**.

the borders of South Africa; cloning (“legalization”) of the stolen or hijacked vehicles; and even to the dismantling of these vehicles for their spares. The exporting of stolen/hijacked vehicles and the cloning of vehicles require the participation of both corrupt police officials and licensing officials. Over the past decade numerous organized crime and crime intelligence projects focused on these corrupt officials and a considerable number were arrested, thereby disrupting the corrupt activities they were involved in. At the same time, organizations such as Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and vehicle manufacturers implemented several anti-vehicle crime strategies, including Data Dot System .

Burglaries at residential premises together with house robberies, have the strongest impact on perceptions of security in South Africa (feeling safe in the RSA) according to the Stats SA *Victims of Crime Survey* of 2010. These crimes have decreased over a number of years. According to **Table 34**, burglary at residential premises decreased by an average of **3,7%** per annum between 2005/2006 and 2007/2008. The economic slump of 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 may have caused upward pressure on the residential housebreaking trend. There was a **4,7%** decrease in housebreaking during 2010/2011, followed by a decrease of **2,0%** during 2011/2012.

2.4 OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

Other serious crime accounted for **25,8%** of South Africa’s total serious crime and consists of all theft not mentioned elsewhere; which dominated this category by contributing **70,2%** of other serious crimes, commercial crime and shoplifting. The last two categories accounted for **16,4%** and **13,4%** of other serious crimes respectively.

All theft not mentioned elsewhere increased by a marginal **1,3%**, from 736.3 to 746.1 cases per 100 000 of the population. The 377 432 cases recorded in 2011/2012, which accounted for **18,1%** of South Africa’s serious crime, includes anything from theft of a hotel ashtray or pair of unused dentures to that of an aircraft engine or kilometres of copper cable worth millions of rands. Conventional policing can do little to prevent many of the sub-categories of other theft and this category of crime is unfortunately also a haven for insurance fraud. Many “victims” lose their cellular telephones, video cameras, i-pods, etc. and then open cases of theft for insurance purposes. This is one of the primary explanations why **61,1%** of the cases reported at OR Tambo Airport’s police station are other theft cases.

The single largest category of other theft cases involved the theft of non-ferrous metals (particularly copper). It is also the fastest growing subcategory of theft and the one with the most impact on the economy and economic development. One small piece of copper cable cut out of an electrical substation may cause the substation (R30 – 40 million) to go up in flames, leaving a major part of a city without power. This may affect shopping malls and factories for days and also incite irate commuters to set fire to train coaches, causing many more millions in damages.

The significant decrease of **9,4%** in shoplifting during 2011/2012, followed an even more significant decrease of **12,7%** in 2010/2011. These decreases were preceded by year-on-year increases during 2008/2009, of **18,5%** and in 2009/2010 of **8,3%** respectively. This may be as a result of South Africa having avoided the global recession.



Commercial crime decreased by 1,5% in 2011/12 for the first time in a decade. It decreased from 176.8 cases per 100 000 of the population in 2010/2011 to 174.1 in 2011/2012. This follows constant increases between 2005/2006 and 2010/2011.

2.5 CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

This is the only category that is expected to increase and the sub-categories which comprise this category include:

- Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition;
- Drug-related crimes (these cover both the use, possession of and dealing in drugs); and
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The above crimes are usually not reported to the police by members of the public. These crimes are detected primarily as a result of police actions such as roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection. An increase in these crimes may actually indicate that the police are more active, whereas a decrease may indicate reduced police activity. Other explanations may also exist for decreases and increases observed in relation to these crimes. Decreases may for example, result from a change in strategy among gunrunners and drug peddlers (e.g. to avoid roadblocks), a real decrease in these phenomena, or the impact of other initiatives such as the "Arrive Alive" Campaign. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection are also indicators of the availability or presence of some of the generators of crime (particularly socially-motivated contact crimes). However, an increase in illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime cases might not necessarily indicate an increase in the volumes of illegal firearms or drugs available in society.

Table 34: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the recorded ratios of crime detected as a result of police action between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012

Crime category	Financial year 2010/2011	Financial year 2011/2012
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	-2,0%	-1,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4,5%	2,9%
Drug-related crime	10,2%	15,6%

In the case of crimes detected as a result of police action, an increase is considered to be positive. The increases of 15,6% and 2,9% in drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs respectively should therefore be seen as a positive development. Since 2004/2005 drug-related crime increased by 93,3% and driving under the influence by 113,9%.

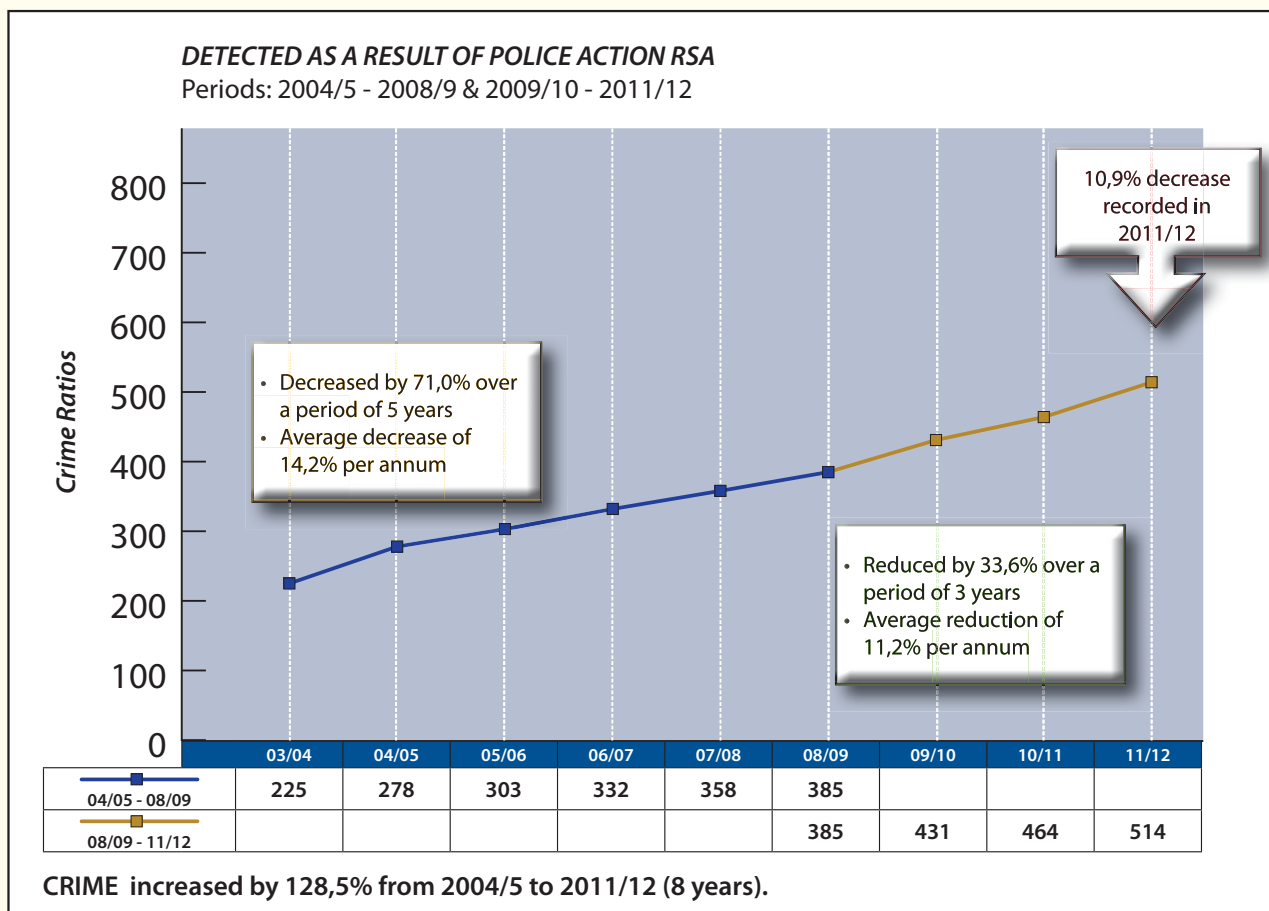
For the past four financial years, the number of cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition remained fairly constant, namely 14 045 cases in 2008/2009, 14 542 cases in 2009/2010, 14 472 cases in 2010/2011 and 14 461 cases in 2011/2012.

In line with the above, the percentage ratios depicting the trends for these crimes are presented in the tables and graphs that follow.

Table 35: Crime detected as a result of police action ratios

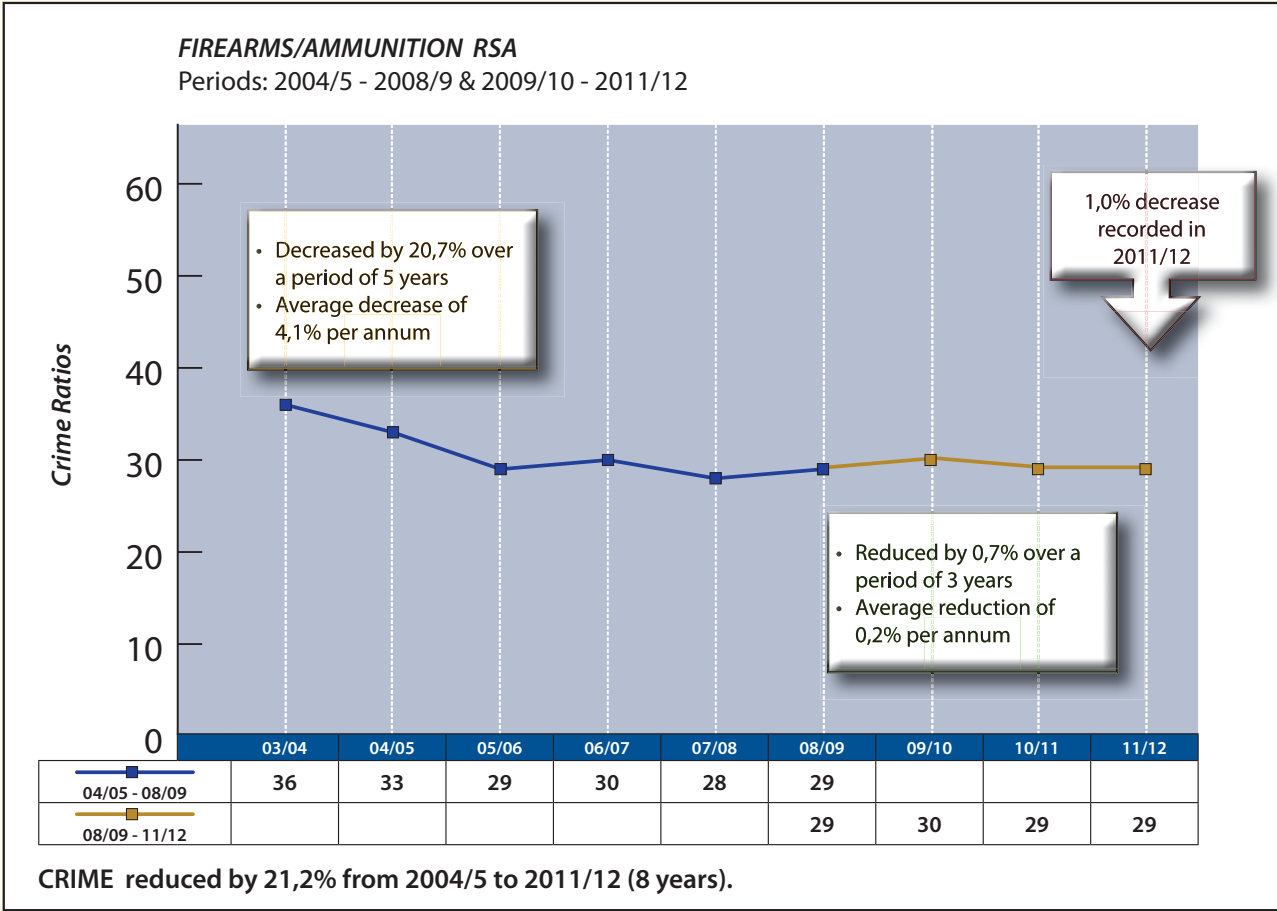
DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION: CRIME RATIO PER 100 000 OF THE POPULATION									
PROVINCE	2003/3 Baseline	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	204.5	222.7	187.1	194.5	224.3	287.1	321.3	285.8	305.8
Free State	171.3	192.4	229.7	238.3	211.9	226.9	244.5	216.9	228.9
Gauteng	227.4	232.3	266.5	252.3	269.0	294.5	320.6	371.1	447.0
KwaZulu-Natal	234.7	311.6	359.3	409.4	409.7	404.6	436.3	447.5	508.1
Limpopo	53.4	59.2	61.0	69.3	90.3	103.1	143.8	142.8	149.6
Mpumalanga	101.2	111.3	101.0	113.7	121.1	115.5	132.6	177.4	235.6
North West	160.0	199.2	219.0	239.8	274.8	281.3	297.7	286.2	303.6
Northern Cape	294.8	345.2	290.5	293.0	338.0	288.8	323.0	319.9	327.8
Western Cape	595.9	860.0	972.7	1119.8	1238.6	1289.2	1460.4	1730.2	1834.4
RSA	225.1	277.8	303.4	331.9	357.5	384.9	430.5	463.7	514.4

This is shown graphically as follows:



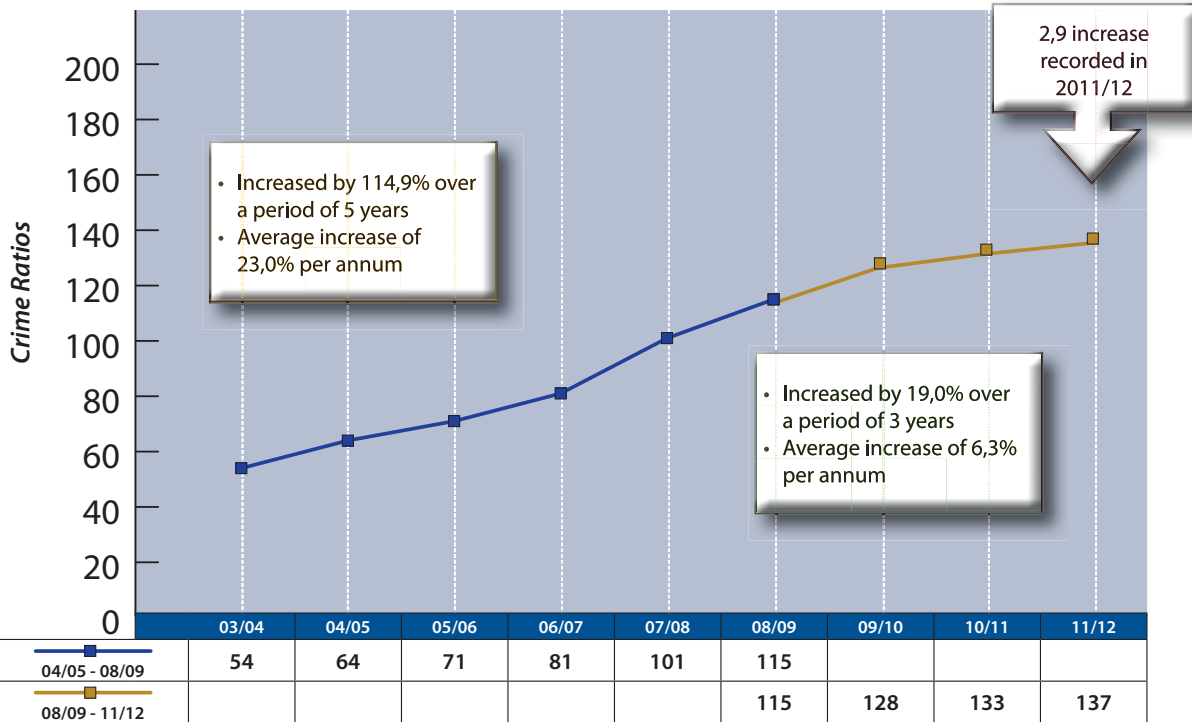


The graphs that illustrated the breakdown of the ratios per sub-category are as follows:



DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE RSA

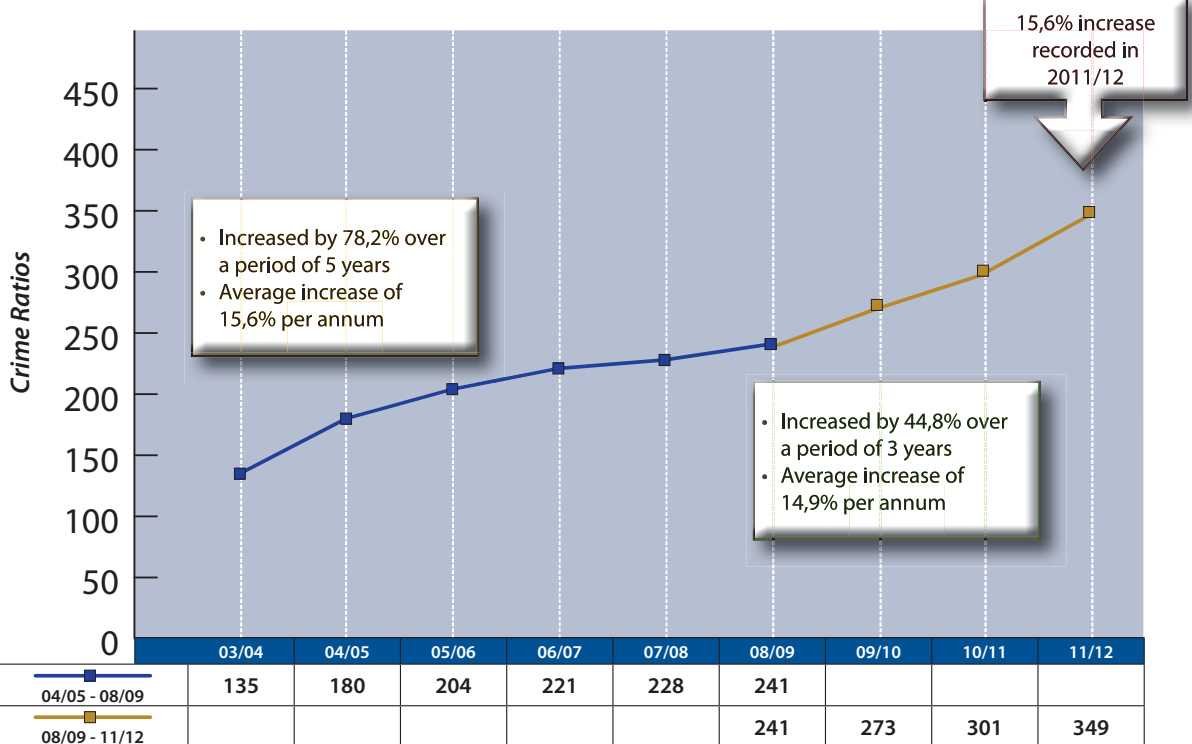
Periods: 2004/5 - 2008/9 & 2009/10 - 2011/12



CRIME increased by 155,7% from 2004/5 to 2011/12 (8 years).

DRUG RELATED CRIME RSA

Periods: 2004/5 - 2008/9 & 2009/10 - 2011/12



CRIME increased by 158,0% from 2004/5 to 2011/12 (8 years).



3. CONCLUSION

During the past eight years, the overall number of serious and violent crimes in the country has shown a gradual decline, as exhibited in the crime rates outlined in this report.

Although comprehensive, explanatory research on crime trends remains quite limited, the 5-3-1 longitudinal crime trends analytical approach utilized in this report indicates a decline in various serious crime categories. This information relays some useful insights for the general public and may contribute towards the development and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable policies or interventions by all stakeholders.

Furthermore, as indicated in the introduction, the country's crime depiction is based on the crime that has been reported to the police and recorded as crime. However, some of these reported crimes may subject to ensuing investigation or court processes, essentially not qualify as acts of crime. For example, included in the data may be charges which were later withdrawn before court based on the decision made by the prosecutor not to prosecute the case or those that were justifiably closed as unfounded after it was established that a crime had not actually been committed. This is an area worth exploring to further inform what data should be included in official crime statistics.

ANNEXURE A:

SYNOPSIS OF THE SERIOUS CRIME RAW FIGURES AND RATIOS

Table 36 provides a synopsis of reported crime and crime ratios per category for ease of reference.

Table 36: Serious crime, raw figures and ratios.

Crime category	Serious Crime (Reported)...								
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
CONTACT CRIME									
Murder	19 824	18 793	18 545	19 202	18 487	18 148	16 834	15 940	15 609
Total sexual offences	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514
Attempted murder	30 076	24 516	20 571	20 142	18 795	18 298	17 410	15 493	14 859
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	260 082	249 369	226 942	218 030	210 104	203 777	205 293	198 602	192 651
Common assault	280 942	267 857	227 553	210 057	198 049	192 838	197 284	185 891	181 670
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	133 658	126 789	119 726	126 558	118 312	121 392	113 755	101 463	101 203
Common robbery	95 551	90 825	74 723	71 156	64 985	59 232	57 537	54 883	52 980
TOTAL: CONTACT	886 212	847 266	756 136	730 346	692 550	684 199	676 445	638 468	623 486
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME									
Arson	8 806	8 184	7 622	7 858	7 396	6 846	6 701	6 533	6 418
Malicious damage to property	158 247	150 785	144 265	143 336	136 968	134 261	132 134	125 327	122 221
TOTAL: CONTACT RELATED CRIME	167 053	158 969	151 887	151 194	144 364	141 107	138 835	131 860	128 639

Crime category	Serious Crime (Ratios)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	% increase/ decrease 2010/2011 and 2011/2012
CONTACT CRIME										
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.6	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	-3.1%
Total sexual offences	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	-3.7%
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.8	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	-5.2%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	-4.2%
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	-3.4%



Crime category	Serious Crime (Ratios)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	% increase/ decrease 2010/2011 and 2011/2012
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	-1.4%
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	-4.6%
TOTAL: CONTACT	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	-3.5%
<i>CONTACT-RELATED CRIME</i>										
Arson	19.0	17.6	16.3	16.6	15.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.7	-3.1%
Malicious damage to property	341.2	323.7	307.7	302.5	286.2	275.8	267.9	250.7	241.6	-3.6%
TOTAL: CONTACT RELATED CRIME	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7	289.9	281.5	263.8	254.3	-3.6%

Crime category	Serious Crime (Reported)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	
<i>PROPERTY RELATED CRIME</i>										
Burglary at non-residential premises	64 629	56 048	54 367	58 438	62 995	70 009	71 773	69 082	70 041	
Burglary at residential premises	299 290	276 164	262 535	249 665	237 853	246 616	256 577	247 630	245 531	
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	88 144	83 857	85 964	86 298	80 226	75 968	71 776	64 504	59 097	
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	171 982	148 512	139 090	124 029	111 661	109 548	120 862	123 091	130 475	
Stock-theft	41 273	32 675	28 742	28 828	28 778	30 043	32 380	30 144	30 949	
TOTAL: PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	665 318	597 256	570 698	547 258	521 513	532 184	553 368	534 451	536 093	
<i>CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION</i>										
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	16 839	15 497	13 453	14 354	13 476	14 045	14 542	14 472	14 461	
Drug-related crime	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	176 307	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	24 886	29 927	33 116	38 261	48 405	56 165	62 939	66 697	69 441	
TOTAL: CRIME DETECTED POLICE ACTION	104 414	129 425	142 259	157 304	171 015	187 382	212 321	231 842	260 209	

Crime category	Serious Crime (Ratios)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	% increase/ decrease 2010/2011 and 2011/2012
PROPERTY RELATED CRIME										
Burglary at non-residential premises	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5	0.2%
Burglary at residential premises	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	-2.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	-9.5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	4.8%
Stock-theft	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	1.5%
TOTAL: PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	-0.9%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION										
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	36.3	33.3	28.7	30.3	28.2	28.8	29.5	28.9	28.6	-1.0%
Drug-related crime	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	15.6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	53.7	64.2	70.6	80.7	101.2	115.4	127.6	133.4	137.3	2.9%
TOTAL: CRIME DETECTED POLICE ACTION	225.1	277.8	303.4	331.9	357.5	384.9	430.5	463.7	514.4	10.9%

Crime category	Serious Crime (Reported)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME										
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	606 460	536 281	432 629	415 163	395 296	394 124	367 442	368 095	377 432	
Commercial crime	55 869	53 931	54 214	61 690	65 286	77 474	84 842	88 388	88 050	
Shoplifting	71 888	66 525	64 491	65 489	66 992	80 773	88 634	78 383	71 848	
TOTAL: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	734 217	656 737	551 334	542 342	527 574	552 371	540 918	534 866	537 330	
TOTAL: 17 SERIOUS CRIMES	2 452 800	2 260 228	2 030 055	1 971 140	1 886 001	1 909 861	1 909 566	1 839 645	1 825 548	
TOTAL: ALL SERIOUS CRIMES	2 557 214	2 389 653	2 172 314	2 128 444	2 057 016	2 097 243	2 121 887	2 071 487	2 085 757	
SUB CATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY										
Carjacking	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	9 475	
Robbery at residential premises	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	



Crime category	Serious Crime (Reported)...								
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
Robbery at non-residential premises	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	15 951
TOTAL: TRIO	26 821	25 145	27 385	33 049	38 544	47 273	47 222	42 183	42 192
Truck hijacking	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	821
TOTAL: SUB CATEGORIES	27 722	26 075	28 214	33 941	39 789	48 710	48 634	43 182	43 013

Crime category	Serious Crime (Ratios)...									
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	% increase/ decrease 2010/2011 and 2011/2012
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME										
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 307.5	1 151.1	922.7	876.0	826.1	809.5	745.0	736.3	746.1	1.3%
Commercial crime	120.4	115.8	115.6	130.2	136.4	159.1	172.0	176.8	174.1	-1.5%
Shoplifting	155.0	142.8	137.5	138.2	140.0	165.9	179.7	156.8	142.0	-9.4%
TOTAL: OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	1 582.9	1 409.7	1 175.8	1 144.4	1 102.5	1 134.5	1 096.7	1 069.9	1 062.2	-0.7%
TOTAL: 17 SERIOUS CRIMES	5 287.9	4 851.7	4 329.6	4 159.3	3 941.5	3 922.7	3 871.7	3 679.9	3 608.7	-1.9%
TOTAL: ALL SERIOUS CRIMES	5 513.0	5 129.6	4 632.9	4 491.2	4 299.1	4 307.6	4 302.1	4 143.6	4 123.2	-0.5%
SUB CATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY, CONTACT-RELATED CRIME										
Carjacking	29.7	26.7	27.4	28.7	29.7	30.6	28.2	21.3	18.7	-11.9%
Robbery at residential premises	20.2	20.2	21.7	26.9	30.3	37.9	38.1	33.8	33.1	-1.9%
Robbery at non-residential premises	7.9	7.1	9.4	14.1	20.6	28.6	29.5	29.3	31.5	7.6%
TOTAL: TRIO	57.8	54.0	58.4	69.7	80.6	97.1	95.7	84.4	83.4	-1.2%
Truck hijacking	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.6	-18.9%
TOTAL: SUB CATEGORIES	59.8	56.0	60.2	71.6	83.2	100.0	98.6	86.4	85.0	-1.6%

ANNEXURE B

Serious Crime: Provincial Breakdown

Table 37 presents the highest and lowest contributing provinces in relation to each crime category:

- Provinces differ in terms of:
 - Geographic, demographic and socio-economic factors;
 - The human and physical resources required by the SAPS in the provinces; and
 - Crime profiles and priorities.
- The comparison is not necessarily indicative of the provincial performance in combatting crime but relates to the preponderance or decline of the phenomenon.



Table 37: Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 financial years per province

Crime category	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	47.3	48.0	1,5%	34.1	34.9	2,3%	29.1	26.6	-8,6%
Total sexual offences	139.1	135.3	-2,7%	171.3	178.5	4,2%	125.0	109.6	-12,3%
Attempted murder	25.5	25.3	-0,8%	27.3	31.5	15,4%	36.7	30.7	-16,3%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	456.8	430.6	-5,7%	546.6	546.4	0,0%	416.4	382.7	-8,1%
Common assault	246.0	223.9	-9,0%	634.9	655.5	3,2%	486.8	434.5	-10,7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	154.9	183.4	18,4%	171.8	193.9	12,9%	357.9	311.8	-12,9%
Common robbery	82.5	72.1	-12,6%	99.0	97.4	-1,6%	162.7	141.3	-13,2%
Subtotal	1 152.1	1 118.6	-2,9%	1 685.0	1 738.1	3,2%	1 614.6	1 437.2	-11,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME									
Arson	16.5	15.0	-9,1%	13.2	15.7	18,9%	14.5	13.6	-6,2%
Malicious damage to property	199.5	190.1	-4,7%	310.8	322.1	3,6%	366.5	330.8	-9,7%
Subtotal	216.0	205.1	-5,0%	324.0	337.8	4,3%	381.0	344.4	-9,6%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME									
Burglary at residential premises	404.1	394.5	-2,4%	528.5	550.9	4,2%	632.6	571.3	-9,7%
Burglary at non-residential premises	96.6	95.3	-1,3%	180.9	188.0	3,9%	149.7	141.4	-5,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	59.0	56.9	-3,6%	78.5	72.9	-7,1%	288.4	246.7	-14,5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	164.8	173.1	5,0%	155.9	182.8	17,3%	334.6	346.3	3,5%
Stock-theft	111.2	107.7	-3,1%	164.7	179.0	8,7%	6.4	5.9	-7,8%
Subtotal	835.7	827.5	-1,0%	1 108.5	1 173.6	5,9%	1 411.7	1 311.6	-7,1%

Crime category	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21.7	21.4	-1,4%	11.9	12.0	0,8%	32.7	34.6	5,8%
Drug-related crime	141.8	170.6	20,3%	149.0	161.7	8,5%	147.0	229.1	55,9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	122.2	113.8	-6,9%	56.0	55.2	-1,4%	191.4	183.3	-4,2%
Subtotal	285.7	305.8	7,0%	216.9	228.9	5,5%	371.1	447.0	20,5%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	456.4	434.7	-4,8%	707.5	713.5	0,8%	1 041.1	1 010.0	-3,0%
Commercial crime	123.7	126.8	2,5%	167.5	272.6	62,7%	310.6	275.0	-11,5%
Shoplifting	105.3	93.8	-10,9%	116.3	108.2	-7,0%	221.3	198.0	-10,5%
Subtotal: Other serious crime	685.4	655.3	-4,4%	991.3	1 094.3	10,4%	1 573.0	1 483.0	-5,7%
Grand total: All serious crime	3 174.9	3 112.3	-2,0%	4 325.7	4 572.7	5,7%	5 351.4	5 023.2	-6,1%



Crime category	KwaZulu-Natal			Limpopo			Mpumalanga		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)									
Murder	35.2	31.6	-10,2%	12.2	13.2	8,2%	20.0	19.9	-0,5%
Total sexual offences	120.2	113.6	-5,5%	89.8	102.4	14,0%	122.8	111.9	-8,9%
Attempted murder	36.8	33.9	-7,9%	12.0	12.7	5,8%	22.7	21.1	-7,0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	287.3	273.7	-4,7%	237.8	264.7	11,3%	399.0	358.8	-10,1%
Common assault	303.1	295.6	-2,5%	149.3	189.4	26,9%	285.8	253.4	-11,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	183.9	170.7	-7,2%	50.8	66.2	30,3%	153.4	156.4	2,0%
Common robbery	68.8	70.6	2,6%	57.5	68.3	18,8%	98.0	92.4	-5,7%
Subtotal	1 035.3	989.7	-4,4%	609.4	716.9	17,6%	1 101.7	1 013.9	-8,0%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME									
Arson	10.7	9.9	-7,5%	10.4	11.4	9,6%	11.2	9.2	-17,9%
Malicious damage to property	155.7	144.0	-7,5%	106.2	125.8	18,5%	199.2	180.2	-9,5%
Subtotal	166.4	153.9	-7,5%	116.6	137.2	17,7%	210.4	189.4	-10,0%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME									
Burglary at residential premises	371.5	380.1	2,3%	246.7	274.6	11,3%	500.7	498.7	-0,4%
Burglary at non-residential premises	103.2	101.3	-1,8%	108.0	119.1	10,3%	144.7	150.1	3,7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	99.5	93.4	-6,1%	16.4	18.4	12,2%	76.1	74.6	-2,0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	149.8	147.5	-1,5%	63.8	86.0	34,8%	185.2	204.6	10,5%
Stock-theft	69.5	71.6	3,0%	30.6	34.2	11,8%	80.4	79.6	-1,0%
Subtotal	793.5	793.9	0,1%	465.5	532.3	14,4%	987.1	1 007.6	2,1%

Crime category	KwaZulu-Natal			Limpopo			Mpumalanga		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase / decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	47.6	43.4	-8,8%	7.4	7.5	1,4%	15.0	19.3	28,7%
Drug-related crime	304.9	345.8	13,4%	85.2	94.6	11,0%	87.8	113.6	29,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	95.0	118.9	25,2%	50.2	47.5	-5,4%	74.6	102.7	37,7%
Subtotal	447.5	508.1	13,5%	142.8	149.6	4,8%	177.4	235.6	32,8%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	472.3	491.3	4,0%	297.5	354.3	19,1%	654.2	622.7	-4,8%
Commercial crime	143.5	126.5	-11,8%	58.1	69.5	19,6%	127.4	152.6	19,8%
Shoplifting	120.4	114.6	-4,8%	71.9	63.2	-12,1%	100.1	87.4	-12,7%
Subtotal: Other serious crime	736.2	732.4	-0,5%	427.5	487.0	13,9%	881.7	862.7	-2,2%
Grand total: All serious crime	3 178.9	3 178.0	0,0%	1 761.8	2 023.0	14,8%	3 358.3	3 309.2	-1,5%



Crime category	North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape	
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2010/2011	2011/2012	2010/2011	2011/2012
		% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11		% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11		% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)						
Murder	23.2	24.7	31.0	33.6	44.2	43.5
Total sexual offences	147.0	152.8	169.2	158.5	178.0	173.1
Attempted murder	22.0	23.5	58.8	50.1	41.4	44.0
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	439.9	437.4	815.5	768.8	473.3	467.4
Common assault	243.2	235.7	461.9	462.9	637.0	653.4
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	158.7	165.4	80.7	88.4	234.5	260.7
Common robbery	85.6	76.2	106.5	86.6	199.1	210.3
Subtotal	1 119.6	1 115.7	1 723.6	1 648.9	1 807.5	1 852.4
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME						
Arson	15.7	15.7	16.1	17.0	12.1	12.9
Malicious damage to property	199.8	199.7	253.2	256.3	446.7	461.5
Subtotal	215.5	215.4	269.3	273.3	458.8	474.4
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME						
Burglary at residential premises	461.7	448.6	452.5	443.7	838.5	843.4
Burglary at non-residential premises	155.8	161.5	184.4	205.4	221.7	222.3
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	76.8	74.5	22.3	27.4	174.2	164.0
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	170.3	169.6	191.2	206.8	697.8	725.7
Stock-theft	85.2	92.3	143.9	135.4	19.0	18.0
Subtotal	949.8	946.5	994.3	1 018.7	1 951.2	1 973.4

Crime category	North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11	2010/2011	2011/2012	% Increase/ decrease 11/12 vs 10/11
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	11.7	14.7	25,6%	5.5	5.1	-7,3%	48.8	45.3	-7,2%
Drug-related crime	223.9	236.0	5,4%	219.0	243.6	11,2%	1 351.3	1 457.5	7,9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	50.6	52.9	4,5%	95.4	79.1	-17,1%	330.1	331.6	0,5%
Subtotal	286.2	303.6	6,1%	319.9	327.8	2,5%	1 730.2	1 834.4	6,0%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	602.9	571.9	-5,1%	580.1	614.2	5,9%	1 626.9	1 752.9	7,7%
Commercial crime	140.0	136.0	-2,9%	103.4	103.4	0,0%	227.6	227.6	0,0%
Shoplifting	77.5	75.6	-2,5%	148.6	135.0	-9,2%	359.2	321.2	-10,6%
Subtotal: Other serious crime	820.4	783.5	-4,5%	832.1	852.6	2,5%	2 213.7	2 301.7	4,0%
Grand total: All serious crime	3 391.5	3 364.7	-0,8%	4 139.2	4 121.3	-0,4%	8 161.4	8 436.3	3,4%



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