

## 1. **BACK-TO-BASICS APPROACH**

The SAPS' Constitutional Remit, as per Section 205 of the Constitution, is inextricably linked to Outcome 3 of the National Development Plan, all people in South Africa are and feel safe. "Feel safe" relates directly to citizen's perceptions of safety and security, which is influenced to a large extent by "are safe", or actual levels of serious and specifically certain violent crimes, such as contact crimes and the police's ability to effectively investigate these crimes and contribute towards bringing the perpetrators to justice, thereby removing them from society. The Minister of Police, the Honourable and the Acting National Commissioner, together with the senior management of the SAPS, have concluded a thorough analysis of the past and recent performance of the SAPS and are in agreement that urgent, focused action is required to turn the SAPS' performance around to ensure that it is an organisation every South African can be proud of.

Critical deficiencies and key challenges and were identified during the in-depth analysis. The majority of the deficiencies and challenges identified relate to the tried and tested, fundamental principles of policing, which have been neglected for a long period of time. In addition, there are specific areas of under-performance within the police's annual performance plan that are linked to the three fundamental functions of policing: crime prevention, crime investigation and crime intelligence. This analysis has necessitated the introduction of a "Back-to Basics" approach to policing, which focuses on every police officer doing the basics of policing and on doing these basics properly and consistently. This approach is centred around a few critical organisational concerns that will be rigorously addressed going forward. These issues include:

Discipline, and the manner in which police officers conduct themselves, as a distinctive characteristic of policing;

Enhanced police visibility, which implies more police officers in uniform, thereby minimising opportunities to commit crime; and

The targeted, informed deployment of operational resources to ensure the optimal utilisation of the limited resources that the Police have at their disposal, ensuring that they are applied for maximum effect.

In addition, those areas of chronic under-performance must be corrected through specific recovery plans targeting the visible policing and detective service capabilities in SAPS, thereby linking the recovery plans to the crime prevention and investigation of crime imperatives. The recovery plans are not only focussed on ensuring the improvement of performance and the achievement of annual targets, but are also driving the Back-to-Basics approach. The performance analysis conducted by SAPS' senior management also included the identification of the worst performing police stations in terms of both the reported incidence of serious crime as well as the detection of crime. This enabled the targeting of these under-performing stations for the immediate implementation of the visible policing and detective service recovery plans.

The Visible Policing Recovery Plan focuses on a number of crime prevention and station management priorities, including: ensuring crime advice and awareness; improving police visibility to address the "opportunities to commit crimes"; the conducting of special police action operations to prevent crime; the conducting of social crime prevention operations (including partnership policing) to address the "desires to commit crime"; addressing crimes against women and children; ensuring effective border security management; the proper policing of all incidents of a public disorder or security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal" crime from "first response" (as per SAPS protocols); assisting the detectives in the tracing and arrests of wanted persons; addressing the proliferation of firearms, drugs, gang conflict, liquor abuse, stolen and robbed vehicles as contributors to serious crime; the targeting of the proliferation of stolen goods; quality service delivery and responsiveness; victim support; personnel and physical resourcing availability at stations; addressing the internal organizational climate and culture at stations; leadership and governance at stations; performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and addressing criminality.

The Detective Service Recovery Plan, designed to dovetail with the Visible Policing Recovery Plan to ensure synergised operational activities between the two policing capabilities, addresses the following crime investigation priorities: improve and measure the investigation and management of case dockets; implement measures to continuously update the crime administration system to continuously capture actual performance to avoid an annual performance spike; conduct a docket age analysis to

inform the management of individual case dockets; assess the docket allocation methodology (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarters 15/16) to match case complexity with detective experience / expertise; ensure the effective management of wanted suspects lists and the tracing and arrest of confirmed wanted suspects; verify the manner of closure of case dockets as undetected and withdrawn to determine whether dockets were correctly closed or if further investigation is required; determine timelines for investigating categories of crime to determine standard resolution rate per crime type; ensure the effective management of crime scenes; the effective management of exhibits; optimize the utilization of forensic evidence and leads; ensure the taking of buccal samples by authorized persons of all persons arrested in terms of Schedule 8 of the DNA Act; develop a system solution to determine case docket links based on forensics-based leads, e.g. 1 suspect linked to 10 distributed dockets, improve the management of bail applications to improve performance; track and trace dismissed appeals; investigate the reintroduction of the uniform investigation capability to reduce the workload on Detectives; addressing / activating relevant stakeholders that detectives require within the investigation value chain ; and operationalise the Organised Crime Threat Analysis (OCTA).

The country has witnessed the unabated, heartless murder of police officers in various parts of South Africa; acts of criminality that have gone unabated on the men and women entrusted with the safety of all inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa. Speaking in September 2015 at the National Police Commemoration Day, President Jacob Zuma said that “The callous murder of your loved ones was an attack not only on them, but on the State itself. The police represent the authority of the State. They form the bulwark between order and anarchy”. An attack on a police officer is an attack on this democratic dispensation. Such anarchy should be cut short and not allowed to spread so as to endanger citizens of this country. The murder of police officers can, however, also be minimized by adherence to basic policing practices, which talk to the operational readiness of police officers and include the requirements that officers be briefed prior to their deployment, that they wear the bullet-resistant vests that have been issued to them and that they are in possession of the critical equipment that they require. The message to police officers is not ambiguous. When they are under attack in the course of executing their mandate it is expected that they function within the parameters of the laws of the country. They will apply proportional

force to make irrelevant the perception that the police are brutal. This is not an impossible mission as the policing of the recent student protests have proven. In the midst of burned properties, acts of vandalism and anarchy that characterized some of the protests, police officers exercised maximum restraint and there were no casualties.

Interventions with police management in each of the nine provinces have been conducted to share the results of the analysis of performance, interrogate the areas of under-performance and the factors contributing to such and communicate the specific recovery plans, thereby contextualising the Back-to-Basics approach. These interventions have involved every level of management in each province, including provincial commissioners, cluster and station commanders and the commanders of the various specialised capabilities. The expectation of these managers is that they take the message back to their members to ensure that there is a common understanding of this approach among all members, but importantly, that they lead by example in the implementation of the Back-to-Basics approach.

It is important to emphasise that the essence of the Back-to-Basics of Policing approach requires that the public play a central role in changing the outlook of the police. This will ensure that we have a police service that is responsive to the safety and security needs of society, a police service that is known to be upholding a high standard of conduct and that is in sync with the constitutional imperative that is described in its mandate. The public should therefore not just be critical about the police's faults or shortcomings, but also offer suggestions on how they can better serve the community.

Police management has adopted a simple slogan, encapsulating the intended outcome of the Back-to-Basic approach, namely: **#CrimeMustFall**. The Minister of Police and the Acting National Commissioner have stated that the fight against crime must become a reality that permeates every sector of South African society, led by the men and women in blue and supported by involved and informed communities.

## 2. **OPERATION FESTIVE SEASON 2015/2016**

### 2.1 **Background**

Operation Festive Season 2015/2016 was initiated on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2015 and will be terminated on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2016. The reporting period for this report is from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016.

The Government, through the JCPS Cluster, reaffirmed its commitment to achieve the outputs of the Delivery Agreement which deals with Outcome 3: “All people in South Africa are and feel safe”, by going beyond the call of duty in protecting the society by implementing extra ordinary safety and security measures to eliminate the opportunities for crime during the Festive Season.

The operation focused on the combating of all serious and violent crimes especially crimes against women, children and vulnerable groups. An interdepartmental approach in conjunction with all relevant role players was followed.

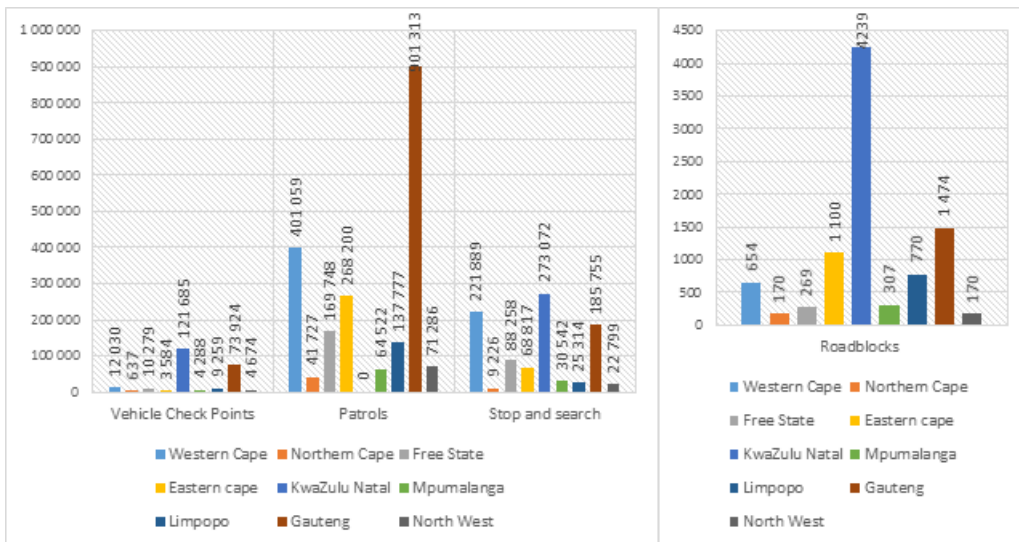
To address all crimes and possibilities identified above, a six pillar approach was adopted:

- Pillar One: Aggravated Robberies;
- Pillar Two: Enforcement of Firearms Control Act, Liquor Act, Second Hand Goods Act and Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act (SASREA);
- Pillar Three: Crime Against Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities;
- Pillar Four: Wanted Suspects;
- Pillar Five: Road Safety Enforcement (Traffic Management); and
- Pillar Six: Border Security.

## **2.2 Operation Festive Season 2015/2016 Deployment**

A daily average of **20 940** police members were deployed nationally including a daily average deployment of **5 399** police members in Gauteng, **4 146** police members in Kwazulu-Natal and **2 935** in the Western Cape.

## **2.3 Provincial Activities**



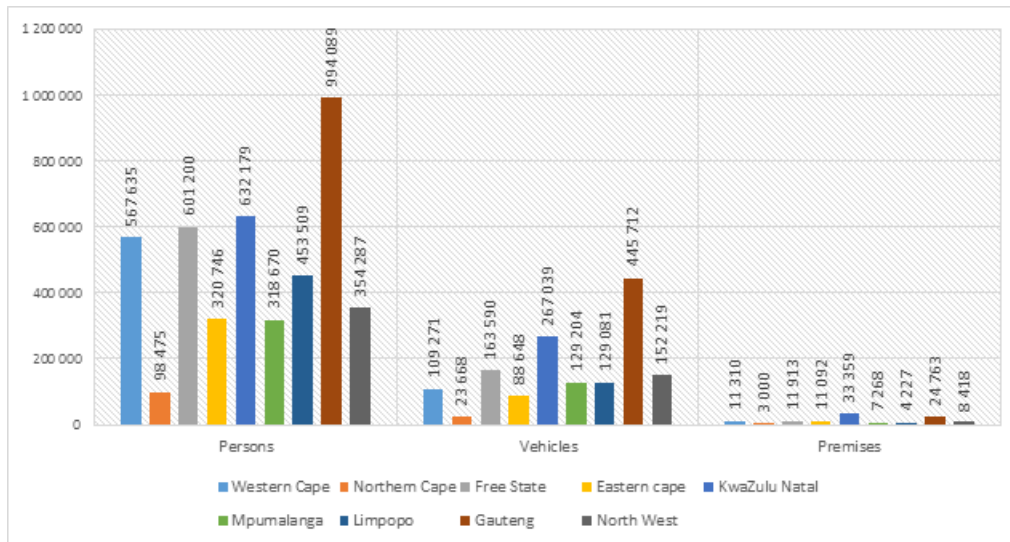
The graphs

below provide a summary of operational activities executed in the respective provinces during the period in question:

A total of 4 721 071 operation specific activities were performed in 2015/2016 financial year. The primary focus was on patrols executed in identified high crime areas. The leading province with regard to activities in 2015/2016 is KwaZulu-Natal with 1 889 250 activities followed by Gauteng with 1 162 466 activities and Western Cape with 635 632 activities.

## 2.4 Searches conducted

The table below provides a statistical overview of searches conducted during the period under review. The searches were conducted on people and vehicles during patrols and roadblocks, and premises where suspects or drugs were reasonably suspected to be concealed.



A total of 5 964 572 searches conducted in the period under review. The searches included persons, vehicles and premises. The leading search category was persons searched, with Gauteng leading with 994 089, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 632 179 and the Free State with 601 200. In general, Gauteng was the leading province with 1 464 564 searches, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 932 577 searches and the Free State with 776 703 searches.

## 2.5 Breakdown of all arrests according to the pillars

### 2.5.1 Pillar 1: Aggravated / Armed robberies

The focus of Pillar 1 is on aggravated robberies including bank robberies and robberies of cash in transit

The following table depicts the arrests statistics for Pillar 1 from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016:

<b>PILLAR 1: AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES</b>										
<b>Crime Categories</b>	<b>WC</b>	<b>N C</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>KZ N</b>	<b>M P</b>	<b>LI M</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>N W</b>	<b>TOT AL</b>
<b>House robbery</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 286</b>
<b>Attempted house robbery</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Robbery with firearm</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>961</b>
<b>Attempted robbery aggravating</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>573</b>
<b>Car hijacking</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>Truck hijacking</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Cash in transit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Bank robberies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Business robberies</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12 2</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18 7</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>12 6</b>	<b>1 362</b>
<b>Attempted business robbery</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Robbery with weapon other than firearm</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25 7</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19 3</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>14 0</b>	<b>1 968</b>
<b>Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>11 6</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>10 6</b>	<b>2 652</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>11 9</b>	<b>64 0</b>	<b>117 0</b>	<b>193 1</b>	<b>29 0</b>	<b>65 7</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>56 0</b>	<b>9 406</b>



A total of 9 406 arrests were made in this category including 2 652 arrests for the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, 1 968 arrests for robbery with weapon other than firearm and 1 362 arrests for business robberies. The highest number of arrests were effected in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

**2.5.2 Pillar 2: Enforcement of Firearm Control Act, Liquor Act, Second Hand Goods Act as well as Safety at Sport and Recreational Events Act.**

Crimes in this category is generally referred to as crimes dependent on police actions. The following table depicts the arrests statistics for Pillar 2 from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016:

<b>PILLAR 2 (FIREARM. LIQUOR AND SECOND HAND GOODS AS WELL AS SAFETY AT SPORT AND RECREATIONAL EVENTS ACT ENFORCEMENT)</b>										
<b>Crime Categories</b>	<b>WC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LIM</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Drug related crime</b>	<b>22 474</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>12324</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>2175</b>	<b>15129</b>	<b>1628</b>	<b>62 095</b>
<b>Drinking in public place</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>3417</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>12 059</b>
<b>Drunk in public place</b>	<b>13 328</b>	<b>3038</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>4 952</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2982</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>29 077</b>
<b>Illegal dealing in liquor</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>6 905</b>
<b>Illegal dealing in secondhand goods</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>37 172</b>	<b>3 980</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>9 759</b>	<b>18 106</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>3 960</b>	<b>23 425</b>	<b>4 081</b>	<b>110 337</b>

A total of 110 337 arrests were made in this category including 62 095 arrests for drug related crime, 29 077 arrests for public drunkenness and 12 059 for drinking in a public place. The highest number of arrests were effected in the Western Cape followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

### 2.5.3 Pillar 3: Crimes against women and children as well as persons with disabilities

This pillar focuses specifically on the crimes committed against women, children and persons with disabilities.

The following table depicts the arrests statistics for Pillar 3 from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016:

<b>PILLAR 3 (CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL AS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES)</b>										
<b>Crime Categories</b>	<b>WC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>KZ N</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LIM</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>TOT AL</b>
<b>Rape</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>4 774</b>
<b>Attempted rape</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>645</b>
<b>Other sexual offences</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Child abuse</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>521</b>
<b>Abduction</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>149 1</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>149 9</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>6 782</b>

A total of 6 782 arrests were made in this category including 4 774 arrests for rape, 645 arrests for sexual assault and 521 arrests for kidnapping. The highest number of arrests were effected in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

#### 2.5.4 Pillar 4: Wanted suspects

Wanted suspects are defined as suspects who are sought in connection for their alleged involvement in crime and in terms of which a warrant of arrest has been issued. The following number of wanted suspects were arrested during the period under review:

PROVICES	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MP	LIM	GP	NW	TOTAL
<b>Wanted Suspects</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>3 579</b>

#### 2.5.5 Pillar 5: Road safety enforcement (Traffic Management)

Road safety enforcement crime categories include driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol and culpable homicide. Driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol is regarded as one of the main contributors to road accidents and associated fatalities.

The following table depicts the arrests statistics for pillar 05 from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016:

<b>PILLAR 5 (ROAD SAFETY ENFORCEMENT (TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT))</b>										
<b>Crime Categories</b>	<b>W C</b>	<b>N C</b>	<b>F S</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>KZ N</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LI M</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>N W</b>	<b>TOT AL</b>
<b>Driving under the influence of drugs/alcohol</b>	2 00 2	1 4 6	6 9 9	1 61 0	3 33 6	1 08 2	1 31 3	8 57 6	6 6 2	19 426
<b>Culpable Homicide</b>	11	1	1 7	13	35	6	16	53	1 0	162
<b>Total Arrests</b>	2 01 3	1 4 7	7 1 6	1 62 3	3 37 1	1 08 8	1 32 9	8 62 9	6 7 2	19 588

A total of 19 588 arrests were made in this category including 19 426 arrests for driving under the influence of drugs/liquor and 162 arrests for culpable homicide. The highest

number of arrests were effected in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

### 2.5.6 Pillar 6: Border Security

Traffic through our ports of entry increases significantly during the festive season. Crime in the category includes crime relating to undocumented persons, contraband, wanted persons, stolen/ hijacked vehicles and stock theft.

The following table depicts the arrests statistics for Pillar 6 from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016:

<b>PILLAR 6: BORDER CONTROL</b>										
<b>Crime Categories</b>	<b>W C</b>	<b>N C</b>	<b>F S</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>KZ N</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LI M</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>N W</b>	<b>TOTA L</b>
<b>Undocumented persons</b>	16	10	0	1 228	51	14 2	29 8	22	19 8	1 965
<b>Fraudulent documents</b>	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	39
<b>Theft of motor vehicles</b>	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	10
<b>Possession of drugs</b>	28	0	7	1	9	20	2	0	0	67
<b>Counterfeit goods</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Other crimes</b>	29	14	7	5	26	10	18	20	10	139
<b>Hits (warrant of arrests)</b>	5	0	12	0	9	18	18	14	0	76
<b>Hits (Persons)</b>	29	23	0	0	48	22	30	98	20	270
<b>Hits (Vehicles)</b>	0	50	0	0	30	77	56	0	12 4	337
<b>Firearms</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
<b>Marine resource</b>	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Corruption</b>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Arrests	12 0	97	30	1 237	175	29 1	42 8	17 7	35 8	2 913
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### 2.5.7 Other arrests not included in above categories (Pillars)

The table below reflects the number of arrests made for crimes not included in the previous categories (pillars) during the period under review:

Categories	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MP	LIM	GP	NW	1
	450	61	275	905	989	152	194	677	138	3
ated murder	287	62	148	207	521	50	128	609	87	2
nt assault	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
injuria	3271	4	348	88	143	18	185	129	73	4
t GBH	2526	874	3393	3951	8062	1739	3456	10083	2523	3
t common	312	78	2890	895	2341	595	1687	5701	776	1
y business	13	22	265	240	381	162	629	60	151	1
ted burglary business	1639	1	20	10	13	16	5	60	15	1
y residential	71	199	829	969	2137	294	208	3504	505	8
ted burglary residential	30	5	18	21	12	12	14	68	8	1
ted theft of motor vehicle and cycle	64	0	6	6	20	2	3	51	3	1
ted theft off/from motor vehicle	42	1	4	12	15	4	5	16	3	1
	273	11	22	54	70	12	63	87	25	6
	90	12	137	150	531	90	133	1446	124	2
violence	2831	21	45	55	179	38	160	191	30	3
ting	65	193	826	1049	3166	538	1032	5927	435	1
eneral	2971	269	1129	1126	31	544	8	6081	751	1
ted theft general	1491	2	17	10	3499	20	890	125	19	6
us damage to property	850	138	1036	783	1874	358	787	3385	481	9
on robbery	45	114	382	443	1273	193	585	1351	309	4
ted common robbery	277	1	12	15	23	1	7	43	8	3
ation	3	4	174	71	229	41	131	550	88	1

Categories	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MP	LIM	GP	NW	7
possession of dangerous weapons	2 130	15	1 266	51	777	59	126	317	91	4
possession of suspected stolen property	508	160	907	581	1073	530	508	3289	333	7
undocumented persons	1198	70	2174	108	1144	1311	4122	4612	735	1
off/from motor vehicle	406	49	0	159	326	46	85	357	69	1
of Live Stock, Poultry and Birds	135	10	47	190	180	77	54	229	122	1
of motor vehicle and motor cycle	69	22	40	85	255	66	4261	56	14	4
	22 353	2 398	16 410	12 234	29 264	6 968	19 350	49 004	7916	1
Categories	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MP	LIM	GP	NW	7
APS arrests (B Crimes such as: assault on behavior and pedestrian of danger)	11 317	5 029	2 229	2 465	8 009	1 406	2 027	11 051	644	4

A total of 166 013 arrests were made in this category (excluding 44 177 arrests for Category B crimes) including 36 607 arrests for assault GBH, 15 474 undocumented persons and 15 275 arrests for common assault. The highest number of arrests were effected in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

## 2.6 Fines issued

Spot fines with an option of paying admission of guilt or appearance in court forms part of the operational activities conducted.

The following table depicts the different categories of fines issued from 01 October 2015 to 15 January 2016.

Crime Categories	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZ N	MP	LI M	GP	N W	TO TA L
J534	17 600	6 69 3	10 37 9	7 56 2	28 17 5	13 75 1	6 88 1	16 24 7	4 35 6	109 674
Liquor Related	5 129	8 95 0	1 86 0	4 21 5	1 64 7	1 21 9	8 18 5	2 09 1	1 12 0	33 241
Traffic Related	180 643	52 5	8 53 8	1 53 9	4 89 5	1 61 1	24 72 5	11 49 7	6 26 3	241 411
Other (By-Laws, Customs and Home affairs)	882	54	40 2	27 96 5	1 06 7	47	86	3 61 5	24	34 142
Total Fines	204 254	16 22 2	21 17 9	41 28 1	36 76 6	16 62 8	39 87 7	33 45 0	11 76 3	421 420

A combined total of 421 420 fines were issued. A total of 204 254 fines were issued in the Western Cape, 41 281 in the Eastern Cape, 33 450 in Gauteng and 39 877 in Limpopo.

## 2.8 Confiscations

Various items were confiscated during police operations such as patrols, searches, roadblocks and vehicle check points. The following table shows the national breakdown of all confiscations for the period under review:

	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MPU	LIM	GP	NW
	258	9	109	166	1015	121	118	1 193	68
ndgun	387	16	283	162	1336	91	223	1 960	80
e	29	1	0	6	94	9	26	238	7
otgun	21	4	12	13	69	8	11	98	4

	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MPU	LIM	GP	NW
Auto / Semi-Auto	6	1	3	0	18	2	1	6	2
Handmade	20	0	4	8	43	0	1	7	0
	14275	886	2621	1081	15498	758	2313	73682	1225
Commercial Explosives	0	0	0	0	5	0	46	0	0
Hand Grenade	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	0
Marijuana / Dagga (grams)	4849113	5934706	4231531	11729965	2021924	1828024	2788287	6E+06	7539
Marijuana / Dagga (units)	3627	485	2466	10251	5851	3508	18911	1840	755
Cocaine powder (grams)	447.831	27	133.604	145.685	1064.96	39	2519	1507.2	110
Crack Cocaine / Rocks (grams)	144.72	4853.4	32.5	141.71	1006.66	11	37.064	3096.6	33
Crystal Meth TIK (grams)	313802	1270.93	173.171	94228.23	4	0	26	3281.5	194.2
Ecstasy (tablets)	364.25	0	6.5	242.75	1094	0	0	91	0
Ecstasy powder (grams)	285.521	0	15	2	531.751	0	0	387.27	80.5
Heroin (Grams)	400	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	550.1
Heroin Thai White (grams)	5166.28	6	0	66.681	30207.4	510.2	53.5	2784.1	102.3
Heroin (grams)	63938.5	544.22	300.5	8575.5	57	3946922	124	10798	0
Heroin (units)	94	0	0	67	1	0	0	31	0
Hydrocodone (1 tablet)	179551	1835	765	31933	3864	4	0	2408	49
Hydrocodone (½ tablet)	7816	257	387	1152	311	6	0	349	8
Hydrocodone (¼ tablet)	2416	705	68	933	126	2	0	23	27
Hydrocodone powder (grams)	3859.17	1048.32	80.3	12766.55	830.604	12.6	0	1876.5	43.28



	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MPU	LIM	GP	NW
Chathinone (T) (g)	7.3	581.72	50.9	209.17	238	59.46	0	3811.7	252.1
ope (grams)	0	0	204.2	3.25	0	609.951	41	9769	84.41
otril (tablets)	0	0	3	5	14	0	980.18	195.5	0
otril powder (grams)	0	0	25	0	0.019	0	0	2.1	0
oonga (grams)	1072.05	0	0	515	6793.18	1	0	442	0
Pipes (lollypops)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tle	0	1	29	176	469	7	2	0	43
ee / Goat	200	45	18	516	716	20	67	10	124
er Livestock	0	0	7	60	46	0	1	0	2

A total of 3 057 vehicles were confiscated during the period under review. 1 193 vehicles were confiscated in Gauteng, 1 015 in KwaZulu-Natal and 258 in the Western Cape.

A total of 5 310 firearms were confiscated including 4 538 handguns, 410 rifles, 240 shotguns, 83 homemade firearms and 39 semi-automatic firearms. The highest number of firearms were confiscated is Gauteng (2 309), KwaZulu-Natal (1 560) and the Western Cape (463).

A total of 112 339 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. The leading province with regard to ammunition confiscation is Gauteng with 73 682, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with a total of 15 498 and Western Cape with a total of 14 275.

Explosive confiscation was also noted with a total of 60 different explosives confiscated. Limpopo was the leading province with 50 explosives confiscated.

Drugs were also confiscated in numbers in the provinces. Dagga, crystal meth (TIK), khat, heroine Thai white and mandrax tablets formed the majority of drugs which were confiscated nationally. Dagga led all drugs with the number of confiscations. There was a total of 39 709 283.17 grams of dagga confiscated nationally. The top province with regard to this drug confiscation is Eastern Cape with the total of 11 729 965 grams, followed by Gauteng with 6 250 339 grams confiscated and Northern Cape

with 5 934 706 grams confiscated. The second top drug confiscated is Khat with a total of 4 031 259.016 grams confiscated. The top province with regard to this drug is Mpumalanga with 3 946 922 grams confiscated, followed by western Cape with 63938.5 grams and Gauteng with 10797.7 grams confiscated. The third top drug is TIK with the total of 412 980.338 grams confiscated. The top province is Western Cape with 313802 grams confiscated, followed by Eastern Cape with 94228.23 grams and Gauteng with 3281.47 grams confiscated. The fourth top drug is heroine Thai white with a total of 38 896.481 grams confiscated. The top province is KwaZulu-Natal with 30207.36 grams confiscated, followed by Western Cape with 5166.28 grams confiscated and Gauteng with 2784.15 grams confiscated. Mandrax tablets were also confiscated in numbers. There was a total of 226 627 tablets confiscated during this operation. The leading province was Western Cape with 184 063 tablets, followed by Eastern Cape with 32 742.25 tablets and KwaZulu-Natal with 4 051 tablets.

Livestock was among confiscations noted for this period. The most confiscations were on sheep with a total of 1716 confiscations, followed by cattle with 727 confiscations. Other livestock was 116 confiscations.

## 2.9 Other extra ordinary activities to supplement day to day deployment

Deployment of police students especially at Shopping Malls and Centres

PROVINCE	AREA OF DEPLOYMENT
Eastern Cape	<p><b>Mthatha CBD</b> (Circus Triangle, North Crest and BT Ngaba)</p> <p><b>East London</b> (Retail Park Mall, Kings Mall, Gillwell Mall, Sunning Ridge Mall and Boxer Mall)</p> <p><b>Mdantshane</b> (NU6 Mall, NU1 High Way Mall, Hemming Way Mall and Vincent Park Mall)</p> <p><b>King Williams Town</b> (Stone Towers Mall and Metlife Life Mall)</p> <p><b>Graaf-Reinette</b> (Shoprite Shopping Complex, Spandu Spar, Came Debo Spar and Industrial Zone)</p>

PROVINCE	AREA OF DEPLOYMENT
	<p><b>A total number of 14 Beaches in Port Elizabeth and East London Areas</b></p>
<p>KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p><b>Kwadukuza CBD</b>  <b>Chatsworth</b>  (Brighton Beach, Towers Mall, Montclair Mall and Chatsworth Centre)  <b>Umlazi</b>  (Galleria Mall, Isipingo Mall and Umlazi Kwamnyandu Mall)  <b>Umkomaas CBD</b>  <b>Durban</b>  (Durban Beach Front)  <b>KwaMashu</b>  (Bridge City and Ithala Center)</p>
<p>Western Cape</p>	<p><b>Wynberg</b>  (Cavendish Square, Kenilworth Centre, Mowbray CBD, <b>Riverside</b> Mall / Rondebosch CBD, Mainstream Centre / Hout Bay Beach, Maynard Mall / CBD, Wynberg CBD, Blue Route Mall, Capricorn, Muizenberg Beach and Long Beach Mall)  <b>Khayelitsha</b>  (Tembani Centre, Nonqubela Link Mall and Site C Plaza)  <b>Harare</b>  (Monwa Bisi Beach)  <b>Lingelethu-West</b>  (Khayelitsha Mall)  <b>Macassar</b>  (Macassar beach)  <b>Lwandle</b>  (Lwandle Broadway &amp; U-safe Centers)  Somerset West  (Somerset Mall and Water Stone Mall)  <b>Strand</b></p>

PROVINCE	AREA OF DEPLOYMENT
	<p>(Strand Beach and Strand Mall)</p> <p><b>Bellville</b> (Tyger Valley and Willow Bridge)</p> <p><b>Milnerton</b> (Canal Walk Milnerton, John Montague Sqaure Milnerton, Bayside Mall Table View, Sandown Retail Mall Table View, Eden on the Bay and Atlantis City Mall)</p> <p><b>Cape Town</b> (Golden Acre, Long Street, Station Deck and Gardens,St Georges Mall)</p> <p><b>Nyanga</b> (Imirika Centre)</p> <p><b>Gugulethu</b> (Gugulethu Mall)</p> <p><b>Bishop Lavis</b> (Charlesville)</p>
Gauteng	<p><b>PTA Central</b> (Quagga Mall, Forest Hill, Mayville and Attlyn Mall)</p> <p><b>Sunnyside</b> (Menlyn Shopping Centre, Centurion Mall, Irene Mall and Brooklyn Mall)</p> <p><b>Mamelodi</b> (Kollonade, Silverton Mall, Wonderboom Junction and The Grove)</p> <p><b>Alexandra</b> (Sandton City, Pan African Mall Alexandra and Woodmead Mall)</p> <p><b>Ga-Rankuwa</b> (Wonderpark Centre, Gar-Rankuwa Mall and Soshanguve Crossing)</p> <p><b>Temba</b> (Soshanguve Centre and Jubilee Mall)</p> <p><b>Hilbrow</b></p>

PROVINCE	AREA OF DEPLOYMENT
	(Rosebank Mall, Balfour Mall and Killarney Mall) <b>Honeydew</b> (Fourways Malls, Westgate Mall and North Gate) <b>JHB Central</b> (South Gate, Carlton Centre and Oriental Plaza) <b>Krugersdorp</b> (Cradle stone and Key West) <b>Benoni</b> (Lakeside Mall) <b>Tembisa</b> (Festival Mall, Village in Edenvale and Greenstone Centre)

Police trainees were deployed nationally from the 17th to 23rd December 2015 at identified Malls and Shopping Centres. Out of nine provinces, only four had Police trainees deployed as the remaining provinces do not have police training institutions.

## 2.11 Brief overview of major events planned, coordinated and policed

The following Cabinet approves major events that took place during the Festive Season period were also successfully planned and policed in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act 2/2010.

2.11.1 Forum of China – Africa Cooperation (FOCAC): 04 to 05 December 2015 at Sandton Convention Centre

The South African Government through the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) hosted the FOCAC summit in Gauteng Province, Johannesburg-Sandton Convention Centre from the 2nd to 6th of December 2015. A total of 56 Heads of States/Government including spouses and 111 Ministers attended. The event was successfully policed through the NATJOINTS Structure.

2.11.2 National Reconciliation Day Celebrations: 16 December 2015 at VISTA University Campus in Port Elizabeth

The Department of Arts and Culture hosted the National Day of Reconciliation Celebration at VISTA University, Port Elizabeth on the 16th of December 2015. The

President of South Africa, Minister of Arts & Culture, Premier of Eastern Cape, MEC's, Councillors, Ambassadors and other Government Officials attended the event. The event was successful and no negative incidents were reported.

#### 2.11.3 January 8th Statement on 09 January 2016 at Royal Bafokeng Stadium in Rustenburg

The African National Congress hosted the January 8th Statement event at Rustenburg, Royal Bafokeng Stadium on the 9th of January 2016. The President of South Africa, Deputy President, 49 Ministers, 07 Premiers, 40 members of the National Executive Council and the attendance at about 47 822. The event was successful and no negative incidents were reported.

#### 2.12 **Conclusion**

It can be concluded from the preliminary report that 2015 Integrated/Cluster Approach yielded positive results. The impact of the operation on the overall crime situation in the country will be outlined in the final report.

### 3. **CRIME IN BRIEF**

A comparison of the broad crime categories, provides insights into the levels of serious crime, including crimes that have a significant impact on feelings of safety and security.

A **preliminary** comparative analysis of serious crime reported in December 2015 indicates a reduction in reported crime in 5 of the 9 provinces compared to the same periods in 2014/2015:

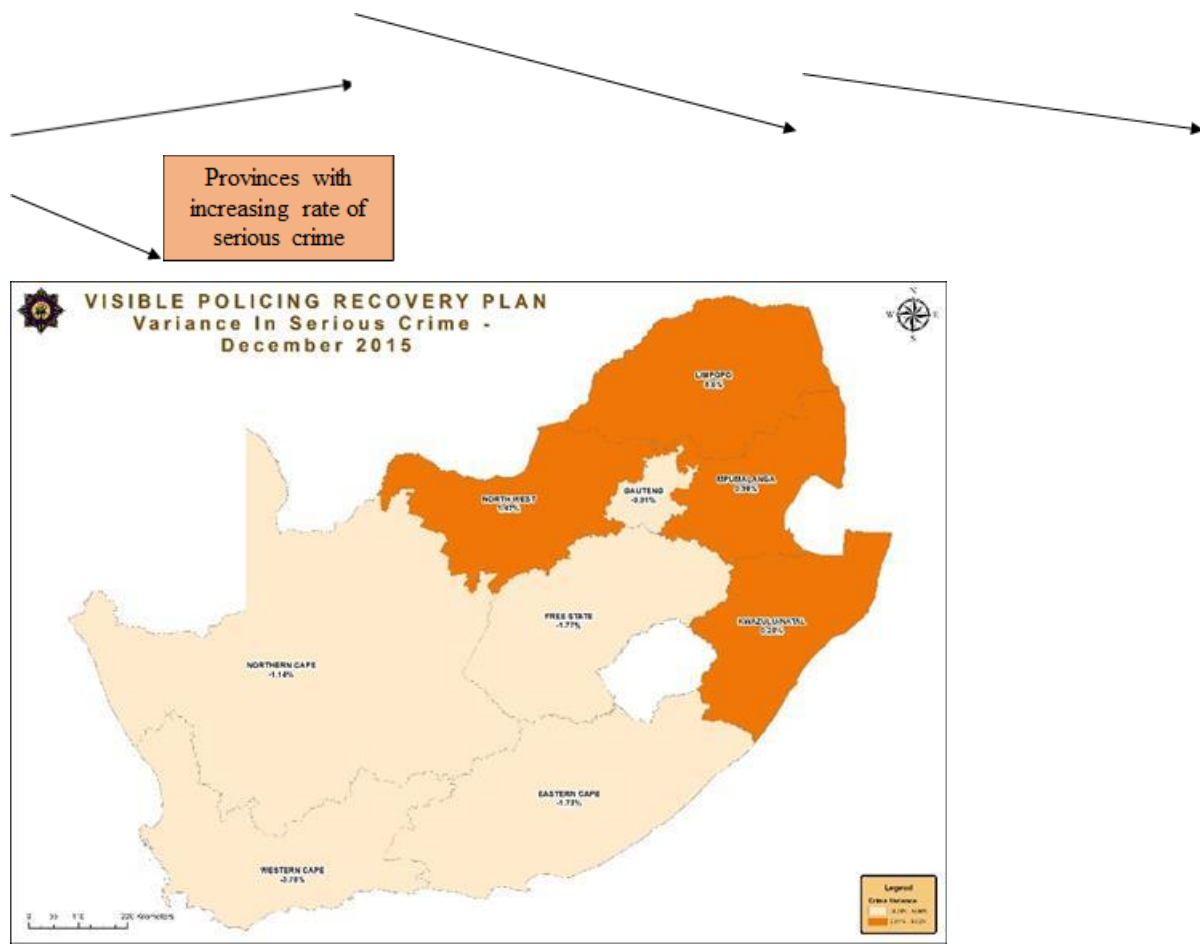


Figure 1: Reported serious crime - December 2015

Three of the four provinces where an increase in crime was recorded with an increase ranging from 0.28% to 1.47%. The highest recorded increase was recorded in Limpopo Province with 8.6%.

A similar preliminary comparative analysis of serious crime reported in the period April 2015 to December 2015 (nine months) indicates a decrease in reported serious crime in seven of the nine provinces. An increase of 0.27% was recorded in the Northern Cape and the highest increase was recorded in Limpopo, 4.6%:

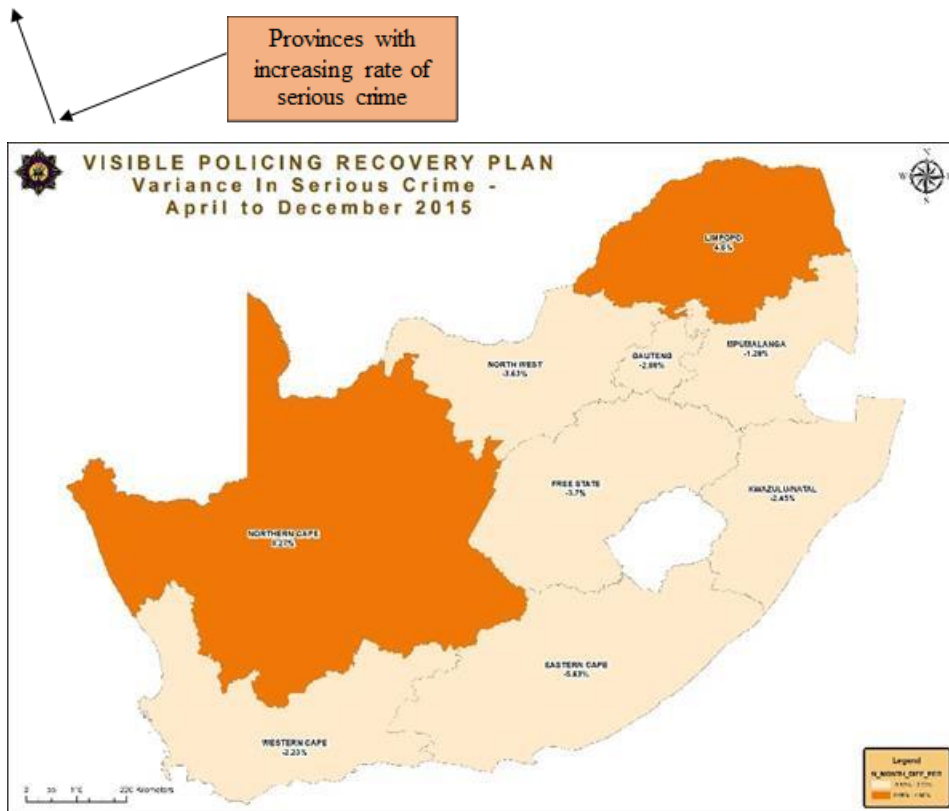


Figure 2: Reported serious crime - April 2015 to December 2015

Considering the potential impact of increased police visibility during the festive season on property related crime it must be noted that a decrease in reported property related crime was recorded in eight of the nine provinces in December 2015. A **preliminary** comparative analysis of property related crime reported in December 2015 indicates an increase in crime in only one province, namely KwaZulu-Natal.



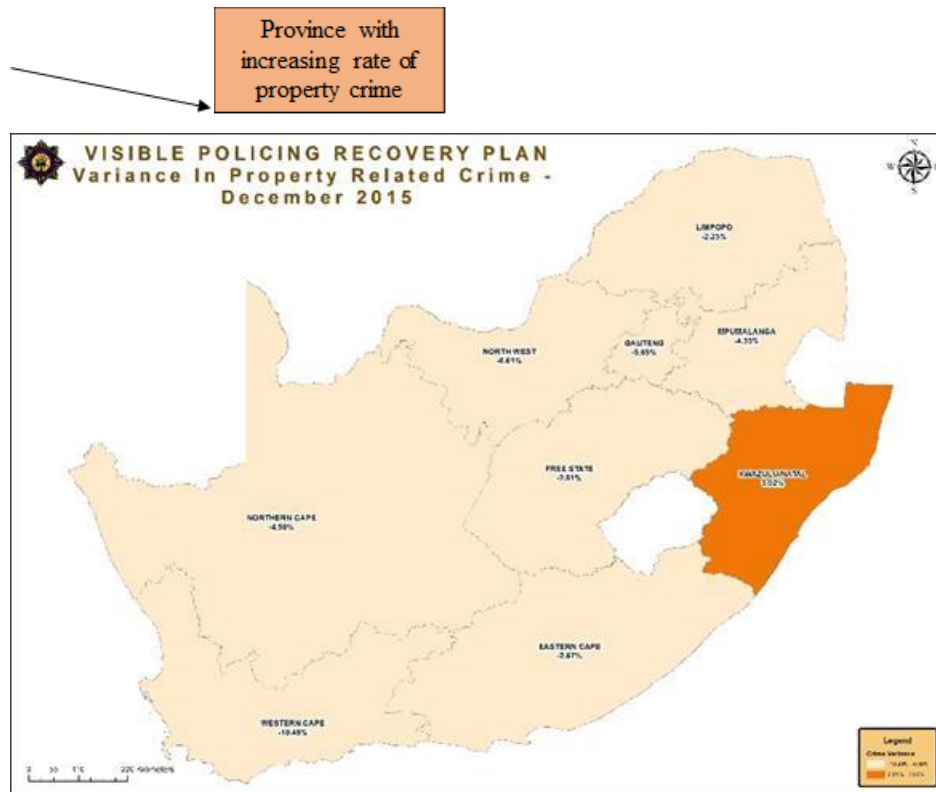


Figure 3: Reported property related crime - December 2015

A longer term comparative analysis of reported property related crime indicates a decrease in reported crime in six of the nine provinces. Property related crime reported in the period April 2015 to December 2015 (nine months) increased in three provinces as indicated below:

Provinces with increasing rate of property crime

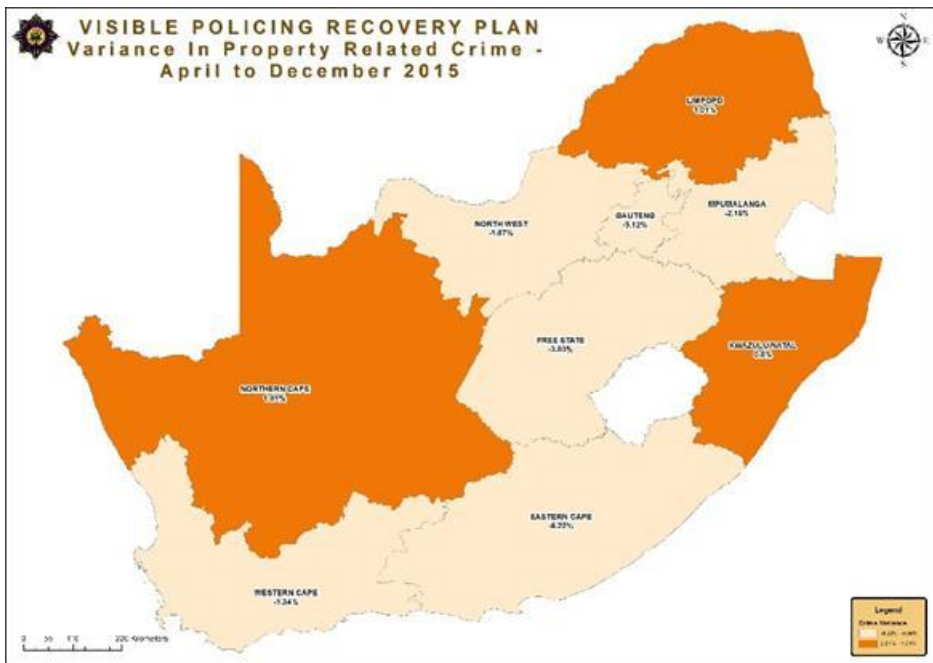


Figure 4: Reported property related crime - April to December 2015

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