



# *Annual Report*



**2009/2010**  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



SUBMISSION OF THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

I have the honour of submitting the 2009/10 Annual Report  
of the Department of Police  
in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999



National Commissioner  
BH Cele

B H Cele  
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

Date: 2010-08-31



Compiled by  
**SAPS Strategic Management**

Design and Layout  
**Graphic Design Studio**  
**SAPS Corporate Image**

Photographs  
**Captain Piet Smit**

Language editing  
**SAPS Language Management, Head Office**

Further information on  
the Annual Report of the National Commissioner of the  
South African Police Service for 2009/10  
could be obtained from:  
**the Head: Strategic Management (Head Office)**  
**Telephone: 012 3933082**

RP Number: RP163/2010  
ISBN: 978-0-621-39513-6

# Contents

---

<b>General information</b>	i
<b>Crime Situation</b>	1
<b>Programme Performance</b>	36
Voted Funds	36
Aim of the Vote	36
Programmes and Measurable Objectives	36
Achievements	37
Overview of the Service Delivery Environment for 2009/10	37
Overview of the Organisational Environment for 2009/10	38
Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments for the 2009/10 Financial Year	38
<b>Service Delivery Achievements</b>	41
Programme 1: Administration	41
Purpose	41
Measurable Objectives	41
Actual Performance Against Target	42
Programme 2: Visible Policing	44
Purpose	44
Measurable Objectives	44
Actual Performance Against Target	45
Programme 3: Detective Services	48
Purpose	48
Measurable Objectives	48
Actual Performance Against Target	49
Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	52
Purpose	52
Measurable Objectives	52
Actual Performance Against Target	53
Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	54
Purpose	54
Measurable Objectives	54
Actual Performance Against Target	55
<b>Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators</b>	57
Programme 1: Administration	57
Human Resources Management	57
Budget and Resource Management	62
The Secretariat for Police	67
Programme 2: Visible Policing	82
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention	82

Subprogramme: Borderline Security	92
Subprogramme: Specialized Interventions	93
<b>Programme 3: Detective Services</b>	95
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations	95
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations	102
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre	109
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory	110
<b>Programme 4: Crime Intelligence</b>	111
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations	111
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management	112
<b>Programme 5: Protection and Security Services</b>	115
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services	115
Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security	115
Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security	115
Subprogramme: Railway Police	116
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator	118
<b>Annual Financial Statements</b>	119
Report of the Audit Committee	119
Report of the Auditor-General	121
Report of the Accounting Officer	126
Financial Statements	135
Accounting Policies	152
<b>Human Resources Management</b>	192

# Foreword by the Minister of Police

The strategic goal of government led by the African National Congress (ANC) as the leading party in government remains the creation of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, peaceful, secure and prosperous South Africa. All our actions and policies are aimed towards achieving this goal.

The fight against crime is therefore part of an integrated approach in an effort to accomplish this goal of a better life for all. In dealing with the issues of crime, government proceeds from a premise that improving quality of life also means improvement in the safety and security of the people within their homes, communities and places of work.

As the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security cluster we have been tasked with ensuring that **“all people in South Africa are and feel safe.”** We have welcomed the task placed before us and remain convinced that together with the support of the communities, business, various civic organizations and other role-players we shall succeed.

Over the last 18 months we have appointed a new leadership to take charge of the South African Police Service. Under this leadership we have been able to achieve significant successes during this period, both administratively and strategically.

In keeping with our legislative mandate, we are rapidly moving policing in a new direction. This is based on a constitutional mandate that the Republic shall have a single police service. The transformation of the police must across the country, focus on the type of Police Service we want to see. It must ensure that our Police Service at all levels is reflective of the society together with polices and the values we wish to promote within our society.

To give impetus to this mandate, we have tasked the Secretariat for Police to investigate the feasibility of implementing this constitutional imperative of a Single Police Service in the country. The process has already begun but cautiously we are under no illusion that this is going to be a protracted process.

The central role that must be played by crime intelligence and the development of a more disciplined and professional Force, is an urgent imperative. That is precisely why we have also reinforced our intelligence arm and emphasized the pivotal role that this component needs to play in the fight against crime.

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI), also known as ‘The Hawks’ have already scored successes in a number of fields in their short existence. Over the same period our detective services have grown to 20 022 and this contributed to the department exceeding our target for cases being referred to court by more than 10%.

During the 2009/10 festive season we launched ‘Operation Duty Calls’. As part of this campaign the department embarked on various policing operations countrywide, interacting with communities, business and various organised structures with an objective of intensifying our fight against crime.

In addition, cross border criminal networks are involved in a variety of crimes including vehicle hijacking, drug and human trafficking. In dealing with the illicit regional trade in vehicles, we are further enhancing our co-operation with other regional police agencies to strengthen the implementation of regional protocols and agreements.

The feedback we received from businesses, communities and the media was overwhelmingly positive.



Minister of Police  
EN Mthethwa

We experienced significant decline in various crimes including cash-in-transit robberies, armed robberies, house robberies/break-ins and business robberies, particularly mall robberies.

Critical in fighting crime is the campaign to weed out elements within the criminal justice system who are engaged in various acts of crime, including corruption. Both within and outside these institutions, the department exposed and dealt with such networks forthrightly and without fear or favour.

Sadly, for the fiscal under review we have unfortunately lost some of our members while on duty. These committed men and women dedicated their lives to the noble cause of protecting our society. To us although they may have departed, we shall forever hold dear their contribution in the betterment of our society's safety.

When this new police administration spoke about the new way of doing things, we did so bearing in mind that we need to look at all the challenges holistically. This approach is in line with President Jacob Zuma's call to do things differently. Right from our operational resources to capacitating our Force, this is a new era and we remain confident that this new way of thinking, will help us in our goals. This is also a new kind of culture of working harder and smarter.

It remains our firm and achievable belief that while there is still significant work to be done in ensuring our people are and feel safe, we have shown that we are certainly up to the task and are capable of addressing the challenges that lie ahead.



Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP  
Minister of Police



# Foreword by the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service

---

It is in the spirit of unison, team work, professionalism, commitment, dedication, bravery and determination that I introduce the Annual Report for the South African Police Service for 2009/10.

This Annual Report provides an in-depth account of the performance of the SAPS during 2009/10 in relation to the policing priorities and elementary objectives determined for this period and taking into consideration the resources utilized by the SAPS in achieving desired and focused driven results.

The performance accounted for in this Annual Report would not have been possible had it not been for the selfless and dedicated efforts of the men and women in blue and the civilian employees who comprise this police force. It is therefore this ideology and doctrine that informs our slogan, SAPS Members, My Family – Together Pushing Back the Frontiers of Evil.



National Commissioner  
BH Cele

The positive contribution made by these men and women is fundamental to the continued developmental agenda of this country. I fully acknowledge and recognise the level of commitment and willingness to reverse the tide of negative perceptions and strive towards a common goal of excellence within the police force. Hence I am dedicating this Annual Report for 2009/10 to all members of the SAPS.

As the recently appointed National Commissioner of the SAPS, I am fully aware of the difficult and sometimes turbulent period through which the SAPS passed during 2009/10. The challenges that this organisation faced included the ever-present need to aggressively reduce crime specifically contact crimes, thereby improving safety and security for all people in South Africa and in conjunction with this, the tremendous responsibility of ensuring effective planning, resourcing and training of SAPS personnel in preparation for the securing of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. A political intellectual, Frantz Fanon argues in his book "**The Wretched of the Earth**" that "*the presence of an obstacle accentuates a tendency towards motion*". It is for this reason that challenges must help us to sharpen our swords going forward towards achieving desired results.

These key issues formed the backdrop for my appointment as National Commissioner during August 2009. While it is not easy for any large organization to deal with a change in leadership, my task was made easier by the dedicated, performance-driven individuals whom I encountered at every level of this organisation.

The performance of any organisation must build on the successes of the past and respond to the challenges of the future in order for it to be able to consider its performance as being positive. The SAPS' performance during 2009/10 can be described in these terms as five of the seven contact crime categories reduced by between -2.9% to -7.2%. The Police do not function alone in applying and ensuring the rule of law as it is an integral part of the broader Criminal Justice System (CJS). Substantial effort has been invested in improving the effectiveness of the CJS, for example an e-docket system has been introduced at 194 police stations countrywide to curb the loss of dockets.

In its application of a community-based approach to policing, the SAPS have achieved noteworthy successes in its efforts to promote and increase community participation in the fight against crime. To enhance the capacity at station level, 7 964 reservists were trained during 2009/10. The introduction of the Crime Line and the subsequent extension of this facility country-wide during 2009/10, has assisted the SAPS greatly in apprehending suspected criminals and recovering firearms, stolen goods

and contraband.

To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 21 268 firearms were confiscated in day-to-day operations. The firearm amnesty declared by the Minister of Police resulted in the voluntary surrendering of 11 887 illegal firearms and 30 442 legal firearms. Integrated law enforcement operations, focusing on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of priority crimes resulted in 657 673 priority crime arrests, counting for 48% of the total arrests made.

These successes were assisted by an 8.3% increase in the budgetary allocation to the SAPS for 2009/10. The focus of this increase was the establishing of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), the employment of additional personnel, the improving of capital infrastructure and the modernisation of technology. The DPCI has, since its inception, achieved remarkable successes such as the arrest of 28 of the top 50 wanted criminals and will continue to be the SAPS' sharp point in the combating serious crime.

The growth in the SAPS' human resource capacity saw the staff establishment increase from 182 754 to 190 199 members as at the 31st of March 2010. It is essential that the staff establishment of the SAPS adequately reflect the demographics of this country.

The struggle for the emancipation of women in this organisation must continue to be the cornerstone of our existence. The practical empowerment of women has been and will continue to be aggressively pursued through the appointing of women in managerial positions and the capacitating of these women through focused skills development. Emphasis was also placed on the extending and upgrading of the SAPS' vehicle fleet by the purchase and deployment of an additional 6 479 vehicles.

The improvements to the SAPS' resource capacity described above are, however, dependant on the professionalism, discipline and integrity of every member of the SAPS. To this end, I, the Executive and Management of the SAPS, took the decision to refocus the emphasis that is placed on discipline, command and control, particularly at station level. The preparations for the introduction of a military rank structure were concluded and will be introduced during 2010/11. This return to the fundamentals of discipline were supported by the highlighting of employee wellness and fitness to ensure that all SAPS members are capable of responding to the challenges that they face, irrespective of where they work.

The SAPS continues to play a leading role in international and regional law enforcement. It has been my privilege to serve as the chairperson of the South African Regional Police Chiefs Coordinating Committee (SARPCCO) and I commit the SAPS to continued participation in regional and international policing and law enforcement.

It is with a deep sense of humility and respect that SAPS management acknowledge the ultimate sacrifice that has been paid by the police men and women who have perished in the line of duty. The performance that has been achieved by the SAPS cannot be attributed to the efforts of individuals but these few must be acknowledged for the contribution that they have made.

As National Commissioner I have personalised my response to these heroes by visiting and consoling grieving families and ensuring the aggressive pursuance of the criminals who dare to attack and murder our brothers and sisters.

The SAPS management will intensify strategies going forward by aggressively focusing on improved infrastructure at police station level, focused recruitment, training and skilling, improved wellness of personnel and technology advancement to mention a few.

This Annual Report clearly shows that the SAPS has made significant progress in its efforts to ensure a safe and secure South Africa, and will serve as a beacon for future performance by this organisation within the priorities set by Government and the expectations of the Community.

The efforts and selfless sacrifices by our men and women in blue will not go unnoticed - **'We Are because You Are'** in Zulu we say **Umuntu Ngumuntu Ngabantu.**

I repeat, SAPS Members, My Family – Together Pushing Back the Frontiers of Evil



National Commissioner  
BH Cele

**National Commissioner**  
Bheki Cele

# Information on the Ministry of Police

---

In terms of section 206 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Minister of Police is responsible for policing in general, and is required to account to Cabinet and Parliament on all matters relating to policing. Important features of the Minister's responsibility include determining national police and providing civilian oversight.

Institutions that report to the Minister of Police:

## **The South African Police Service**

Purpose: To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

## **The Secretariat for Police**

Purpose: To provide support to the Minister in performing his duties.

## **The Independent Complaints Directorate**

Purpose: An independent police complaints body that investigates the alleged misconduct of or alleged offences committed by a member(s) of the SAPS.

## **The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority**

Purpose: A statutory authority to provide for the regulation of the Private Security Industry. The Authority is accountable to the Minister of Police and the Minister has supervisory powers over the Authority.

## **Legislation**

The President promulgated the Second Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009) on 1 April 2009 and the Act is in the process of implementation. The South African Police Service published draft Regulations for the accreditation of dealers' associations in the Government Gazette on 16 October 2009 for consultation purposes and consultations with relevant entities are ongoing. It is envisaged that the accreditation regulations will be promulgated soon and that the Act will be put into operation in phases from early 2011.

The Portfolio Committee on Police finalised phase 1 of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill on 23 March 2010. This entails the establishment of an inter-connectivity of fingerprint databases of the relevant Cluster Departments, in order to enhance the use of fingerprints to investigate crime. The second phase of the Bill will deal with the aspect of DNA.

## **Administration of legislation**

The Department monitors the listings of individuals or entities that are listed by the United Nations Security Council as suspected members of Al Qaida and the Taliban or that are suspected of having links with these organisations. The Department also prepares Proclamations for the President for publication in the Government Gazette. The Proclamations must, in terms of section 25 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004), be published in the Government Gazette. The complete updated consolidated list of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 Committee has been published and additions, deletions or

amendments are published once a press statement in this regard has been issued by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Proclamations in terms of section 25 of the above Act were published on the following dates:

- 3 February 2009
- 4 February 2009
- 23 March 2009
- 30 April 2009
- 8 July 2009
- 16 September 2009
- 5 November 2009
- 18 December 2009
- 5 March 2010

In terms of the above Act all such Proclamations must be tabled in Parliament for such action as Parliament may deem fit. Proclamations were tabled in Parliament in terms of section 26 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004).

## International instruments

### Police Cooperation Agreements

One police donor assistance agreement was signed in the reporting period, namely the “Agreement on German Funding regarding Development Assistance Programme – DRC”.

### Official visits abroad

Date	Destination	Reason
2010-02-27 – 2010-03-06	United Kingdom	To strengthen the existing cordial and fruitful relations between the two countries at various levels.

# *Vision, Mission, Values and Core Objectives 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 all crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;
- ensure offenders are brought to justice; and
- participate in efforts to address the root 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 the 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.

## **Core Objectives based on Constitutional and other Legislative and Functional Mandates**

The Constitutional mandate of the Department of Police and 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 the administration of the following Acts:

- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008)
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004)
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000)
- Explosives Act, 1956, (Act No. 26 of 1956)
- Tear-gas Act, 1964 (Act No. 16 of 1964)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968)
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No. 53 of 1985)
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980)
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No. 72 of 1982)
- Second-hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No. 23 of 1955)
- The Private Security-Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001)

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 Acts:

- The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended by the South African Police Service Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008)
- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No. 70 of 2002)
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994)
- The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998)
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)

# South African Police Service Code of Ethics

---

The Code of Ethics of the SAPS underpins the way in which every member of this organisation should behave, irrespective of whether they are on duty or not. This Code has the specific purpose of providing a standard of police behaviour that does not allow any leniency for poor service delivery or corrupt activities by the members of this organisation and must therefore be applied by all members in their daily tasks.

The Code of Ethics is as follows:

- **Integrity** – Employees of the SAPS regard the truth as being of the utmost importance. We, as the employees of the SAPS, continually strive to uphold the mission, values, ethical principles and ethical standards of the SAPS. We will behave in a manner, which is consistent with these values. We will act honestly and responsibly in all situations. We will always tell the truth, perform our duties with noble motives and set an example in the communities we serve.
- **Respect for diversity** – Employees of the SAPS acknowledge the diversity of the people of our country and treat every person with equal respect. In performing our duties, we will always show respect for the cultural and other diversities in the community. We will treat every person with equal respect and honour their rights as inhabitants of South Africa. We will not unlawfully discriminate against any person.
- **Obedience to the law** – Employees of the SAPS respect and uphold the law at all times. Our duties mainly involve enforcing the law, and in our application of the law we will always stay within the law and Constitution of our country. We will, at all costs, avoid any conduct which would make us violators of the law. We will protect the inhabitants of South Africa against unlawful actions.
- **Service excellence** – Employees of the SAPS work towards service excellence. We will, at all times, perform our duties to the best of our abilities. Our conduct will bear the mark of professionalism. Our conduct and appearance will be proof of our commitment to service excellence.
- **Public approval** – Employees of the SAPS always work with and for the approval of the community. We will serve the best interest of the community, seeking the approval of the broad community in everything we do.



# Profile of the SAPS as on 31 March 2010

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	1	0	1
<b>Executive Authorities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
National Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Divisional Commissioner	2	0	1	0	2	0	6	2	13
Provincial Commissioner	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	9
<b>Top Management</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>
Assistant Commissioner	26	7	9	0	7	0	55	20	124
Director	123	41	24	9	36	11	187	69	500
<b>Senior Management</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>624</b>
Senior Superintendent (Deputy Director)	489	160	131	38	129	47	802	267	2 063
Superintendent (Assistant Director)	1 176	565	226	69	323	155	2 140	967	5 621
Captain	2 431	1 401	529	178	995	414	6 029	2 310	14 287
<b>Commissioned Officers</b>	<b>4 096</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1 447</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>8 971</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>21 971</b>
<b>Non-commissioned Officers</b>	<b>9 776</b>	<b>2 750</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>10 444</b>	<b>2 784</b>	<b>78 176</b>	<b>21 724</b>	<b>128 542</b>
<b>Public Service Act Employees</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>5 041</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>3 391</b>	<b>10 114</b>	<b>17 324</b>	<b>39 033</b>
<b>SAPS Employees</b>	<b>14 602</b>	<b>9 966</b>	<b>3 722</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>13 411</b>	<b>6 802</b>	<b>97 519</b>	<b>42 685</b>	<b>190 199</b>

**Provinces:** 9  
**Police Stations:** 1 116  
**RSA Population:** 49 320 500 (Mid-year estimates 2009)  
**RSA land surface:** 1 219 090 (per square km)  
**Establishment:** 190 199 (31 March 2010)  
 South African Police Service Act employees: 151 164  
 Public Service Act employees: 39 035  
 Police/population Ratio: 1:326

# Structure of the South African Police Service as on 31 March 2010



Minister of Police  
EN Mthethwa



Deputy Minister of Police  
FA Mbalula

## Deputy National Commissioners



Directorate for  
Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)  
[Overseeing Crime Intelligence & Crime Detection]  
A Dramat



Personnel Management & Organisational Development  
[Overseeing Human Capital Development, Legal and  
Financial & Administration Services]  
MM Stander

## Divisional Commissioners



Detective Services  
R Lalla



Criminal Record &  
Forensic Science Services  
PJJ du Toit



Crime Intelligence  
RN Mdluli



Priority Crime  
Investigation  
SG Lebeya



Career Management  
MA Nchwe



Training  
GJ Kruser



Legal Services  
LTMP Mtimkulu

## Provincial Commissioners



Eastern Cape  
MS Landu



Free State  
TA Mashigo



Gauteng  
P Naidoo



Kwa-Zulu Natal  
BM Ngobeni



Limpopo  
NC Sengani



National Commissioner  
of the SA Police Service  
BH Cele



Operational Services



Supply Chain Management, Protection  
and Security & Inspectorate

LCA Pruis

HM Hlela



Financial &  
Administration Services  
SJP Schutte



Personnel Services

JK Phahlane



Visible Policing

AH Lamoer



Protection &  
Security Services  
LM Tshabalala



Supply Chain  
Management  
MZ Siwundla



National Inspectorate

MJ Rasegata

- Communication & Liaison Services
- Efficiency Services
- Information & System Management
- Internal Audit
- Strategic Management

→ Cluster Coordination



Mpumalanga  
TR Ntobela



Northern Cape  
MNZ Mbombo



North West  
LE Beetha



Western Cape  
M Petros

# Roll of Honour

From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 107 members died while on duty.

Free State			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0167382-3	Inspector	Mlozana JT	2009-05-21
7091024-3	Constable	Seisa NS	2009-05-23
7168698-3	Reservist Constable	Moiloa RC	2009-07-14
7123748-8	Reservist Constable	Radebe MM	2009-07-14
7147017-4	Reservist Constable	Chakache MA	2009-07-14
7139678-1	Administration Clerk	Serathi DM	2009-11-04
0634573-5	Inspector	Maremane LE	2010-01-25
0457623-3	Inspector	Mtshawe SJ	2010-03-13
0543077-1	Typist	Masoka MA	2010-03-13

KwaZulu-Natal			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0488881-2	Captain	Mathonsi MR	2009-04-04
1827240-1	Constable	Xulu MRS	2009-04-10
0920475-0	Inspector	Gumede AS	2009-04-10
0924388-7	Inspector	Maphumulo MA	2009-04-28
7016276-0	Reservist Sergeant	Khan MA	2009-04-28
0409154-0	Inspector	Singleton GR	2009-05-06
2041664-4	Reservist Sergeant	Thusi MW	2009-05-08
7063501-3	Constable	Xolo GM	2009-05-18
2044215-7	Reservist Constable	Shusha BC	2009-05-24
0618174-1	Superintendent	Masemola PB	2009-05-29
7032322-4	Senior Administration Clerk	Gumede JF	2009-05-29
7133627-3	Student Constable	Chagwe SN	2009-07-05
0532246-4	Sergeant	Grant G	2009-07-08
0515600-9	Sergeant	Nxumalo SN	2009-07-12
7010192-2	Constable	Ngwane NC	2009-07-28
7067358-6	Constable	Nama NR	2009-08-15
0448861-0	Captain	Pitout M	2009-12-22
0470033-3	Sergeant	Swart MJ	2009-12-23
0601763-1	Senior Superintendent	Zakwe VH	2010-01-30
0622873-9	Inspector	Khumalo SJ	2010-02-06
7052922-1	Constable	Dlamini SW	2010-02-06
7052062-3	Constable	Myeni SP	2010-03-18
0618426-0	Inspector	Vilakazi CS	2010-03-24

Western Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
7094422-9	Reservist Constable	Gilidobo N	2009-05-02
0427105-0	Superintendent	Galvin GJ	2009-05-02
0530677-9	Sergeant	Manasse LW	2009-08-04
7011631-8	Constable	Masiu PL	2009-08-29
0448938-1	Inspector	Scott AS	2009-09-22
7018103-9	Reservist Constable	Arries EH	2010-01-30
7022386-6	Constable	Fipaza M	2010-02-25
7164544-6	Student Constable	Maxengana LJ	2010-03-22

Northern Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
7019464-5	Constable	Mohapi LB	2009-04-20
7025592-0	Constable	Motswane LC	2009-04-20

Eastern Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
7060818-1	Constable	Tekula NG	2009-05-08
0910768-1	Messenger	Ngalo OZ	2009-05-14
0492417-7	Superintendent	Ndadana J	2009-05-16
0517345-1	Inspector	Sibeko AM	2009-06-04
0478763-3	Inspector	Tayi XG	2009-06-08
7056510-4	Constable	Diko B	2009-07-18
7110115-2	Student Constable	Pieterse A	2009-07-18
0513086-7	Captain	Nqunqa PA	2009-08-15
0469164-4	Inspector	Moodien R	2009-11-20
0533389-0	Principle Personnel Officer	Mosuhli VN	2010-01-12
0494595-6	Inspector	Mlamleli T	2010-03-11

North West			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
2023699-9	Reservist Sergeant	Mohau GJ	2009-06-06
7085077-1	Reservist Constable	Pooe N	2009-06-06
7054750-5	Reservist Constable	Marumo LG	2009-06-06
7064645-7	Reservist Constable	Sesing MS	2009-06-06
7020240-1	Reservist Constable	Modipa PM	2009-06-06
7120065-7	Reservist Constable	Nkeane ST	2009-06-10
7086217-6	Constable	Mothopeng MS	2009-07-20
0463559-1	Inspector	Chakane FJ	2009-07-24
2045981-5	Constable	Kumbi TM	2009-10-05
9077868-5	Constable	Mokhosane SN	2009-10-25
7151028-1	Student Constable	Mekgwe RE	2009-12-21
0431786-6	Inspector	Schoeman J	2010-01-27
2049285-5	Reservist Constable	Botha APC	2010-01-27

Mpumalanga			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
7036480-0	Constable	Nkgapele NA	2009-04-19
7051976-5	Constable	White CE	2009-05-01
7037379-5	Constable	Makhanya NE	2009-06-01
0456018-3	Inspector	Masina MS	2009-06-02
7052661-3	Constable	Mnisi T	2009-08-07
7133146-8	Student Constable	Mogane KF	2009-08-07
7046159-7	Constable	Nyirenda LE	2009-11-14
0470877-6	Captain	Sibiya SJ	2009-12-06

Limpopo			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0956927-8	Sergeant	Mandyme M	2009-05-15
7073536-1	Constable	Sithomola FJ	2009-06-01
7062163-2	Student Constable	Baloyi GP	2009-07-07
0498242-8	Inspector	Thivhafuni MO	2009-12-17
0913940-1	Inspector	Tladi KS	2010-01-01

Gauteng			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0468624-1	Sergeant	Jada E	2009-04-02
0630400-1	Inspector	Sambo RT	2009-04-02
7046552-5	Captain	Mokgalaka MMS	2009-04-23
0455673-9	Sergeant	Msibi MD	2009-04-23
0630579-2	Captain	Nematatani MH	2009-04-26
2045639-5	Reservist Sergeant	Khanyile VM	2009-05-09
7020087-4	Reservist Constable	Mokhele AM	2009-05-14
0533578-7	Sergeant	Greyling JJ	2009-06-02
7004021-4	Constable	Mosoeunyane PM	2009-06-03
0414950-5	Captain	Steyn J	2009-07-27
0604480-8	Inspector	Moloi SD	2009-07-27
0629810-9	Inspector	Selepe KD	2009-08-01
0453706-8	Inspector	Lempe MP	2009-08-02
0637152-3	Inspector	Jita JL	2009-09-02
0519958-1	Inspector	Rapeta BA	2009-09-13
0424649-7	Captain	Scheepers JC	2009-10-04
7166327-4	Student Constable	Rampjapedi MM	2009-10-16
7165771-1	Student Constable	Nemadandila RP	2009-11-11
0517879-7	Inspector	Phaka MM	2010-01-09
0628261-0	Inspector	Mashele D	2010-01-25
7135012-8	Constable	Madonsela SA	2010-02-25
7024487-1	Constable	Khanyile SF	2010-03-29
0628829-4	Inspector	Ngonyama JB	2010-03-30

Head Office			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0492842-3	Inspector	Netshandama TR	2009-08-10
0527276-9	Captain	Mtembu LL	2009-10-02
0512216-3	Superintendent	Nombungu NMA	2009-10-03
7139052-9	Student Constable	Ngwenya ME	2009-10-10
0638655-5	Inspector	Modisa LJ	2009-11-06

Roll of Honour – not published in the 2008/09 Annual Report			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname & Initials	Date of death
0924134-5	Inspector	Masinga LS	2008-08-25
0488131-1	Inspector	Manyoni SJ	2008-10-19
7093683-8	Reservist Sergeant	Mbuyisa V	2009-03-30







# The Crime Situation in South Africa

---

## 1. Introduction

The present report deals with the reported national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2009/2010 financial year (that is the period 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010). These are compared to the figures recorded during the preceding financial years since 2003/2004. The provincial crime figures are also analysed in more detail and some comments made on aspects influencing the crime situation. More detailed crime figures and maps are provided on the SAPS website at [www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za).

A number of significant successes were achieved in combating crime. Three key categories of contact crime decreased, namely murder, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances. The significant drop in the incidence of murder represents a highlight in this report. For the first time since the establishment of the South African Police Service in 1995/1996, murder declined to below 17 000 cases. The decrease from 26 877 to 16 834 cases between 1995/1996 and 2009/2010 represents a 50% reduction in the murder ratio. While the murder figure is still high, the SAPS is encouraged by the fact that significant progress has been made in this regard.

The decreases of -8,6% and -6,1% in the occurrence of murder and attempted murder respectively can most probably be attributed to reductions of -10,4% in street/public robbery and -6,8% in carjacking. The latter was accompanied by a stabilization of the number of residential and business robberies reported in the country. The positive developments reflected by these notable decreases should be sustained and enhanced.

## 2. The National Crime Situation

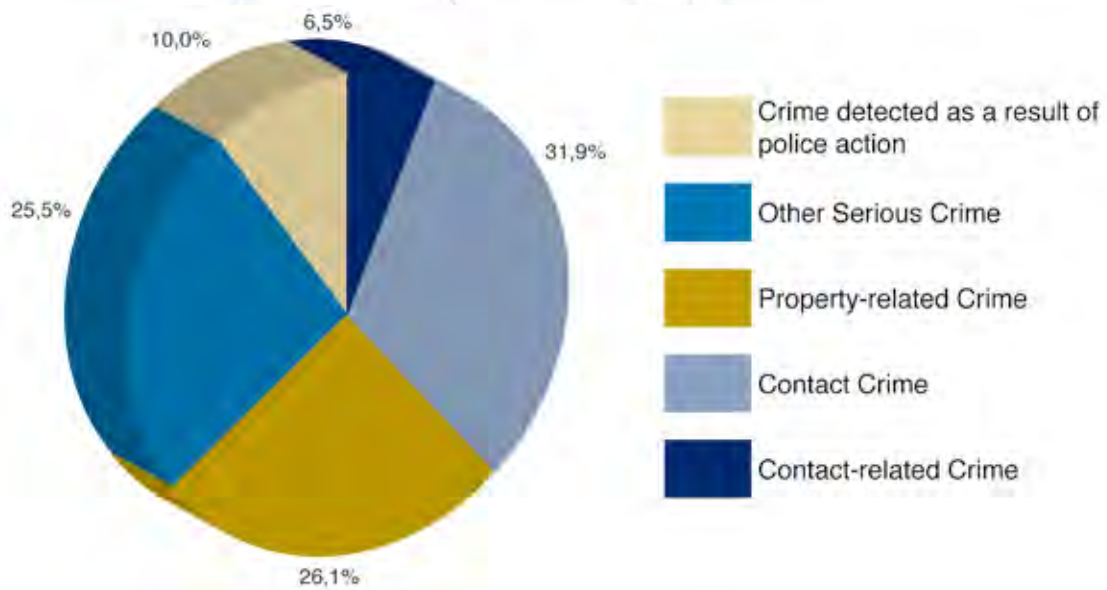
Analysis of the national crime situation is facilitated by grouping the 20 serious crime tendencies discussed in this report into the following broad crime types:

- Contact crime (crimes against the person);
- Contact-related crime;
- Property-related crime;
- Other serious crime; and
- Crime detected as a result of police action.

During 2009/2010 a total of **2 121 887** (approximately 2,1 million) serious crime cases were registered in the RSA. **Figure 1** illustrates the proportional contribution of each of the above broad crime types to the total crime picture in South Africa. Of the approximately 2,1 million cases, roughly a third (**31,9%**) were contact crimes, **26,1%** were property-related crimes, **25,5%** were other serious crimes and **10,0%** and **6,5%** were crimes detected as a result of police action and contact-related crimes respectively (more information on the specific proportions will be provided in each section dealing with the types of crime in question).

Figure 1

**Serious Crime in the RSA: 2009/2010**  
2 121 887 Cases



The ratios and raw figures pertaining to the reported incidence of serious crime in the RSA recorded during the 2009/2010 financial year (1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010) are provided in **table 1**. These figures are compared to those recorded during the preceding financial years since 2003/2004, the year before the implementation of a **7 – 10%** annual contact crime reduction target for South Africa.

According to international practice, ratios (i.e. per capita figures or crimes per 100 000 of the population) are used in most of the comparisons in this report. This is done because ratios equalize matters and eliminate distortions which could result from population growth and different population sizes among different geographical areas.



Table 1

Serious crime during the 2003/2004 to 2009/2010 financial years and the percentage increases/decreases in crime between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population					Raw figures/frequencies					% Increase/Decrease 08/09 vs 09/10				
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006		2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
<b>Contact Crime</b>															
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	19 824	18 793	18 528	19 202	18 487	18 148	16 834	-7,2%
Total sexual offences	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	-3,1%
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.9	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	30 076	24 516	20 571	20 142	18 795	18 298	17 410	-4,9%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	260 082	249 369	226 942	218 030	210 104	203 777	205 293	0,7%
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	280 942	267 857	227 553	210 057	198 049	192 838	197 284	2,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	133 658	126 789	119 726	126 558	118 312	121 392	113 755	-6,3%
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	95 551	90 825	74 723	71 156	64 985	59 232	57 537	-2,9%
<b>Contact-related Crime</b>															
Arson	19.0	17.6	16.3	16.6	15.5	14.1	13.6	8 806	8 184	7 622	7 858	7 396	6 846	6 701	-2,1%
Malicious damage to property	341.2	323.7	307.7	302.5	286.2	275.8	267.9	158 247	150 785	144 265	143 336	136 968	134 261	132 134	-1,6%

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population							Raw figures/frequencies							% Increase/Decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009		2009/2010
<b>Property-related Crime</b>																
Burglary at residential premises	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	2.7%	299 290	276 164	262 535	249 665	237 853	246 616	256 577	4.0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	1.2%	64 629	56 048	54 367	58 438	62 995	70 009	71 773	2.5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	-6.7%	88 144	83 857	85 964	86 298	80 226	75 968	71 776	-5.5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	8.9%	171 982	148 512	139 090	124 029	111 661	109 548	120 862	10.3%
Stock-theft	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	6.5%	41 273	32 675	28 742	28 828	28 778	30 043	32 380	7.8%
<b>Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action</b>																
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	36.3	33.3	28.7	30.3	28.2	28.8	29.5	2.4%	16 839	15 497	13 453	14 354	13 476	14 045	14 542	3.5%
Drug-related crime	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	13.6%	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	15.1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	53.7	64.2	70.6	80.7	101.2	115.4	127.6	10.6%	24 886	29 927	33 116	38 261	48 405	56 165	62 939	12.1%
<b>Other Serious Crime</b>																
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 307.4	1 151.1	922.7	876.0	826.1	809.5	745.0	-8.0%	606 460	536 281	432 629	415 163	395 296	394 124	367 442	-6.8%
Commercial crime	120.4	115.8	115.6	130.2	136.4	159.1	172.0	8.1%	55 869	53 931	54 214	61 690	65 286	77 474	84 842	9.5%
Shoplifting	155.0	142.8	137.5	138.2	140.0	165.9	179.7	8.3%	71 888	66 525	64 491	65 489	66 992	80 773	88 634	9.7%

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population								Raw figures/frequencies							
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease 08/09 vs 09/10
<b>Some Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery Already Accounted for Under Aggravated Robbery Above</b>																
Carjacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	-6,8%
Truck hijacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	-1,7%
Robbery of cash in transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	220	383	467	395	386	358	-7,3%
Bank robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	58	59	129	144	102	93	-8,8%
Robbery at residential premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	1,9%
Robbery at business premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	4,4%

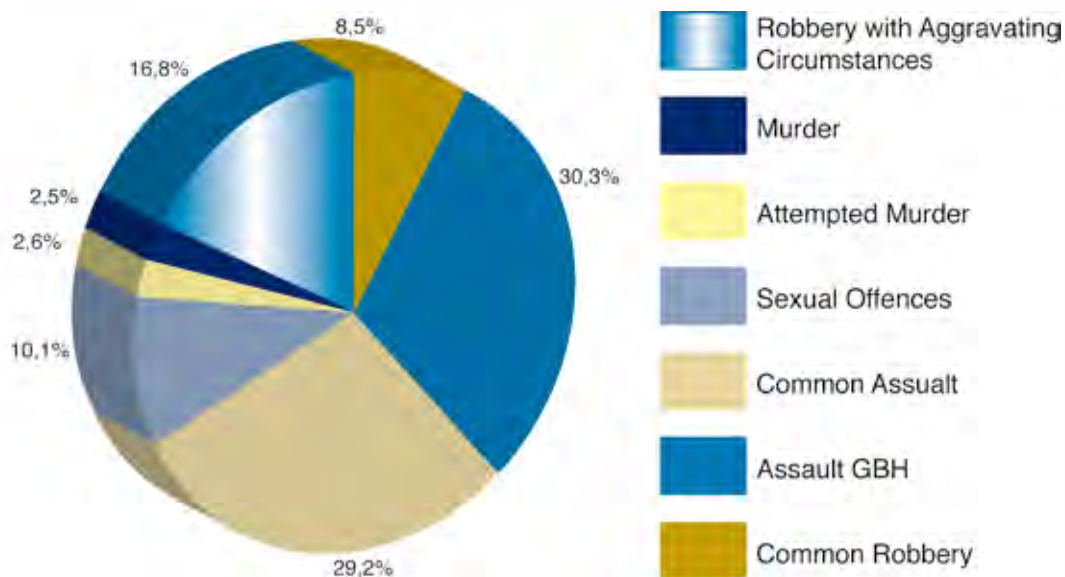
## 2.1 Contact Crime

Contact crime involves physical contact between the perpetrators and victims. Such contact may last anything from a second or two (e.g. where a perpetrator grabs the handbag from a victim's hand and runs off with it) to an ordeal of several days (e.g. where a perpetrator kidnaps a victim during a carjacking, rapes her repeatedly and eventually kills her). Physical contact between victims and perpetrators will always have a more serious psychological impact than cases in which property is stolen from the victims in the latter's absence (e.g. during a housebreaking when the victim is away from home or otherwise unaware of the crime's occurrence at the time it is committed). Contact crime derives from violence against the person, irrespective of the nature of such violence. This type of crime includes the following categories of offences:

Crime category		Proportion of all contact crime
Murder	-	2,5%
Attempted murder	-	2,6%
Assault GBH	-	30,3%
Common assault	-	29,2%
Sexual offences	-	10,1%
Aggravated robbery	-	16,8%
Common robbery	-	8,5%

Figure 2

### Contact Crime in the RSA: 2009/2010 676 445 Cases (31,9%)



Contact or violent crime poses a more pernicious threat to South Africa than crime in general. A distinction is made between social contact crime and robbery, although these two broad categories are not mutually exclusive.

Social contact crimes, which comprises all contact crime except aggravated robbery and common

robbery, are mainly crimes occurring between people who know one another (family, friends, acquaintances, colleagues, neighbours, etc). It frequently results from arguments about money or property, sex, work-related issues and matters of a religious or ideological nature which manifest in physical violence (assault GBH or common assault). The latter could easily escalate to murder, attempted murder or culpable homicide. In a majority of cases such violence is caused by impaired judgement linked to alcohol and drug abuse.

### 2.1.1 Social Contact Crime

All research conducted by the Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC) - now known as the Crime Research and Statistics component of Crime Intelligence - over the past decade has confirmed that approximately **70,0% - 80,0%** of murders, **60,0%** of attempted murders, **75,0%** of rapes and **90,0%** of all assaults (whether GBH, common or indecent assault) involve victims and perpetrators who know one another (whether as family members, friends, acquaintances or colleagues). Alcohol and to a lesser extent drug abuse frequently play a role in these crimes <sup>1</sup>. This is why the five crimes in question are referred to as social contact crimes. Strictly speaking, these should have been referred to as dominantly social contact crime. The latest research indicates that roughly **65,0%** of murders are associated with social behaviour and **16,0%** are a consequence of other crimes (mainly robbery), while **12,0%** and **7,0%** respectively are committed in self-defence<sup>2</sup> by law enforcers or victims of crime; or as a result of group behaviour such as vigilantism, gang wars and taxi-related violence (see *2008/2009 SAPS Annual Report*, pp 10 - 11).

The percentage decreases/increases in the recorded ratios of social contact crime over the 2009/2010 financial year are provided in **table 1**. Significant decreases in the ratios of the following categories of dominantly social contact crime were recorded between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010:

- Murder - 8,6%
- Attempted murder - 6,1%
- Sexual offences - 4,4%

A marginal decrease and even a marginal increase in the incidence of the following two dominantly social contact crime categories were recorded:

- Assault GBH -0,5%
- Common assault 1,0%

#### 2.1.1.1 Murder

The **-8,6%** decrease in the murder ratio between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 represents a decrease of 1 314 murders, from 18 148 to 16 834 cases. This meets the 7 – 10% reduction target, but is also significant for the following reasons:

- For the first time in the history of the SAPS (which came into being during 1995), the murder figure fell below the 17 000 mark. In 1995/1996, a total of 26 877 murders were recorded, while in 2009/2010 the figure decreased to 16 834 murders. That represents a **37,4%** decrease in cases (which translates into a ratio decrease of almost **50,0%**), while South Africa's population increased by at least **26,0%**. This means that murder decreased by **50,0%** in the face of rapid

<sup>1</sup> However, it should be noted that at least **20,0% - 30,0%** of murders, **40,0%** of attempted murders, **25,0%** of sexual offences and **10,0%** of assaults occur between strangers (often as a result of other crimes). The latter figures consequently in most cases represent people killed, assaulted and raped during robberies, intergroup conflict (e.g. taxi-related and gang fights) and vigilantism.

<sup>2</sup> Self-defence represents a response to criminal behaviour. An example of this is where the owner of a house shoots a robber during a house robbery.

population growth and massive urbanization, both also stimulated by the additional influx of undocumented immigrants<sup>3</sup>. Rapid population growth and urbanization are universally associated with unemployment, poverty and the growth of informal settlements. Such areas usually experience social crime and are often difficult to police. Crime experts would have expected an increase in murder cases under such social circumstances. Murder is the one crime trend which can virtually not be influenced by over or under-reporting and/or the non-registration of cases. It is therefore believed to be the most consistent indicator of increases and decreases in crime.

- The **-8,6%** decrease in the murder ratio, which relates to a **-7,2%** decrease in real figures, is the single most significant decrease in the murder figure since the implementation of the **7 – 10%** reduction target during January 2004. Since 2004/2005 the following decreases in real figures were recorded during successive financial years:

*Table 2*

**The changing incidence of murder: 2004/2005 to 2009/2010**

2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
-5,2%	-1,4%	3,6%	-3,7%	-1,8%	-7,2%

The 2009/2010 figure is the third-largest decrease in murder recorded since 1995 (a **10,0%** decrease was recorded during 1999/2000 and an **8,0%** decrease during 2003/2004). A number of possible explanations exist for this significant decrease in the murder figure during 2009/2010.

- Extremely high levels of police visibility were maintained during the first quarter of 2009/2010 (April – June 2009) as a result of events such as the 2009 general elections, the inauguration of President Zuma, international cricket matches and the Confederation Cup Football tournament. These were then sustained by the new management of the Department of Police (through the particular efforts of the Minister, Deputy Minister and National Commissioner) during the second quarter (July – September 2009) and again increased during October – December 2009 with Operation Festive Season. These high levels of visibility may not have had any noticeable effect on social contact crime, but it would have reduced the number of robberies (and thus also murders and attempted murders committed by robbers and deaths and injuries caused by their victims acting in self-defence), as well as murders committed during intergroup violence.
- Significant successes were achieved against robbers during the reporting period (see **section 2.1.2**). It was earlier indicated that by far the majority of the **16,0%** of murders committed as a consequence of other crimes are actually perpetrated during robberies. If robberies are reduced as indicated in **section 2.1.2**, it is logical that murders will also drop significantly. The same applies to attempted murder, which is to a large degree also associated with robberies. As already indicated, attempted murders decreased by **-6,1%** during 2009/2010.
- The arrest of robbers will in all probability not only reduce murders as a result of robbery, but also remove perpetrators of social contact crime from society. Research indicates that robbers are not only violent in terms of the robbery they commit, but also sometimes commit social contact crime (murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual offences). On the other hand, the question can then be asked why, if these robbers had been arrested and in that way prevented from committing social assaults and resultant murders, the assault GBH and common assault figures did not also

<sup>3</sup> *The following comment in this regard appeared in the 2008/2009 Annual Report of the SAPS (p 9): “This means that the crime ratios may be inflated by 10 – 20% - particularly if it is kept in mind that most of the estimated 3 – 6 million immigrants may belong to the economically active age group as well as the high crime risk age group”. The murder ratio may therefore actually have been 27.3 per 100 000 and not 34.1 per 100 000 during the reporting period (2009/2010) as indicated in table 1 if the number of undocumented immigrants had been correctly reflected in the population figures. The presence of undocumented immigrants might therefore clearly exert an influence on factors considered as generators of or conducive to crime, as well as the calculation of crime ratios. However, it should be noted that previous analyses have never indicated a disproportionate involvement of foreigners in crime in South Africa as such.*



decrease as significantly as the murder, attempted murder and robbery figures. The explanation could be that during big events more partying and alcohol consumption occurs, creating increased opportunity for arguments - particularly between people knowing one another. This will generate upward pressure on less policeable crimes such as assault and sexual offences. On the other hand, more policeable crimes such as robbery, housebreaking and theft of motor vehicles would decrease.

Finally, it is necessary to emphasize that crimes are registered on the basis of the facts available or circumstances obtaining at the time such crimes are reported to or discovered by the police. This is done because the registered crime and accompanying detailed data are used within 24 hours in operational analysis, which provides the basis for intelligence-led policing. During subsequent investigation and eventually prosecution and once suspects are charged with the crimes, the detectives and/or prosecutors may drop, add or change charges. This could also happen during court cases or once a verdict is reached in court. The result could be that the original pattern (counts) of crime may change quite significantly from what had originally been recorded. A docket analysis involving a representative sample of 9 638 contact crime dockets registered during 2000 was conducted in 2006. This indicated that only **58,7%** and **56,9%** of attempted murder and murder verdicts respectively corresponded with the charges as originally registered. In the case of original murder charges, **34,6%** and **5,7%** of the guilty verdicts were eventually obtained in relation to charges of culpable homicide and assault GBH respectively. In the case of original attempted murder charges, **25,0%** and **3,8%** of the guilty verdicts were eventually obtained in relation to charges of assault GBH and unlawful discharging of a firearm respectively. In the case of assault GBH, common assault and rape, **93,0%**, **94,1%** and **92,8%** of the guilty verdicts were respectively obtained in relation to the charges as originally registered. The reason for the high disparity between original murder and attempted murder charges and guilty verdicts, is that in the case of murder and attempted murder the essence lies in having to prove the intention to kill. Particularly in South Africa, where the majority of murders as well as attempted murders are social in nature, it will not always be clear when the crime is registered whether the intention had actually been to kill.

#### *2.1.1.2 Assault GBH and common assault*

Assault GBH and common assault experienced a marginal decrease of **-0,5%** and a marginal increase of **1,0%** respectively. A **7 – 10%** reduction was clearly not achieved in respect of these two largest contributors to the overall contact crime figure and mainly social contact crimes (the two categories together account for nearly **60,0%** of all social contact crime).

Since the implementation of the **7 – 10%** annual reduction target per contact crime category during January 2004, it became more and more difficult to achieve this target. This is evident from the following ratio decreases recorded from 2004/2005 till date:

*Table 3*

#### **The changing incidence of assaults: 2004/2005 to 2009/2010**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>2004/2005</b>	<b>2005/2006</b>	<b>2006/2007</b>	<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>
Assault GBH	-4,5%	-9,6%	-4,9%	-4,6%	-4,7%	-0,5%
Common assault	-5,1%	-15,6%	-8,7%	-6,6%	-4,3%	1,0%

The reason for the increasing difficulty experienced in efforts to decrease the incidence of assault GBH and common assault can probably be found in the following possible explanations:

- It has already been indicated that assaults (GBH and common) are largely a social phenomenon occurring between people knowing each other, with alcohol and drug abuse also considered as conducive to these crimes. It is further known that these crimes frequently occur in localities not readily covered by conventional policing (patrols, roadblocks, stop-and-search operations) such as the privacy of homes and places of employment, as well as clubs, shebeens, taverns, bars and other social gathering places. To reduce these crimes significantly, communities will have to alter their lifestyle.
- During the past three years the whole world experienced an economic recession (some experts even refer to an economic meltdown or depression) and many countries reportedly experienced a dramatic increase in some property-related and commercial crime (specifically shoplifting, theft and fraud), as well as in social or domestic violent crime. It seems as if there is at least some truth in the old saying that “when economic hardship enters through the front door, love flies out at the back door”. This may also have exerted an upward pressure on the incidence of assault.
- In **section 2.1.1.1** mention has already been made of the fact that big events hosted by South Africa since the beginning of 2009 may have increased the opportunities for less policeable crimes such as assault GBH and common assault to occur because of more socializing, tension and excitement in society.

People will find it difficult to change their lifestyle if their living conditions are grim. A person living in appalling conditions with low levels of education, little prospects of employment and no positive recreational activity may abuse alcohol or drugs. This will occur in social conditions already tense because of damaged self-esteem and an intense competition for extremely scarce resources.

To systematically reduce crime of this nature under the unfavourable conditions described above, the following measures need to be considered:

- Massive economic development and also a growth in the informal sector to create jobs and eliminate unemployment as far as possible.
- The development of suitable human settlements in which people can live a meaningful life and develop a strong, positive self-esteem.
- Providing education to the youth that will develop their self-esteem, entrepreneurial skills and understanding of crime as well as the dangers of being drawn into it.
- Policing geared to achieve the following:
  - Reduction of crime levels (particularly of violent crime) to such an extent that human settlement development is possible.
  - Reduction and elimination of those crimes which inhibit local and foreign investment and tourism – particularly the trio crimes of carjacking, house robbery and business robbery.
  - Creating awareness – through effective prosecution of as many cases as possible - that social and domestic violence are totally unacceptable and will not be tolerated, particularly where women and children are concerned.

When the **7 – 10%** contact crime reduction targets were determined in 2004, it was clearly indicated that these were actually not police targets only, but South African targets. The more social contact crimes such as assault GBH and common assault will only decrease significantly if all relevant Government

departments (among which the Police Service is but one), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and particularly the communities themselves work hand-in-hand to reduce these crimes and the underlying conditions giving rise to them.

### 2.1.1.3 Sexual offences

With regard to sexual offences, it was already stated in the *Annual Report of the SAPS for 2008/2009* (p 4) that “Fully valid comparisons pertaining to the sexual offences will only become possible after the period 1 October 2009 to 31 March 2010”. However, it can be accepted that the comparisons of figures for the period 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010 with those recorded from 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 will be much more valid than those in the 2008/2009 Annual Report, which indicated a **10,1%** increase. This report for 2009/2010 indicates a ratio decrease of **-4,4%**, from 144.8 sexual offences per 100 000 of the RSA population in 2008/2009 to 138.5 sexual offences per 100 000 in 2009/2010. This represents a decrease of 2 182 cases, from 70 514 to 68 332. The main reason why historical comparisons between these figures of 70 514 and 68 332 cases and the figures of previous years are extremely difficult and even impossible, is that sexual offences as presently defined differ substantially from those recorded in the past – prior to December 2007. These now include a widened definition of rape (encompassing the formerly exclusive concept of vaginal rape, as well as adding oral and anal rape – and thus also male rape – which previously fell under the category of indecent assault). However, it then goes further to add a whole range of offences which never previously formed part of rape or indecent assault – such as sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking. The addition of these sexual offences mainly generated by police action (at least 13 000 cases), makes it impossible to compare the present sexual offences figures as portrayed in **table 1** with figures for rape and indecent assault recorded in the past. If all sexual offence cases registered in 2009/2010 which would have qualified as rape and indecent assault cases before 16 December 2007 are identified and counted, the result adds up to 55 097 cases. If this figure is compared to the last combined rape and indecent assault figures recorded for 2006/2007, which stood at 61 984 cases, a decrease of **-11,1%** is actually noted. This implies an average annual decrease of **-3,7%** from 2006/2007 to 2009/2010.

In future (from 2010/2011) a special effort will have to be made to separate sexual offences between those reported by the public (which basically comprise rape or sexual penetration and indecent assault) and sexual offences which are generated by police action (such as those relating to sex work or prostitution and pornography), in order to depict the figures separately in **table 1**.

### 2.1.1.4 Crimes Against Women and Children

The number of counts of social contact or violent crime committed against adult women and children of both genders under the age of 18 (meaning up to the age of 17 years, 364 days, 23 hours and 59 minutes) are provided in **tables 4** and **5** respectively. These tables indicate significant (actually shocking) increases of **42,3%**, **36,1%** and **14,5%** respectively in the incidence of attempted murder, all sexual offences and murder against children between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. The reader should be aware that the increases in attempted murder and murder against children are indeed real, but that these are based on relatively small numerical values. Attempted murder against children increased by 331 cases, from 782 to 1 113 and murder by 122 cases, from 843 to 965. The **36,1%** increase in sexual offences against children, as well as the **19,8%** increase in sexual offences against adult women (which represent 7 276 cases committed against children and 5 969 cases against adult women) are mainly due to an age and gender attribute problem that occurred during the implementation of the new sexual offences codes on the Crime Administration System (CAS) during December 2007. Basically there had been a period during which the gender and age attributes applicable to sexual offences were not recorded, because these were not compulsory fields on the CAS. This was only rectified during August 2009. It can be accepted that at least a proportion of the increase in sexual offences against children and women is indeed real and can in all probability be linked to a new awareness of sexual offences accompanying the implementation of the sexual offences legislation at the end of 2007. Government and the public should take note of the serious increase in murder, attempted murder and sexual offences against children, as well as the increase in sexual

offences against adult women.

It should also be emphasized that according to various previous analyses pertaining to crimes against children according to age, most of the crimes are committed against children between 15 – 17 years old (see e.g. the *2008/2009 SAPS Annual Report*, pp 13 – 14). These indicated that **54,9%** of murders, **59,6%** of attempted murders, **70,8%** of assaults GBH, **63,1%** of common assaults and **39,5%** of sexual offences committed against children were committed against those in the age group of 15 – 17 years. However, it is disturbing to notice that in the case of the most prevalent crime against children, namely the 27 417 cases of sexual offences against children, **60,0%** were committed against children below the age of 15 years. It is even more worrying to note that **29,4%** of these sexual offences involved children aged 0 – 10 years.

*Table 4*

**Crimes against women 18 years and older: 2006/2007 – 2009/2010**

Crime category	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Difference 2008/2009 vs 2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	2 602	2 544	2 436	2 457	21	0,9%
Attempted murder	3 362	3 016	2 966	3 008	42	1,4%
All sexual offences	34 816	31 328	30 124	36 093	5 969	19,8%
Common assault	100 390	94 286	91 390	94 176	2 786	3,0%
Assault GBH	69 132	64 084	61 509	62 143	634	1,0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210 302</b>	<b>195 258</b>	<b>188 425</b>	<b>197 877</b>	<b>9 452</b>	<b>5,0%</b>

*Table 5*

**Crimes against children younger than 18 years: 2006/2007 – 2009/2010**

Crime category	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Difference 2008/2009 vs 2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	972	1 015	843	965	122	14,5%
Attempted murder	889	852	782	1 113	331	42,3%
All sexual offences	25 428	22 124	20 141	27 417	7 276	36,1%
Common assault	16 871	16 091	14 544	14 982	438	3,0%
Assault GBH	13 947	13 625	12 422	12 062	-360	-2,9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 107</b>	<b>53 707</b>	<b>48 732</b>	<b>56 539</b>	<b>7 807</b>	<b>16,0%</b>

## 2.1.2 Robberies

### 2.1.2.1 Common Robbery

Common robbery decreased by **-4,1%**, from 121.7 per 100 000 to 116.7 per 100 000 of the population. This is short of the **7 – 10%** reduction target, which had indeed been met during 2007/2008 with a **-9,5%** decrease and during 2008/2009 with a **-10,4%** decrease. The most probable explanation for this below target performance is the economic slump experienced worldwide during the reporting period.

### 2.1.2.2 Aggravated Robbery

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 described as “street robberies” in this report.

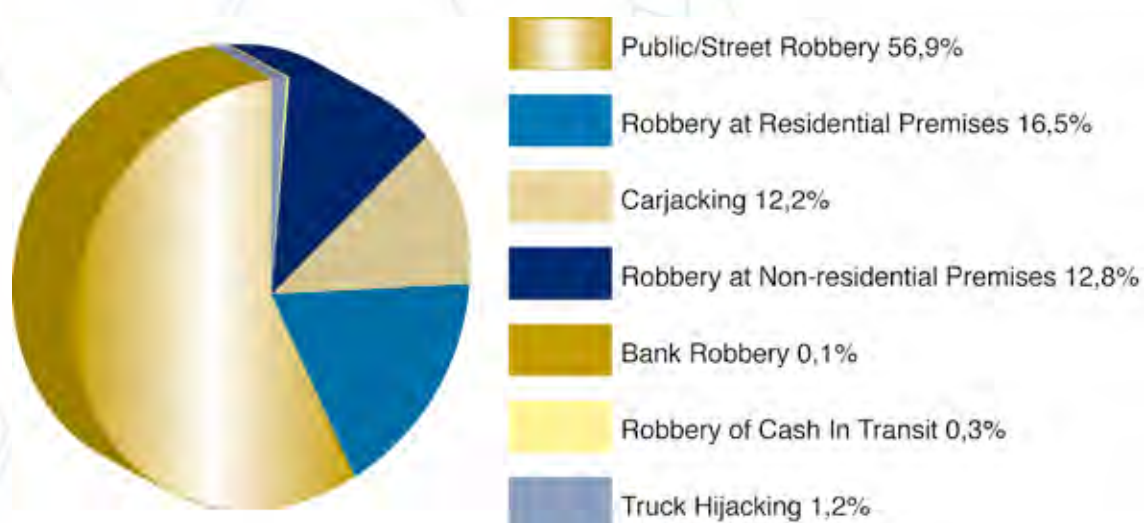
Table 6

**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 2009/2010	Real case increase/decrease	% increase/decrease
	2008/2009	2009/2010			
Street/public robbery	72 194	64 670	56,9%	-7 524	-10,4%
Robbery at residential premises	18 438	18 786	16,5%	348	1,9%
Robbery at business premises	13 920	14 534	12,8%	614	4,4%
Carjacking	14 915	13 902	12,2%	-1 013	-6,8%
Truck hijacking	1 437	1 412	1,2%	-25	-1,7%
CIT robbery	386	358	0,3%	-28	-7,3%
Bank robbery	102	93	0,1%	-9	-8,8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 392</b>	<b>113 755</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>-7 637</b>	<b>-6,3%</b>

Figure 3

**Different Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery during the 2009/2010 Financial Year  
(Total Cases: 113 755)**



Aggravated robbery, despite being a contact crime itself, is also 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, truck hijackings, cash-in-transit (CIT) heists and bank robberies are committed with firearms. Shots are frequently fired at victims and may hit them. The victims in many cases return fire in self-defense and may also hit the robbers, or even innocent bystanders. A number of attempted murders involving people wounded under the above circumstances can consequently be generated during a single case of such robbery.

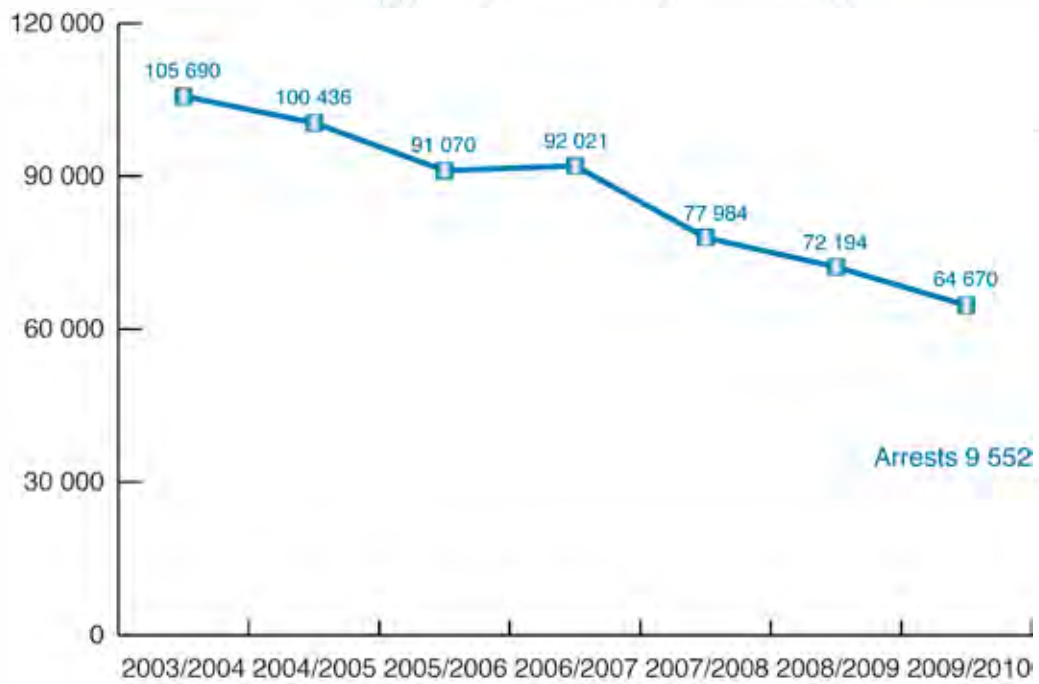
Calculations based on the figures in **table 1** indicate that robbery with aggravating circumstances accounted for **5,4%** of all South Africa's serious crime and **16,8%** of its contact crime during the past financial year (see **figures 1** and **2**). **Table 6** and **Figure 3** depict the number of cases relating to each subtrend of robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2009/2010, 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 increase or decrease this represents for each of those subtrends between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.

Street robbery, which decreased by a significant (in excess of the target) **-10,4%** - and that upon significant decreases of **-15,3%** and **-7,4%** during 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 respectively - still accounted for the majority (**56,9%**) of all aggravated robberies during the present reporting period. Since the introduction of the **7 – 10%** reduction target in 2004, street or public robbery has decreased from 105 690 cases in 2003/2004 to 64 670 cases during the current reporting year of 2009/2010. That represents a decrease of **-38,8%** or an average of **-6,5%** per year.

For the first time in five years the TRIO crimes stabilized (either no change compared to the previous financial year or only small decreases/increases). The percentage increases/decreases in TRIO crimes since the introduction of the **7 – 10%** reduction target in 2004 are depicted in table 7.

Figure 4

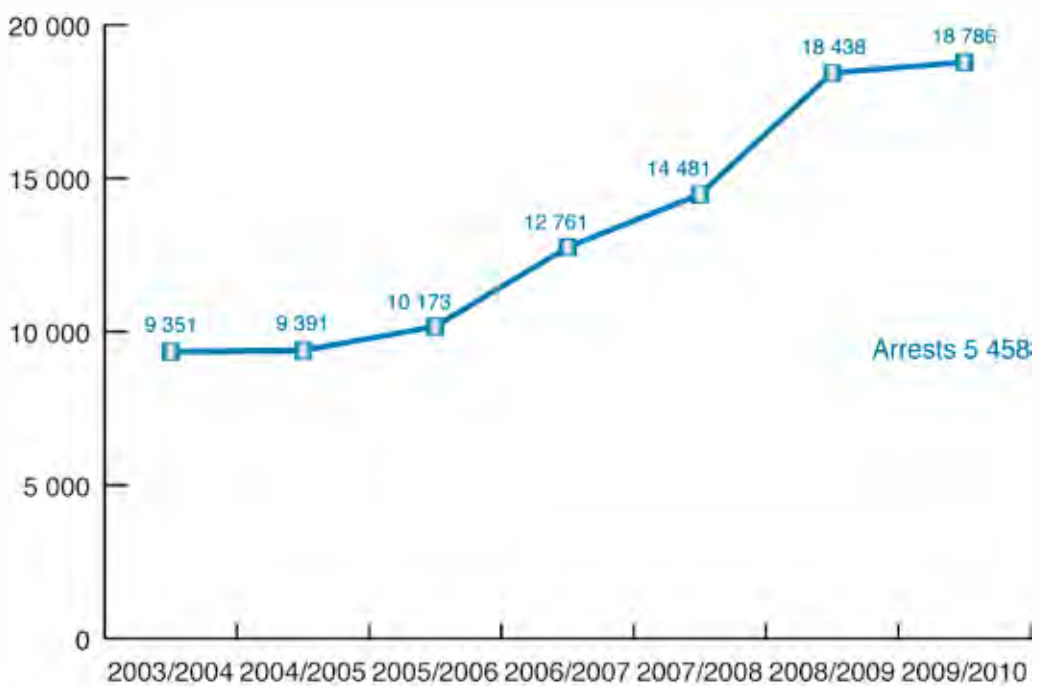
Subcategory of aggravated robbery: Public or street robbery



Public or street robbery decreased by -10.4% (-7 524 cases) between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Figure 5

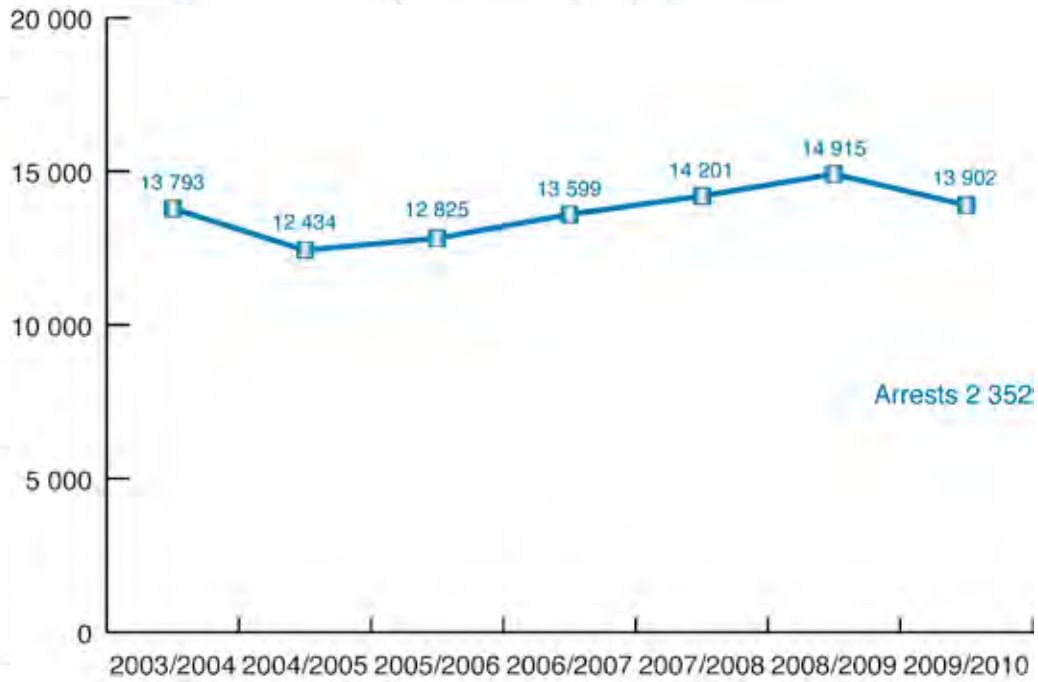
Subcategory of aggravated robbery: Robbery at residential premises



Robbery at residential premises increased by 1,9% (348 cases) between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Figure 6

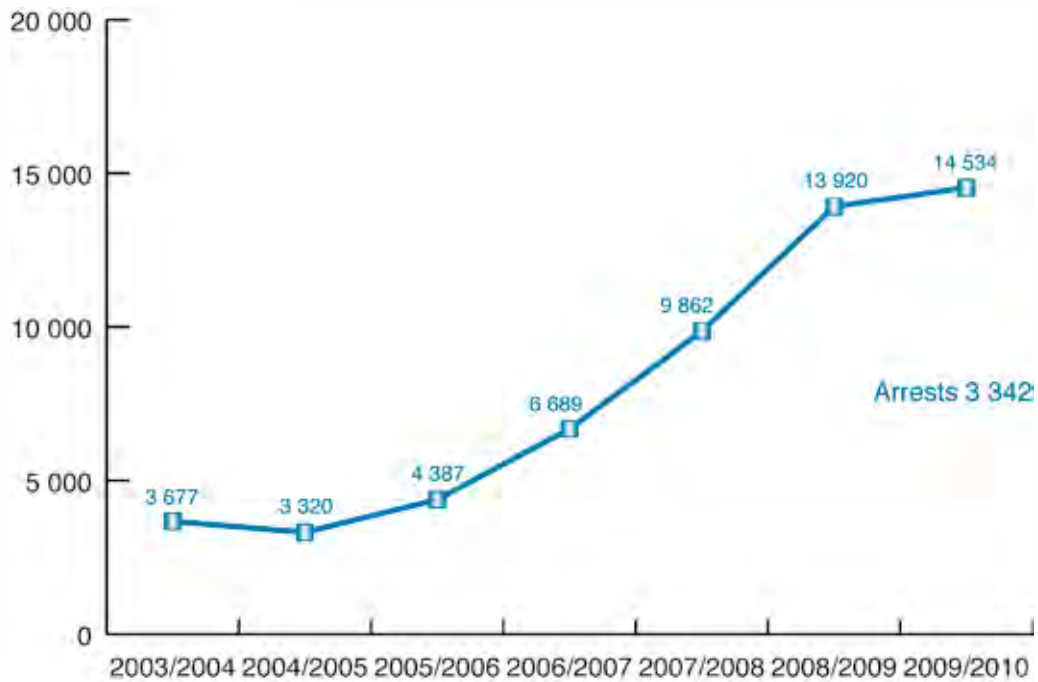
Subcategory of aggravated robbery: Carjacking



Carjacking decreased by 6.8% (-1 013 cases) between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Figure 7

Subcategory of aggravated robbery: Robbery at non-residential premises



Robbery at non-residential premises increased by 4,4% (614 cases) between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010



Table 7

**Increases/decreases in Trio crimes**

Crime	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
Carjacking	-9,9%	3,1%	6,0%	4,4%	5,0%	-6,8%
House robbery	0,4%	8,3%	25,4%	13,5%	27,3%	1,9%
Business robbery	-9,7%	32,1%	52,5%	47,4%	41,1%	4,4%

It is abundantly clear from the trends depicted above that all the TRIO crimes, but particularly house and business robberies, had increased significantly over the four years prior to 2009/2010. However, carjacking decreased by **-6,8%** in 2009/2010, while house robbery and business robbery increased marginally (compared to preceding years) by **1,9%** and **4,4%** respectively. This represents some stabilization after four – five years of major increases, particularly in the incidence of house and business robbery.

These stabilizations can in all probability be linked to the following:

- Much higher visibility of the SAPS during 2009/2010 as a result of the general elections, presidential inauguration, Confederation Cup and cricket tournaments. Operational analysis at station level during 2009/2010 confirmed that police visibility at the right time (peak time of occurrence) at the right places and employing the right tactics (e.g. stop-and-search operations) could clearly decrease the trio crimes significantly. This was reconfirmed by analyses done during the World Cup tournament of June – July 2010. High visibility has the following impact:
  - Trio crimes are discouraged by police visibility in the traditional flashpoints of crime and at peak times of occurrence.
  - Resultant displacement of criminals could pose increased risks of apprehension to them (by e.g. decreasing the reaction time of the police or shifting the robbers' operations to areas and times they are not familiar with).
  - 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. an area with fewer exits and escape routes).
- The implementation of provincial operational centres in some provinces (so-called "war rooms") where improved, higher level linkage analysis and profiling can be done. This is of major assistance with regard to the following:
  - Provincial assistance to stations.
  - Clustering investigation teams and focusing on crime series (dockets dealing with the same suspects, targets and/or modus operandi).
  - Identification of intelligence collection targets.

The above measures are important in order to ensure that the combating of Trio crimes is not only focused on the runners or foot soldiers committing these crimes, but also on the criminals at higher levels (e.g. the finger men, leaders and receivers).

- Successes achieved in combating robberies. The number of suspects charged in connection with

all subcategories of aggravated robbery during 2009/2010 are compared to the number of cases for all the subcategories of aggravated robbery registered over the same period in **table 8**.

*Table 8*

**Suspects charged in connection with aggravated robbery: 2009/2010**

Subcategory of robbery	Cases of aggravated robbery per subcategory for 2009/2010	Number of suspects charged during 2009/2010	Arrests as % of cases registered
Street/public robbery	64 670	9 552	14,8%
House robbery	18 786	5 458	29,1%
Business robbery	14 534	3 342	23,0%
Carjacking	13 902	2 352	16,9%
Truckjacking	1 412	140	9,9%
Cash in transit robbery	358	52	14,5%
Bank robbery	93	38	40,9%
<b>Total aggravated robbery</b>	<b>113 755</b>	<b>20 934</b>	<b>18,4%</b>

It should be emphasized that all the suspects charged in connection with the indicated crimes during the 2009/2010 financial year cannot always be linked to cases registered during that specific financial year. Some suspects may have been charged in connection with cases registered during previous financial years. The table is presented in this specific way simply to indicate the proportionality of successes against the extent of the crimes. The following should be emphasized:

- A number of the suspects may have been charged in connection with a whole series of cases. All these robberies are usually repeat crimes. Very few perpetrators will commit such crime on a once-off basis. Where proper linkage analysis is done, it is not out of the ordinary to link a perpetrator/group of perpetrators to 30 – 40 case dockets over a relatively brief period of time. It will thus not be correct to make the deduction that if there had been 18 786 house robberies in 2009/2010 and in the same year 5 458 suspects were arrested, arrests had only been made in **29,1%** of the cases and that in **70,9%** of the cases there were no arrests. The reasons are as follows:
  - Some of those charged may have been arrested in connection with a whole series of crimes.
  - A number of suspects may be charged in connection with only one robbery.
  - One suspect charged may also have been responsible for a whole range of the cases included in the figures for aggravated robbery, but may not be linked to all of them.

What the table is actually illustrating, is that quite a number of suspects committing aggravated robbery are charged. If it is accepted that these very same suspects had also committed cases with which they were not linked and thus not charged, it may very well be that 20 934 suspects charged may have committed a significant proportion of the 113 755 cases of aggravated robbery. It is at least evident from research that each aggravated robbery is not committed by a different robber.

It was earlier indicated that carjacking almost met the 7 – 10% reduction target with a decrease of **-6,8%**. At the same time, house robbery and business robbery stabilized with relatively small increases of **1,9%** and **4,4%** respectively after years of extraordinary increases. It is also clear from **table 7** and **figures 5, 6** and **7** that although carjacking was on the increase from 2005/2006, it did so at much lower rates than house robbery and business robbery. From **table 7** it is clear that the percentage increases in house and business robberies were almost seven times higher than those of carjacking.

Research and operational analysis over the past five – seven years indicated that aggravated robberies

can be committed by a single perpetrator acting wholly on his own right through to groups of 10 – 15 or even more perpetrators operating for their own account or upon instruction or to the benefit of others as part of organized crime. Conversely perpetrators may simply supply such a syndicate with contraband without actually being part of it; or may commit their crime in response to orders for specific types of contraband emanating from a syndicate not linked to the actual crime at all. The following findings are relevant to this discussion:

- Most street robbers operate at street level in central business districts (CBDs) and megatownships as individuals or in small groups. They mainly rob cash or cellular telephones and in some cases small, expensive articles such as watches. This subcategory of aggravated robbery is in all probability in most cases not organized at all. The only contact point with organized crime will be if cellular telephones and/or other small items (such as watches or laptop computers) are sold to given receivers on a regular basis.
- Most house robbers operate in small (two – three person) groups, often with a single firearm, selecting their targets on the basis of appearances (an impression that a target may offer rich pickings). They rob mainly between 22:00 and 04:00 at night, because they want their victims present in order to open safes and/or hand over cash, cellular telephones or jewellery. Most of them have no contact with a next level of receivers, meaning that this crime can rarely be described as truly organized crime. House robbery is only an organized crime if the robbers strike with a specific target in mind and in response to prior intelligence, i.e. when they are sent by somebody at a higher level to a specific address in order to rob some specific items (e.g. the Rolex gang/s).
- Business robbers can basically be divided into two categories. Most of them rob small and even unregistered businesses (e.g. spaza shops and shebeens), but also sometimes targeting medium-sized businesses. They steal mainly cash and cellular telephones. That is why they frequently rob cash-based businesses in residential areas. The perpetrators may even be the same criminals who also commit house robbery. This category of business robbers is in most cases neither organized themselves, nor do they link up with organized crime at a higher level.

A smaller category of business robbers rob medium-sized to large stores or businesses. These groups of frequently 10 – 15 members operate in very much the same way as CIT robbers. Their targets are specifically cash in bulk, jewellery, expensive computer equipment, cellular telephones, etc. Like CIT robbers, these groups are more organized and will either link up with or be part of higher levels of organized crime.

- Carjackers mostly differ from the groups above. They are usually part of hijacking syndicates or serve as suppliers to highly organized syndicates at a higher level of organized crime. Most carjackings are committed with the following in mind:
  - Exporting the vehicles to another country.
  - Cloning the vehicles and re-entering them into the legal market.
  - Dismantling the vehicles for spare parts.

To achieve (particularly the first two of) the above aims with hijacked vehicles, requires the involvement of organized crime. It can only succeed with higher level planning, corruption of Police, Home Affairs, SARS and licencing officials and will most probably involve money laundering and multidimensional organised crime.

## 2.2 Contact-related Crime

Contact-related crime covers the crimes of arson and malicious damage to property, which accounted for **6,5%** of all serious crime reported during 2009/2010. Such crimes can flow from either individual behaviour (someone 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; out of frustration with e.g. trains running late or a lack of service delivery; or from being swept along by a frenzy of e.g. xenophobic fury). In this regard it has to be kept in mind that if a train is set alight, a charge of malicious damage to property will be registered, as arson usually only occurs when immovable property is set alight. This may partly explain the large difference in the reported figures of the two crimes under discussion. According to **tables 1** and **9**, the incidence of arson decreased by **-3,5%**, while malicious damage to property decreased by **-2,9%** since the previous financial year. Compared to figures for 2003/2004, arson has decreased by **-28,4%** over the past five financial years and malicious damage to property by **-21,5%**.

Table 9

### A comparison of the decreases in the ratios of recorded contact-related crimes between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Crime Category	Financial year 2008/2009	Financial year 2009/2010
Arson	-9,0%	-3,5%
Malicious damage to property	-3,6%	-2,9%

The seriousness of the crimes under discussion is often overlooked. Deliberate destruction of or damage to sophisticated – and even not that sophisticated – equipment can cause disruption and losses running into millions to both the private and the public sector in material terms alone. It may ruin some concerns, with an attendant loss of employment opportunities and concomitant effects on the rest of society.

In a similar vein, deliberate (or even negligently started) veld or forest fires (whether resulting from pure maliciousness, intended as an act of intimidation, meant as revenge or originating from whatever purpose the criminals involved could devise) can have unforeseen consequences. The ensuing costs not only result from the direct damage incurred, but possible loss of life and also the efforts spent on preventing and combating such fires. The damage itself could be far-reaching and such fires might rage over literally hundreds of kilometres, engulfing and sometimes completely destroying heritage sites; productive farmland (often leaving both small-scale and commercial farmers totally devastated); invaluable natural resources (including sensitive elements of biodiversity); and other irreplaceable assets. The direct and indirect suffering to human beings and animals caused by such wanton destruction is literally incalculable.

## 2.3 Property-related Crime

This category 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 in some cases. The figures contained in **table 1** and **figure 1** indicate that property-related crime accounted for **26,1%** of all reported serious crime during 2009/2010. A matter of real concern is that according to **table 10**, four of the five categories of property-related crime experienced increases during 2009/2010, namely theft out of or from motor vehicle (**8,9%**), stock-theft (**6,5%**), burglary at residential premises (**2,7%**) and burglary at non-residential premises (**1,2%**). Theft out of or from motor vehicle, stock-theft and burglary at residential premises decreased constantly between 2003/2004 and 2007/2008, then increased slightly during

2008/2009 and increased even further during 2009/2010 (the current reporting period). The decreases in the incidence of these three property-related crimes over the four years preceding 2008/2009 were as follows:

- Theft out of/from motor vehicle -39,3%
- Stock-theft -32,5%
- Burglary at residential premises -23,0%

There can be little doubt about the conclusion that these trends are due to the world economic slump since 2008.

*Table 10*

**The decreases and increases in the ratios of property-related crimes recorded during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010**

Crime Category	Financial year 2008/2009	Financial year 2009/2010
Burglary at residential premises	1,9%	2,7%
Burglary at non-residential premises	9,2%	1,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	-7,0%	-6,7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	-3,6%	8,9%
Stock-theft	2,7%	6,5%

Different schools of thought exist regarding the influence of economic hardship on crime. Some are of the opinion that no link exists between unemployment and crime, as the vast majority of unemployed people do not and will not become criminals. They argue that "...even if poverty or unemployment do tempt some people to commit offences, in the larger scheme of things they cannot rank highly as causes of crime. At best they are just excuses. The causes of crime lie within rather than outside the mind of a wayward person".<sup>4</sup> Although this way of thinking may hold some truth, international experience has shown that there tends to be an increase in certain forms of crime during times of economic hardship. Increases of up to **22%** in burglary experienced during July 2008 in a number of police precincts in Britain were ascribed to the recession that hit Europe during the first part of 2008.<sup>5</sup> A report on conditions in the United States indicates that "Of 233 police agencies surveyed by the Police Executive Research Forum, a Washington US based law enforcement organisation, 44% reported a rise in certain types of crime they attributed to the United States' worst economic and financial crisis in decades. Of the 100 agencies that linked crime rises to the economic crisis, 39% said they had seen an increase in robberies, 32% an up tick in burglaries and 40% an increase in thefts from vehicles".<sup>6</sup> From the above comments the deduction can be made that the increases in residential burglaries, theft out of/from motor vehicle and stock-theft recorded locally may be closely intertwined with the current economic situation. Real deprivation could be forcing people to commit crimes of a less violent nature, more from need than as a result of greed. Interestingly enough, the crimes experiencing an increase are in many cases strongly connected to the most basic needs of people, namely food (particularly stock-theft associated with "pot slaughter"), theft out of motor vehicle and housebreaking at residential premises (to steal food and clothing).

The marginal increase of **1,2%** in burglary at non-residential premises (mainly businesses and specifically small to medium-sized businesses) during 2009/2010 actually represents a stabilization,

<sup>4</sup> D Weatherburn, "Economic Adversity and Crime", *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No 40*, Australian Institute of Criminology, August 1992.

<sup>5</sup> J Doward & J Forsdike, "Figures confirm fear of 'recession crime wave'", *The Observer*, 21 September 2008.

<sup>6</sup> "US Recession fuels crime rise, police chiefs say", *Reuters*, 27 January 2009  
 < [www.reuters.com/article/domestic\\_news](http://www.reuters.com/article/domestic_news), as extracted on 2009-01-27 >.

taking into account that this crime increased by **6,3%**, **6,8%** and **9,2%** respectively during 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. Previous analysis indicated that burglary at business (non-residential) premises is more likely to be of an organized nature (e.g. to systematically steal computer equipment) than a crime of need. The same applies to theft of motor vehicles, which decreased systematically since 2003/2004 by **-18,6%** (from 88 144 cases in 2003/2004 to 71 776 cases in 2009/2010).

Research done by Business Against Crime (BAC) as well as international studies indicated that the more motor vehicles are stolen, the more the targets are hardened by installing additional and increasingly sophisticated security or anti-theft devices and systems. At first only associated with the more expensive and luxurious models, the technology has since also become a feature of the less expensive models. Short-term insurance companies also played a role in this development by constantly increasing the security requirements pertaining to less expensive models. (Tracking devices were e.g. a few years ago only compulsory in vehicles costing R300 000-00 or more. Within two - three years this amount was lowered to R200 000-00). The result is that the latest vehicles cannot easily be stolen anymore and now have to be hijacked by criminals. Not surprisingly, this contributed to a decrease in motor vehicle theft and an increase in hijackings.

## 2.4 Other Serious Crime

Other serious crimes, which accounted for **25,5%** of South Africa's total serious crime during the reporting period, include all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (also called "other theft") basically refers to all theft excluding theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles, housebreaking at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft (i.e. the crimes discussed as property-related crime). With 367 442 registered cases during 2009/2010, this is the single largest category of crime among the 20 categories of serious crime contained in **table 1**.

*Table 11*

### The decreases and increases in the ratios of other serious crimes recorded during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

Crime category	Financial year 2008/2009	Financial year 2009/2010
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	-2,0%	-8,0%
Commercial crime	16,6%	8,1%
Shoplifting	18,5%	8,3%

**Table 11** indicates that in 2009/2010 other thefts decreased by **-8,0%**. The items stolen during other thefts cover anything from an engagement ring to a nearly worthless piece of hosepipe. Such items in most cases are easy to carry, can sometimes be used by the thieves themselves and are easy to hide or sell. The proceeds thus generated provide some people with the little money or few commodities they need to survive from day-to-day <sup>7</sup>.

The increase of **8,3%** in shoplifting during 2009/2010 follows upon a much larger increase of **18,5%** during 2008/2009 and is in all probability related to the effects of the world economic crisis, as already discussed in section 2.3 above. Commercial crime - covering all kinds of fraud, forgery and uttering, misappropriations and embezzlement - followed the same upward trend observed since 2006/2007. The number of commercial crime cases reported has increased by **56,5%** since 2006/2007. Universally, the modern trend in commercial crime is for it to be handled "internally" as far as possible (i.e. within the company or industry affected) and these cases are reported to the police for the purpose of prosecution only, hence they are often not reported. Many companies, particularly

<sup>7</sup> A more comprehensive and detailed discussion of the items stolen during other thefts appeared in the *SAPS Annual Report for 2007/2008*.

those in the financial sector which are entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of their clients, do not want internal security breaches or corruption to become publicly known. They will consequently investigate such cases internally and even deal with the culprits in their own ways (e.g. by way of dismissal, forcing them to pay back defrauded sums and transfers). Although commercial crime is seen by many people as an easy way towards a lucrative lifestyle, financial pressure may also cause people to opt for this as an easy and often deemed untraceable method of supplementing their income. A study conducted by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners in Denver, Colorado in the United States of America (USA) during 2009 revealed that more fraud-related investigations were conducted in the US during 2008 than in 2007 and that about 50% of the respondents indicated that known perpetrators had reported being exposed to financial pressure before committing the acts in question <sup>8</sup>.

## 2.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

The crimes fitting this category are the following:

- Illegal possession of firearms.
- Drug-related crimes (these cover both the use, possession of and dealing in drugs).
- 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 come to attention 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 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 previous actions like “arrive alive” campaigns on people’s drinking and driving behaviour. Crime detected as a result of police action 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. Similarly, a decrease does not necessarily indicate shrinking quantities of such firearms and drugs.

*Table 12*

**The decreases and increases in the ratios of crime detected as a result of police action recorded during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010**

Crime category	Financial year 2008/2009	Financial year 2009/2010
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2,1%	2,4%
Drug-related crime	5,5%	13,6%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	14,0%	10,6%

In the case of crime detected as a result of police action, an increase is considered as positive. The increases of **13,6%**; **10,6%** and **2,4%** respectively in drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition during 2009/2010 should therefore be seen as a welcome development. The increase of **13,6%** in drug-related crime during 2009/2010 is particularly significant, being the second-largest increase recorded since 2003/2004. It shows that clean-up operations before the 2009 general elections, the presidential inauguration and

<sup>8</sup> *White-collar crime strikes often in times of recession, Denver Business Journal, 26 May 2009*  
 < [www.bizjournals.com/denver/stories/2009/05/25, as extracted on 2009-05-27](http://www.bizjournals.com/denver/stories/2009/05/25, as extracted on 2009-05-27)>.

the Confederation Cup led to increased arrests of those possessing and dealing in drugs. However, it should also be stated that at least part of the increase might be linked to a higher volume of drugs on the market

### 3. The Provincial Crime Situation

The provincial serious crime ratios for the 20 serious crimes under consideration during the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years, as well as the percentage decreases and increases calculated on the basis of these ratios, are reflected in table 13.

**Table 13** and the crime figures in **tables 14 - 22** as well as on the South African Police Service website ([www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)) are self-explanatory. Only a few comments are therefore made in this section on increases and decreases in the provincial incidence of crime. The focus is on the most serious contact crimes and some subtrends of aggravated robbery.





Table 13

Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years per province\*

Crime category	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease 08/09 vs 09/10			
<b>Contact Crime (Crimes Against the Person)</b>									
Murder	49.5	48.4	-2,2%	31.6	31.4	-0,6%	37.9	32.7	-13,7%
Total sexual offences	143.7	136.1	-5,3%	157.2	157.8	0,4%	174.0	148.6	-14,6%
Attempted murder	30.3	29.2	-3,6%	32.0	29.1	-9,1%	49.8	45.6	-8,4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	477.7	485.0	1,5%	552.0	542.5	-1,7%	461.9	466.1	0,9%
Common assault	256.8	260.4	1,4%	681.3	655.2	-3,8%	560.6	559.8	-0,1%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	149.2	145.5	-2,5%	179.4	171.2	-4,6%	490.6	449.0	-8,5%
Common robbery	90.6	81.1	-10,5%	123.6	102.5	-17,1%	197.2	190.9	-3,2%
<b>Contact-related Crime</b>									
Arson	16.1	16.9	5,0%	13.7	13.8	0,7%	16.7	15.2	-9,0%
Malicious damage to property	207.2	198.1	-4,4%	340.8	315.3	-7,4%	417.9	419.2	0,3%
<b>Property-related Crime</b>									
Burglary at residential premises	434.3	426.9	-1,7%	563.0	545.2	-3,2%	663.3	711.2	7,2%
Burglary at non-residential premises	94.4	96.9	2,3%	191.5	179.1	-6,5%	168.1	170.0	1,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	65.9	64.1	-2,7%	91.6	83.7	-8,6%	372.6	345.0	-7,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	148.4	154.9	4,4%	181.0	167.3	-7,6%	343.5	371.6	8,2%
Stock-theft	103.5	114.1	10,2%	173.9	173.4	-0,3%	7.6	8.4	10,5%

Crime category	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng		
	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10
<b>Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	23.2	21.4	-7,8%	11.3	11.4	0,9%	38.7	39.1	1,0%
Drug-related crime	128.2	134.6	5,0%	158.5	176.1	11,1%	129.9	139.9	7,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	135.7	165.3	21,8%	57.1	57.0	-0,2%	125.9	141.6	12,5%
<b>Other Serious Crime</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	511.4	434.9	-15,0%	853.8	752.6	-11,9%	1 181.9	1 113.1	-5,8%
Commercial crime	102.9	117.2	13,9%	112.9	120.5	6,7%	294.4	323.7	10,0%
Shoplifting	120.5	120.2	-0,2%	120.1	123.9	3,2%	237.8	263.6	10,8%
<b>Contact Crime (Crimes Against the Person)</b>									
<b>Other Serious Crime</b>									
<b>Contact Crime (Crimes Against the Person)</b>									
Murder	47.0	40.4	-14,0%	14.2	14.6	2,8%	25.1	24.3	-3,2%
Total sexual offences	131.4	127.0	-3,3%	88.6	93.8	5,9%	130.8	127.6	-2,4%
Attempted murder	48.7	44.2	-9,2%	13.3	13.9	4,5%	35.2	34.0	-3,4%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	298.0	295.6	-0,8%	250.6	254.8	1,7%	475.3	439.8	-7,5%
Common assault	295.9	315.6	6,7%	184.9	171.0	-7,5%	320.1	310.6	-3,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	255.9	222.4	-13,1%	53.4	56.8	6,4%	193.6	183.3	-5,3%
Common robbery	84.9	76.4	-10,0%	63.2	62.9	-0,5%	121.9	110.0	-9,8%
<b>Contact-related Crime</b>									
Arson	11.9	11.5	-3,4%	11.1	11.8	6,3%	17.8	15.9	-10,7%
Malicious damage to property	161.8	160.7	-0,7%	124.4	116.4	-6,4%	242.7	227.6	-6,2%

Crime category	KwaZulu-Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10
<b>Property-related Crime</b>									
Burglary at residential premises	372.6	386.6	3,8%	235.0	267.4	13,8%	552.6	536.5	-2,9%
Burglary at non-residential premises	110.6	108.3	-2,1%	120.3	119.6	-0,6%	148.4	153.6	3,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	120.1	109.6	-8,7%	20.6	20.9	1,5%	89.1	90.1	1,1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	128.4	136.1	6,0%	57.5	66.4	15,5%	155.8	178.2	14,4%
Stock-theft	74.6	76.2	2,1%	27.5	29.7	8,0%	87.9	92.3	5,0%
<b>Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	41.9	47.5	13,4%	8.7	8.8	1,1%	16.4	17.2	4,9%
Drug-related crime	235.7	274.6	16,5%	62.9	92.5	47,1%	45.7	56.6	23,9%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	127.0	114.2	-10,1%	31.5	42.5	34,9%	53.4	58.8	10,1%
<b>Other Serious Crime</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	486.7	448.7	-7,8%	340.4	307.2	-9,8%	690.6	647.9	-6,2%
Commercial crime	128.3	131.8	2,7%	53.6	57.5	7,3%	113.7	129.8	14,2%
Shoplifting	126.1	147.4	16,9%	81.9	85.5	4,4%	101.3	109.4	8,0%

Table 13 (continued)

Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years per province

Crime category	North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape	
	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/decrease 08/09 vs 09/10
<b>Contact Crime (Crimes Against the Person)</b>						
Murder	25.1	21.5	-14,3%	36.5	33.2	-9,0%
Total sexual offences	146.6	137.9	-5,9%	170.3	160.8	-5,6%
Attempted murder	23.0	24.3	5,7%	64.9	62.0	-4,5%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	430.9	421.9	-2,1%	884.7	830.7	-6,1%
Common assault	272.6	257.7	-5,5%	497.9	485.7	-2,5%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	163.3	157.1	-3,8%	108.3	90.4	-16,5%
Common robbery	90.2	87.2	-3,3%	115.7	117.2	1,3%
<b>Contact-related Crime</b>						
Arson	15.3	12.2	-20,3%	15.8	14.6	-7,6%
Malicious damage to property	208.8	204.2	-2,2%	289.6	270.6	-6,6%
<b>Property-related Crime</b>						
Burglary at residential premises	418.1	431.6	3,2%	481.0	483.6	0,5%
Burglary at non-residential premises	156.8	155.4	-0,9%	182.8	194.9	6,6%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	75.1	77.5	3,2%	23.9	21.1	-11,7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	147.5	151.2	2,5%	187.8	162.7	-13,4%
Stock-theft	81.1	91.2	12,5%	142.1	154.1	8,4%
				10.0	11.2	12,0%
				477.6	456.1	-4,5%
				815.7	808.3	-0,9%
				198.6	215.5	8,5%
				205.5	187.4	-8,8%
				568.7	660.2	16,1%
				17.2	20.7	20,3%

Crime category	North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape				
	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease 08/09 vs 09/10	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease 08/09 vs 09/10
<b>Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action</b>									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14.1	11.3	-19,9%	6.6	4.4	-33,3%	44.0	40.7	-7,5%
Drug-related crime	207.6	223.3	7,6%	171.7	206.6	20,3%	1 003.1	1 127.7	12,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	59.6	63.1	5,9%	110.5	112.0	1,4%	242.1	292.0	20,6%
<b>Other Serious Crime</b>									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	634.8	554.6	-12,6%	719.4	647.8	-10,0%	1 722.8	1 616.3	-6,2%
Commercial crime	130.2	149.2	14,6%	88.4	99.7	12,8%	216.0	218.4	1,1%
Shoplifting	87.2	80.0	-8,3%	179.2	192.1	7,2%	358.0	382.7	6,9%

\* The crime figures for Gauteng and North West provided in the 2008/2009 Annual Report differ from those in this table. This is because four precincts formerly located in North West have since become a policing responsibility of Gauteng as a result of the redemarcation of provincial borders.

### 3.1 Social Contact Crime

Table 14

**Murder ratios sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010**

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>-8,6%</b>
North West	25.1	21.5	-14,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	47.0	40.4	-14,0%
Gauteng	37.9	32.7	-13,7%
Northern Cape	36.5	33.2	-9,0%
Western Cape	44.6	42.4	-4,9%
Mpumalanga	25.1	24.3	-3,2%
Eastern Cape	49.5	48.4	-2,2%
Free State	31.6	31.4	-0,6%
Limpopo	14.2	14.6	2,8%

From **table 14** it is evident that the highest ratio of murder reported during 2009/2010 was recorded in the Eastern Cape, followed by the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape. North West, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Northern Cape achieved or exceeded the **7 – 10%** reduction target, while all other provinces (with the exception of Limpopo) recorded decreases of between **-4,9%** (Western Cape) and **-0,6%** (Free State). Limpopo recorded a slight increase of **2,8%** in the incidence of murder.

Table 15

**Ratios of all sexual offences<sup>9</sup> from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010**

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>-4,4%</b>
Gauteng	174.0	148.6	-14,6%
North West	146.6	137.9	-5,9%
Northern Cape	170.3	160.8	-5,6%
Eastern Cape	143.7	136.1	-5,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	131.4	127.0	-3,3%
Mpumalanga	130.8	127.6	-2,4%
Free State	157.2	157.8	0,4%
Limpopo	88.6	93.8	5,9%
Western Cape	166.7	180.7	8,4%

The highest incidence of all reported sexual offences was recorded in the Western Cape, followed by the Northern Cape and Free State, while Limpopo featured at the bottom of the list. Six of the nine provinces recorded decreases in sexual offences, while three experienced increases. Only one of the

<sup>9</sup> See elucidation in section 2.1.1.3.

six provinces which experienced decreases also met the reduction target, namely Gauteng with a very significant decrease of **-14,6%**. The increases in sexual offences of **8,4%** in the Western Cape and **5,9%** in Limpopo are cause for concern.

*Table 16*

**Attempted murder ratios sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010**

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>-6,1%</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	48.7	44.2	-9,2%
Free State	32.0	29.1	-9,1%
Gauteng	49.8	45.6	-8,4%
Western Cape	33.6	31.9	-5,1%
Northern Cape	64.9	62.0	-4,5%
Eastern Cape	30.3	29.2	-3,6%
Mpumalanga	35.2	34.0	-3,4%
Limpopo	13.3	13.9	4,5%
North West	23.0	24.3	5,7%

The highest incidence of attempted murder during 2009/2010 was recorded in the Northern Cape, followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. According to the figures in **table 16**, all the provinces with the exception of North West and Limpopo recorded decreasing trends in the incidence of attempted murder during 2009/2010. The decreases recorded by KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State and Gauteng met the **7 - 10%** reduction target for contact crime.

The highest ratio of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (twice the national ratio) was recorded in the Northern Cape. With the exception of Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State (where the recorded ratios were either less than 300 or in excess of 500), the levels of assault GBH in the other provinces closely followed the national average. While five of the provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of assault GBH, only the substantial decrease of **-7,5%** in Mpumalanga met the contact crime reduction target.

Table 17

Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm ratios sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>418.5</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>-0,5%</b>
Mpumalanga	475.3	439.8	-7,5%
Northern Cape	884.7	830.7	-6,1%
North West	430.9	421.9	-2,1%
Free State	552.0	542.5	-1,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	298.0	295.6	-0,8%
Gauteng	461.9	466.1	0,9%
Eastern Cape	477.7	485.0	1,5%
Limpopo	250.6	254.8	1,7%
Western Cape	438.7	449.2	2,4%

Table 18

Common assault ratios sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>396.1</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>1,0%</b>
Limpopo	184.9	171.0	-7,5%
North West	272.6	257.7	-5,5%
Free State	681.3	655.2	-3,8%
Mpumalanga	320.1	310.6	-3,0%
Northern Cape	497.9	485.7	-2,5%
Gauteng	560.6	559.8	-0,1%
Eastern Cape	256.8	260.4	1,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	295.9	315.6	6,7%
Western Cape	602.1	642.3	6,7%

The highest incidence of common assault was recorded in the Free State, followed by the Western Cape and Gauteng. The lowest level of common assault was recorded in Limpopo, as was the case with regard to the other categories of social contact crime (see **table 13**). Six of the provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of common assault, with only Limpopo meeting the contact crime reduction target.



## 3.2 Aggravated Robbery and its Subtrends

Table 19

Robbery with aggravating circumstances ratios sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>-7,5%</b>
Northern Cape	108.3	90.4	-16,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	255.9	222.4	-13,1%
Gauteng	490.6	449.0	-8,5%
Mpumalanga	193.6	183.3	-5,3%
Free State	179.4	171.2	-4,6%
North West	163.3	157.1	-3,8%
Western Cape	241.9	234.1	-3,2%
Eastern Cape	149.2	145.5	-2,5%
Limpopo	53.4	56.8	6,4%

From **table 19** it is evident that the highest incidence of aggravated robbery (at a ratio nearly twice as high as the national average) was recorded in Gauteng, the economic and financial hub of South Africa. The Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal recorded the second and third-highest ratios, but closely matched the national average. All the provinces recorded decreases in aggravated robbery, except Limpopo which recorded a **6,4%** increase. The Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng respectively achieved **-16,5%**; **-13,1%** and **-8,5%** decreases, which met the reduction target. Since a majority of aggravated robberies occur in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, the significant reductions recorded there are a most positive development.

The figures in **table 20** indicate that **80,3%** of all reported carjackings occurred in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, with **53,6%** and **26,7%** of the reported cases respectively. All the provinces, with the exception of North West, the Free State and Northern Cape experienced decreases in carjacking.

Table 20

**Carjacking sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010\***

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>14 915</b>	<b>13 902</b>	<b>-6,8%</b>
Mpumalanga	984	709	-27,9%
Western Cape	698	575	-17,6%
Eastern Cape	706	606	-14,2%
Limpopo	289	251	-13,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 062	3 715	-8,5%
Gauteng	7 662	7 444	-2,8%
North West	252	273	8,3%
Free State	255	316	23,9%
Northern Cape	7	13	-**

\* Raw figures

\*\* The low numerical values involved in the Northern Cape make this calculation meaningless.

The decreases in carjacking in Mpumalanga (-**27,9%**), the Western Cape (-**17,6%**), Eastern Cape (-**14,2%**) and Limpopo (-**13,1%**) exceeded the reduction target of 7 – 10% by far.

Table 21

**Robbery at residential premises sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010\***

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>18 438</b>	<b>18 786</b>	<b>1,9%</b>
North West	919	899	-2,2%
Gauteng	8 190	8 051	-1,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 601	4 580	-0,5%
Eastern Cape	1 517	1 606	5,9%
Free State	490	535	9,2%
Mpumalanga	1 188	1 300	9,4%
Limpopo	514	584	13,6%
Western Cape	974	1 167	19,8%
Northern Cape	45	64	-**

\* 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 (**42,9%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**24,4%**). A further **8,5%**, **6,9%** and **6,2%** of cases were reported in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape respectively. Most of the provinces (with the exception of North West, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal) experienced increases.

The trends pertaining to robbery at non-residential premises (mostly businesses) are very similar to

those observed with regard to robbery at residential premises. Most of the cases were reported in Gauteng (43,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,2%). A further 8,8%, 7,8% and 7,3% were reported in the Eastern Cape, North West and the Western Cape. Only KwaZulu-Natal experienced a substantial -17,3% decrease in robbery at non-residential premises. The situation in the Western Cape remained static and Gauteng experienced a marginal increase of 2,2%, while the rest of the provinces experienced increases of more than 10,0%.

Table 22

**Robbery at non-residential premises ranked from the highest decrease to the highest increase between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009\***

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	% Increase/Decrease
<b>RSA</b>	<b>13 920</b>	<b>14 534</b>	<b>4,4%</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	2 499	2 066	-17,3%
Western Cape	1 058	1 058	0,0%
Gauteng	6 244	6 379	2,2%
Free State	785	873	11,2%
North West	1 015	1 130	11,3%
Limpopo	529	630	19,1%
Mpumalanga	818	978	19,6%
Northern Cape	121	147	21,5%
Eastern Cape	851	1 273	49,6%

\* Raw figures



# Programme Performance: Introduction

## 1 Voted Funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Actual Amount Spent	Over/Under Expenditure
	R46 409 693 R'thousands	R47 621 995 R'thousands	R47 621 967 R'thousands	R28 R'thousands

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

## 2 Aim of the Vote

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the aim of the Department of Police is to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and to uphold and enforce the law.

## 3 Programmes and Measurable Objectives

Based on its legislative mandate, the Department of Police has been organised into five programmes. Key measurable objectives have been identified for each programme, which makes it possible to assess the impact of each programme as a whole.

Key Departmental Programme and Subprogrammes	Measurable Objective
<b>Programme 1 – Administration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister</li> <li>• Deputy Minister</li> <li>• Management</li> <li>• Corporate Services</li> <li>• Property Management</li> </ul>	Regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.
<b>Programme 2 – Visible Policing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Prevention</li> <li>• Borderline Security</li> <li>• Specialised Interventions</li> </ul>	Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.
<b>Programme 3 – Detective Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Investigations</li> <li>• Specialised Investigations</li> <li>• Criminal Record Centre</li> <li>• Forensic Science Laboratory</li> </ul>	Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crimes.
<b>Programme 4 – Crime Intelligence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Intelligence Operations</li> <li>• Intelligence and Information Management</li> </ul>	Contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.
<b>Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VIP Protection Services</li> <li>• Static and Mobile Security</li> <li>• Ports of Entry Security</li> <li>• Railway Police</li> <li>• Government Security Regulator</li> </ul>	Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.

## 4 Achievements

- The Department is moving towards maintaining the establishment with a focus being placed on the recruitment of high-quality employees rather than large numbers of employees. Specialised environments received preference with reference to the increase of human resources capacity to ensure compliance with strategic objectives and assist in the JCPS cluster initiatives. The Department committed itself to increasing the number of detectives up to level 7 by 19% by 31 March 2010. The Department surpassed this target and reflected a 22,4% growth up to level 7 for the 2009/10 financial year, bringing the total number of detectives to 20 022.
- Measures have been put in place to curb the loss of dockets through the implementation of the e-docket system, which is a key component of the Criminal Justice System Review. The e-docket system has been introduced at 194 police stations countrywide and more than 215 000 dockets have been scanned to date.
- The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) was established on 6 July 2009 in terms of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) to prevent, combat and investigate priority crimes and any other offences or category of offences referred to DPCI by the National Commissioner. This relates to the investigation of organised crime, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.
- The Minister of Police declared a firearm amnesty for the period 11 January 2010 to 11 April 2010 in order to eradicate the illegal pool of firearms and their use for criminal purposes in South Africa. During this period 11 887 illegal firearms and 129 234 illegal rounds of ammunition were handed to the South African Police Service. During the same period 30 442 legal firearms and 321 155 legal rounds of ammunition were surrendered voluntarily to the South African Police Service.
- The following contact crimes indicated a decrease (based on raw figures):
  - Murder - 7,2%
  - Sexual offences -3,1%
  - Attempted murder -4,9%
  - Robbery with aggravating circumstances -6,3%
  - Common robbery -2,9%
- Integrated law enforcement operations, focusing on a number of priority crime areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, as well as other serious crime, led to 657 673 priority crime arrests. In addition, the DPCI arrested 28 of the top 50 wanted criminals.

## 5 Overview of the Service Delivery Environment in 2009/10

An assessment of the external environment in which the SAPS operates has led to the identification of a number of major issues that not only direct the performance of the SAPS, but also the broader public's perceptions of its ability to fight crime effectively. These issues not only impact on the way in which the SAPS carries out its policing mandate, but also on the safety and security of the country, the African continent and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, of which South Africa is an integral part.

- The SAPS has had a significant role to play in respect of the preparations for the hosting of a safe and secure 2010 World Cup during June and July of 2010. These preparations were extensive and involved considerable SAPS resources at all levels.
- A key challenge faced by the SAPS was the policing of service delivery disputes including the stabilising of incidents which was motivated by local dissatisfaction with the standard of service delivery provided by local government.
- Murders and attacks on SAPS members, particularly in the line of duty but also involving off-duty police officers, remained a challenge as they undermined both the public's confidence in the SAPS's ability to police the country effectively and the morale of all members of the SAPS.
- The drive by the SAPS to improve the involvement of the community in the fight against crime is a key element of the approach to crime prevention of the SAPS and a cornerstone of any democratic police force. Community involvement in preventing crime, as well as providing information on criminals and their activities continues to be a difficult area, despite support from the highest level of Government or increased community involvement.

## 6 Overview of the Organisational Environment for 2009/10

Performance within the service delivery environment is largely dependent on a structured, well-resourced and well-managed organisational environment. In ensuring the support of the organisational environment to improve service delivery across all levels that the SAPS is responsible for, the organisation has prioritised and pursued certain key challenges:

- The organisational challenges faced by the SAPS relate mostly to the effective and efficient managing of the SAPS's resources, including human resources, in pursuit of achieving the SAPS's strategic priorities.
- Improving the investigation process within the Criminal Justice sector through the continued enhancement of skilled personnel within the detective and the criminal record and forensic science environment remains a challenge.
- Command and control remains an issue within the organisation. This issue is central to a number of other organisational challenges that the SAPS faced including, compromised detention management, civil claims instituted against the SAPS and the combating of fraud and corruption.

## 7 Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments for the 2009/10 Financial Year

The key documents governing policing in South Africa are section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008). This legislation regulates the service in terms of its core policing function, which is to prevent, investigate and combat crime. The Department of Police's key strategic priorities include combating organised crime, serious and violent crimes, crimes against women and children, and improving basic service delivery.

### 7.1 Intensifying the Fight Against Crime and Corruption

Various priorities were articulated in Government's 2009 – 2014 medium-term strategic framework which includes economic growth, rural development, building sustainable communities, improving

the health profile of society and to intensify the fight against crime and corruption. The objective of the priority to intensify the fight against crime and corruption is to bring about an integrated, modernised, fully resourced and well-managed criminal justice system. In line with this, the specific focus in 2010 includes enhancing the capacity of the detective and forensic services; mobilising the population against crime; reducing serious and violent crime; combating crimes against women and children and promoting the empowerment of victims of crime; establishing a border management agency to manage migration, customs and land borderline control services; and combating corruption in the public and private sectors.

More concretely, in 2009/10 the SAPS focused on setting up partnerships to prevent crime; as well as improving regional cooperation to combat crime at borderlines and ports of entry; upholding and enforcing the law through intelligence-driven police operations; preventing, detecting and investigating corruption; improving the quality of general investigations as well as the quality of specialised investigations into organised crime, commercial crime and crimes against women and children; enhancing the skills and capacity of the detectives and forensic science services; and developing and implementing specific safety measures for major events, such as preparations to secure Local Government elections in 2011.

## **7.2 Community and Sector Policing**

As a particular approach to policing, community policing recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in maintaining safety and security. The key to this approach is establishing partnerships between the police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can be jointly addressed. Police and community partnerships are structured around community policing forums, which promote police accountability at the local level and the cooperation of communities with the SAPS in preventing crime. In 2009 the functions of community policing forums were extended by establishing community safety forums to monitor and coordinate the functioning of the criminal justice system at the level of municipalities. The community safety forum concept tackles the shortcomings of community police forums by approaching the security challenge from a developmental perspective. This involves bringing together interested parties who are responsible for ensuring criminal justice and services that, correctly targeted, could assist in preventing crime.

While community policing focuses on building partnerships at a broader level in specific areas, sector policing mobilises and organises communities at a micro-level (for example within the boundaries of neighbourhoods, or sectors) to bring the police closer to the communities. Sector policing focuses on combining police and community capabilities by undertaking joint projects to address specific crimes and by identifying hot spots and vulnerable communities in specific sectors, which are demarcated policing precincts identified through crime pattern analyses.

## **7.3 Building Capacity to Improve Policing Services**

In 2009/10, the capacity of the Detective Services increased by 22,4%, bringing the total number of detectives to 20 022 by 31 March 2010.

To improve the investigative capacity of the SAPS, investigative powers and functions previously performed by the Directorate for Special Operations have been transferred to the SAPS. They are now being performed by the newly established Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. The new Directorate has been tasked with preventing, combating and investigating offences pertaining to organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, and commercial crime and corruption.

In 2009 emphasis was placed on the need to review the establishment of specialised units, specifically the re-establishment of the Family, Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units in order to address the priority of violence against women and children.

Given the integrated nature of policing, the identified policing priorities are not contained individually or collectively in any single programme. Rather, these priorities underpin the operational activities undertaken at all levels and across all divisions of the SAPS in the context of the entire programme structure. The overall success achieved by the SAPS extends across all financial programmes, as all SAPS employees have contributed either directly or indirectly in this regard. However, specific areas in which success was achieved are discussed in the context of specific programmes.

The reporting framework for programme performance is in accordance with the “Estimates of National Expenditure, 2009, Vote 22, Safety and Security, the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2005-2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for 2009/10. Tables 1 to 5 reflect the output, performance indicators and actual performance against set targets.





## 8 Service Delivery Achievements

### 8.1 Programme 1: Administration

#### 8.1.1 Purpose

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

#### 8.1.2 Measurable Objectives

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

The Administration programme comprises the following sub-programmes:

- Minister
- Deputy Minister
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Property Management

#### 8.1.3 Actual Performance Against Targets (see table 1)



Table 1: Actual performance against targets

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	
Minister Deputy Minister	Maintained a minimum number of employees to provide a policing service.	Percentage of personnel in terms of the approved establishment.	Maintain a minimum workforce of 95% in terms of the approved establishment.	99% The establishment of the SAPS was 190 199 out of a target of 192 240 on 31 March 2010.	Target achieved.
Management Corporate Services Property Management	Provision of needs-based training.	Percentage of training provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).	80% of training provided for in the TPP.	88.1% of training was provided for in the TPP. 231 205 members attended training and 203 791 members competently completed the training. This consists of the following: <u>Entry level</u> 98,1% 22 117 members attended training and 21 700 members competently completed the training. <u>Management &amp; Leadership</u> 93,2% 9 645 members attended training and 8 989 members competently completed the training. <u>Operational</u> 85,3% 170 604 members attended training and 145 528 members competently completed the training. <u>Reservists</u> 92,6% 8 598 members attended training and 7 964 members competently completed the training.	Target achieved.

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		Variances
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Provision of needs-based training.	Percentage of training provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).	80% of training provided for in the TPP.	Support 9,9% 20 241 members attended training and 19 610 members competently completed the training.	Target achieved.
	Return on investment.	Compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure.	Maintain expenditure ratio of not more than 73/27% for compensation/operational expenditure.	71/29% for compensation/operational expenditure.	Target achieved.
	Management of Supply Chain.	Implementation of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan.	80% of the planned for assets procured and distributed.	Asset management Firearms 4 000 (100%) firearms planned for have been procured and 0% was distributed in 2009/10  Bullet proof vests 7 920 bullet proof vests planned for have been procured. Of the 7 920, 7 483 (94.48%) has been delivered and distributed.  Vehicles 6 215 vehicles has been planned for in the 2009/10 financial year. A total of 6 479 (104%) vehicles have been purchased and delivered.	Target not achieved because the manufacturer could not reach the targeted delivery date.  Target achieved.  Target achieved.  The SAPS made provision for a 10% escalation in vehicle prices during the financial year. The price of vehicles has decreased due to the strengthening of the rand against major currencies which resulted in the purchasing of more vehicles.
		Planned capital investments and maintenance projects will be benchmarked over the next two financial years.		Capital Works New police stations completed in 2009/10: • Jane Furse (Limpopo) • Matoks [Sekgose] (Limpopo) • Klipgat [Mabopane] (Gauteng)  Re-established police stations completed in 2009/10: • Inanda (KwaZulu-Natal) • Esikhawini (KwaZulu-Natal)	

## 8.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

### 8.2.1 Purpose

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

### 8.2.2 Measurable Objectives

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* provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services rendered at police stations, including at Community Service Centres.
- *Borderline Security* provides for the policing of borderlines.
- *Specialised Interventions* comprises the Air Wing, Special Task Force and crime combating capacity.

### 8.2.3 Actual Performance Against Targets (see table 2)



Table 2: Actual performance against target

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence.	Number and type of partnerships to prevent contact- and property-related crimes.	Initiatives established at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other priority stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>183 arrests were made from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as a result of the partnership between the SAPS and the Primedia Group, which was established in 2007 to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously.</li> <li>The partnership with Business against Crime South Africa, one of the key partners of the SAPS in the fight against crime, continued with the following specific focus areas: the Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme; the Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme; and the Non-Ferrous Metal Theft Reduction Programme.</li> <li>The National Community Police Board (NCPB) continued with initiatives to support the objectives of CPF's.</li> </ul>	Target achieved.
			Actions undertaken at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other priority stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52 233 roadblocks (42 601 roadblocks in 2008/09), 1 542 031 stop-and-search operations (1 006 186 in 2008/09) and various other actions led to 1 361 504 arrests. 44% (596 447) of these arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime police stations.</li> </ul>	More police actions were executed in 2009/10 in comparison with 2008/09 owing to the increase in police visibility.

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		Variances
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence.	Police actions conducted to prevent contact- and property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Recovery of 85% stolen/lost firearms.	61.6% (7 376) firearms recovered relative to 11 982 firearms stolen/lost.	Target not achieved due to the SAPS' focus to address the proliferation of firearms by tracing illegal firearms and testing compliance. 21 268 firearms were recovered during day-to-day operations including firearms that have been reported as stolen or lost. (The status of some firearms could not be amended to "found" on the Firearm Register System due to the removal of serial numbers.)
			Recovery of 46% stolen/robbed vehicles.	46% (38 028) vehicles recovered relative to 82 661 vehicles stolen/robbed.	Target achieved.
			Increase the recovery of cannabis relative to the baseline figure of 200 000kg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>179 716 kg dry cannabis seized compared to 144 408kg in 2008/09;</li> <li>251 227 cannabis plants seized (equal to 25 122kg).</li> </ul>	Target achieved.
	Rate of reduction of contact crimes.	Contact crimes reduced by 7%.	Percentage increase/decrease of contact crime between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (based on raw figures):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Murder -7,2%</li> <li>Sexual Offences -3,1%</li> <li>Attempted murder -4,9%</li> <li>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm 0,7%</li> <li>Common assault 2,3%</li> <li>Robbery with aggravated circumstances -6,3%</li> <li>Common robbery -2,9%</li> </ul>	The narrative explains the deviations in the occurrence in contact crimes.
	Number of escapes from police custody.	Decrease the number of incidents of escapes from police custody relative to the baseline figure of 700 incidents.	602 escape incidents occurred in 2009/10 during which 857 persons escaped from police custody compared to 719 incidents in 2008/09 during which 1 144 persons escaped.	Target achieved.	

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	Variances
Borderline Security	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines.	Extent of cross-border crime at South Africa's land, sea and air borderlines.	Increase the recovery of stolen vehicles relative to the baseline figure of 208.	340 vehicles recovered.	Target achieved.
			Increase the recovery of illegal firearms relative to the baseline figure of 120.	179 illegal firearms recovered.	Target achieved.
			Increase the recovery of cannabis relative to the baseline figure of 65 000kg.	87 175kg cannabis seized.	Target achieved.
			Increase the number of arrests for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, undocumented persons and illegal cross-border movement relative to the baseline figure of 25 000 arrests.	39 849 arrests for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking, undocumented persons and illegal cross-border movement.	Target achieved.
Specialised Interventions	Neutralise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations.	Number of interventions for medium-risk operations.	Maintain the number of arrests for crowd-related incidents, including strikes, marches and public gatherings relative to the baseline figure of 4 000 arrests.	8 907 crowd-related incidents were recorded during 2009/10, including 7 913 peaceful incidents and 994 unrest incidents. 4 157 persons were arrested during the 994 unrest-related incidents where violence erupted and specialised action were required to restore peace and order.	Target achieved.
			Number of interventions for medium to high-risk and high-risk operations.	227 high-risk operations conducted in 2009/10, including hostage situations, serious and violent crime incidents, search and rescue operations and protection and VIP assistance.	Target achieved.

## 8.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

### 8.3.1 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.

### 8.3.2 Measurable Objectives

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

The Detective Services programme comprises four subprogrammes:

- *Crime investigations* accommodate detectives at police stations, who investigate crimes of a general nature.
- *Specialised investigations*<sup>1</sup> provides for the prevention, combating and investigation of national priority offences including the investigation of organised crime syndicates, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption.
- The *Criminal Record Centre* provides for an effective and credible criminal record centre/local criminal record centre service in respect of crime scene management/processing and the provision of criminal history and related information.
- The *Forensic Science Laboratory* fund forensic science laboratories, which provide specialised technical analysis and support to investigators regarding evidence.

### 8.3.3 Actual Performance Against Targets (see table 3)



<sup>1</sup> The establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations on 6 July 2009 necessitated the creation of an additional subprogramme: Specialised Investigations.



Table 3: Actual performance against target

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	Variances
Crime Investigations	Crimes investigated.	Percentage of charges (cases) to court for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.	33%	37,08%	Target achieved.
		Detection rate for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.	43%	46,16%	Target achieved.
		Conviction rate for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.	15%	30,36%	Target achieved.
		Percentage charges (cases) to court for crimes against women (18 years and above) [Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault and common assault].	40%	56,81%	Target achieved.
		Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) [Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault and common assault].	42%	71,92%	Target achieved.
		Percentage charges (cases) to court for crimes against children (under 18 years) [Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault and common assault].	30%	51,57%	Target achieved.

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	Variations
Crime Investigations	Crimes investigated.	Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years) (Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault and common assault).	40%	66,27%	Target achieved.
Specialised Investigations	Crimes investigated.	Percentage of commercial crime charges in respect of:	25%	23,79%	Target not achieved due to the fact that 1 023 more cases were received compared to the same period last year.
		Charges (cases) to court	37%	36,55%	Target not achieved due to the fact that commercial crime cases is of a more complex nature and requires a longer investigation period.
		Detection rate	35%	46,28%	Target achieved.
		Conviction rate	25%	33,59%	Target achieved.
		Percentage of organised crime-related cases referred to court (% Organised Crime Project Investigations [OCPI] successfully terminated).	11%	11,94%	Target achieved.
		Conviction rate regarding charges (cases) of corruption against police officials in relation to cases reported.	To be benchmarked in 2009/10.	19,30%	The conviction rate does not accurately reflect the outcome of the investigative process of these cases. For this reason, a new indicator was introduced for 2010/11 namely: Court ready case dockets which implies that there is no outstanding investigation by a detective and that all evidence have been obtained.

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	Variances
Criminal Record Centre	Fingerprint identification.	Percentage of offenders' previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	85% generated within 30 days.	63,41% generated within 30 days.	The non achievement of the target is due to a diminished fingerprint expert capacity to validate and verify identifications on the AFIS. Although 177 new personnel have been recruited, it can take anything from two to five years for the new personnel to be certified as an expert to perform fingerprint identifications. Furthermore, the CRC received more crime-related fingerprint enquiries than the previous financial year (1 181 797 in 2009/10 in comparison to 1 138 649 in 2008/09).
Forensic Science Laboratory	Forensic evidence.	Percentage of exhibits analysed within 35 days.	92% analysed within 35 days.	86% analysed within 35 days.	The non achievement of the target is due to the training of 114 newly appointed analysts who required that experienced personnel are taken out of productive analysis and assigned as trainers for the new personnel. Although this means better production in the future, current production has dropped.

## 8.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

### 8.4.1 Purpose

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

### 8.4.2 Measurable Objectives

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

The Crime Intelligence programme comprises two subprogrammes:

- *Crime Intelligence Operations* provides for intelligence-based crime investigations.
- *Intelligence and Information Management* provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns that will facilitate crime detection, in support of crime prevention and crime investigation.

### 8.4.3 Actual Performance Against Targets (see table 4)



Table 4: Actual performance against target

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target	
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10 Variances
Crime Intelligence Operations	Infiltration/penetration and collection on identified threats.	Number of operations/investigations conducted.	Maintain/increase the number of operations/investigations conducted relative to the baseline figure of 19 000 operations/investigations.	An increase from 17 035 operations/investigations in 2008/09 to 24 368 operations/investigations.  Target exceeded due to the establishment of a crime intelligence capacity in all station precincts and cluster stations which led to more intelligence/crime prevention operations.
Intelligence and Information Management	Crime intelligence products.	Number of crime intelligence products.	Maintain/increase crime intelligence products relative to the baseline figure of 85 000 products.	Target exceeded due to the concept of "intelligence led policing" on all levels which led to a more focused collection of crime information and intelligence (ground coverage) coupled to the better flow of information and intelligence reports.

## 8.5 Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

### 8.5.1 Purpose

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

### 8.5.2 Measurable Objectives

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

The Protection and Security Services programme comprises five subprogrammes:

- *VIP Protection Services* provides for the protection while in transit of the President, Deputy President, former Presidents, and their spouses, and other identified VIPs.
- *Static and Mobile Security* is for protecting: other local and foreign VIPs; the places in which all VIPs, including persons related to the President and the Deputy President are present; and valuable government cargo.
- *Ports of Entry Security* provides for security at ports of entry and exit, such as border posts, airports and harbours.
- The *Rail Police* provides for security in the railway environment.
- The *Government Security Regulator* provides for security regulations, evaluations and the administration of national key points and strategic installations.

### 8.5.3 Actual Performance Against Targets (see table 5)



Table 5: Actual performance against target

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	
VIP Protection Services	Protection of all identified VIPs while in transit.	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	98-99% protection provided without security breaches.	Protection provided to 453 South African and visiting foreign dignitaries with no security breaches.	Target achieved.
Static and Mobile	Static protection of all identified VIPs and their property, including persons related to the President and Deputy President.	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	98-99% protection provided without security breaches.	99,98% protection was provided without security breaches. In 13 instances there was security breaches.	Target achieved.
Ports of Entry Security	Protection of valuable cargo.	Safe delivery rate of valuable cargo.	98-99% safe delivery.	Protection provided to 203 cargos with no security breaches.	Target achieved.
	Security and policing at ports of entry and exit.	The extent of crimes at ports of entry and exit.	Increase the recovery of stolen vehicles relative to the baseline figure of 500.	845 stolen vehicles recovered.	Target achieved.
			Increase the recovery of illegal firearms relative to the baseline figure of 400.	152 illegal firearms recovered.	Target not achieved due to increased operations at ports and intelligence gathering in the run up to the 2010 Soccer World Cup.
			Increase the recovery of cannabis relative to the baseline figure of 80 000 kg.	29 521kg cannabis recovered.	Target not achieved due to increased operations at ports and intelligence gathering in the run up to the 2010 Soccer World Cup.
			Increase the number of arrests for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking and violations of the Immigration Act.	22 671 arrests for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking and violations of the Immigration Act.	Target not achieved due to more visibility and operations at Ports of Entry which reduced the number of persons attempting to enter the country illegally as well as the fact that the Minister of Home Affairs issued a decree which implies that Zimbabwean citizens can be issued a 90 day temporary residential permit.

Sub-programme	Output	Service Delivery Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target in 2009/10	Actual in 2009/10	Variances
Railway Police	Crime prevention and combating in the rail environment.	Priority crime rate in the railway environment.	Contact crimes reduced by 7%.	Contact crimes reduced by -25,7%. 2 475 contact crimes reported in 2009/10 compared to 3 333 in 2008/9.	Target achieved.
		Number of arrests in the railway environment.	Increase the number of priority crime arrests in the railway environment relative to the baseline figure of 2 500 arrests.	3 549 priority crime arrests.	Target achieved.
Government Security Regulator	Institutionalised security of National Key Points and Strategic Installations.	Degree of compliance with institutional framework.	50% from a total of 265 identified strategic installations appraised by 31 March 2010.	60,4% (160) strategic installations appraised.	Target achieved.
			All National Key Points (NKPs) (156) evaluated.	130 National Key Points evaluated.	Target not achieved due to the fact that 11 new National Key Points were declared in 2009. The evaluation of these NKPs can only be evaluated after a one year cycle.



## 9 Service Delivery Objectives and Indicators

### 9.1 Programme 1: Administration

#### 9.1.1 Human Resources Management

##### (a) Conditions of Service

- All employees, excluding senior management, received an annual cost-of-living adjustment on a sliding scale of between 10% -13%. Employees at the lowest level received a 13% adjustment and those at the highest level 10% as from 1 July 2009. Senior managers received an annual cost-of-living adjustment of 6% as from 1 January 2010.
- Members appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No.103 of 1994) qualified for an additional 1,5% pay progression based on proven performance, whereas qualifying members appointed in terms of the South African Police Service Act, 1995, received an additional 4% pay progression, also based on their performance. However, the 4% pay progression occurs once every three years.

##### (b) Labour Relations

- An early warning system was developed in order to address labour conflict that arises within the workplace. If a labour conflict arises which is not resolved within seven days, it is reported to national level from where interventions are directed to address the conflict in question.
- In order to implement the Management of Poor Performance Policy at both individual and institutional level and in order to enhance service delivery, a total of 547 commanders were sensitised about the implementation of the policy.

##### (c) Employment Equity

- The South African Police Service (SAPS) is committed to its Constitutional mandate of achieving a broadly representative police service in terms of race, gender and disability.
- In order to mitigate the effects of losses of skilled employees in specialised environments, two additional Affirmative Action programmes have been implemented to supplement the ten programmes that are already active. The programmes not only focus on rectifying past imbalances, but also aim to procure and retain scarce skills for the SAPS.
- The Women's Network in the SAPS contributed positively to Government's priority of "rolling back the frontiers of poverty" by establishing poverty alleviation projects in all the provinces and creating awareness of crimes against women and children.

##### (d) Career Development

- Career Centres are used to recruit suitable candidates as identified in the Human Resources Plan and the section 20 Employment Equity Plan of the SAPS. The strategy is to effectively market the SAPS as an employer of choice and to inform recruitment strategies for underrepresented business units and scarce skills environments such as the Commercial Branch and Serious Economic Offences Unit. During the 2009/10 financial year mobile career centres participated in approximately 228 career expositions, exhibitions and fairs, as well as recruitment and marketing programmes at schools and tertiary institutions.

### **(e) Performance Management**

- Compliance with performance management practices of almost 99% was achieved for the 2009/10 financial year. The SAPS developed and implemented two customised performance assessment frameworks, one for provincial commissioners and one for station commanders. A new post, namely that of a Cluster Commander, was created in order to coordinate and guide the operational activities of a group of police stations within a cluster. In order to assist with the efficient implementation of this mandate, a third customised assessment framework for cluster commanders was developed and implemented in the course of the financial year. The introduction of the framework has ensured that accountability for the execution of strategic organisational priorities is now being addressed at national, provincial, cluster and station level.

### **(f) Human Resources Planning and Development**

- The establishment of the Department of Police has increased from 182 754 employees at the end of March 2009 to an establishment of 190 199 at the end of March 2010. A further increase in the human resources capacity is anticipated, which will bring the establishment to a total of 200 660 employees by 31 March 2013.
- The Department is moving towards maintaining the establishment while a larger focus is being placed on recruiting high-quality employees instead of large numbers of new employees. Specialised environments were given preference in order to expand their human resources capacity, thereby ensuring compliance with strategic objectives and assisting in the JCPS cluster initiative. The Department committed itself to increasing the number of detectives up to level 7 by 19% by 31 March 2010. The Department surpassed this target and reflected a 22,4% growth up to level 7 for the 2009/10 financial year, bringing the total number of detectives to 20 022 at the end of March 2010.
- To address the shortage of personnel in critical environments such as the Forensic Science Services, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, the Border Police and the Detective Services, the National Commissioner lifted the existing moratorium on the reappointment of former members. Consequently, former members of the SAPS from the rank of Constable up to Senior Superintendent were afforded the opportunity to apply for re-enlistment. All applications received are at present being compared against the predetermined criteria.

### **(g) Education, Training and Development (ETD)**

The Division: Training of the SAPS is an accredited ETD provider with the Safety and Security, Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA). Strict adherence to the stringent criteria of the SASSETA ensures the provisioning of value-driven education, training and development in the SAPS with the exponential aim of increasing productivity, enhancing internal functioning, optimising operational functioning and assuring quality policing services to all clients of the organisation.

During the period under review a cumulative total of 231 205 employees (including employees who attended training in more than one category for this period) attended either Entry-Level Training (9,6%), Operational Training (77,5%), Support Training (8,8%) and/or Management and Leadership Development interventions (4,1%). Priority was given to the development of knowledge, skills and abilities towards combating crime and improving police service delivery, including the effective policing of the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

#### *Research, Design and Development*

- The National Commissioner, together with the Senior Management Service employees at Head Office, launched the SAPS Health and Wellness Programme Toolkit on 22 March 2010. This was covered live on national television (SABC2). The two-phase toolkit was designed to encourage

all police officials firstly to take ownership of and then to ensure their own wellness and physical fitness in preparation for the proposed continuous official fitness assessments.

- The Integrated Sexual Offences Course (prescribed by legislation for each State department dealing with the perpetrators and victims of sexual offences) was developed in conjunction with the National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Health, the Department of Social Development, the Department of Correctional Services and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for learners to understand how to care for victims by establishing purposeful working relations between the relevant State Departments.
- In anticipation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008), which was due to come into operation on 1 April 2010, one-day and two-day workshops, together with a one-week training course, were developed to equip members on how to deal with children in terms of this Act.
- The Partnership between the Training Division and Tertiary Institutions has, among other benefits, resulted in the Bachelor of Policing Practice Degree being offered by the Southern Business School and the Tshwane University of Technology; the former tertiary institution grants credits towards this degree based on the successful completion of SAPS Management and Leadership Learning Programmes. Based on the successful completion of various SAPS learning programmes, UNISA recognises prior learning (RPL) for certain qualifications and have produced a DVD on Crime Scene Management and one on Communication. These DVDs aim to improve investigative and professional service delivery skills.

#### *ETD Skills Development and Quality Management*

- The electronic Skills Audit was expanded to include all operational categories, the results of which have been used to draw up the 2010/11 ETD Provisioning Plan.
- A purposeful partnership with the SASSETA has resulted in grants for providing skills in Project Management (for women), Skills Development Facilitation (SDF), Helicopter Piloting, Monitoring and Evaluation and Internal Auditing.
- In a nation-building drive undertaken with the Department of Labour, 260 interns were provided with workplace experience to complement their post-matriculation studies in preparation of permanent employment in the world of work.
- A SAPS milestone achievement was reached on the implementation of a support Learnership in Information Technology System Support (NQF level 5) which was awarded the Best Training Programme: Public Sector at the Skills and Training Summit Achiever Awards on 9 March 2010 in recognition of creativity and innovation of a government department that has implemented effective and relevant skills development programmes to bring about positive change.
- There was greater interest in Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), as there were 597 SAPS applicants for the National Certificate: Policing NQF 5. In anticipation of this a further 24 evidence collection facilitators have been trained and are ready to handle the RPL process in the provinces.
- There are now eleven Further Education Training (FET) Colleges throughout the country which, with the guidance and support of the Department of Education (DoE), provide the National Certificate Vocational (Safety in Society). The preparation of the level 4 students for the 2010/11 National recruitment process will specifically include drill, physical fitness and driver's licences.

#### *Entry-Level ETD Provisioning*

- A total of 21 700 employees completed Entry-Level Training (Basic Training, Introductory Police Training, Lateral Entry Training, Forensic Science Learnerships and Reservist Training) in the SAPS.

- The one-of-its-kind Basic Training Learning Programme: Forensic Science NQF Level 5 was successfully completed by 97 learners and, after the completion of a further three-month Advanced Crime Scene Management Course, these members were placed in Criminal Record Centres across the country to assist in addressing the backlog being experienced in the environment regarding the analysis of evidence of criminal cases.

#### *In-Service ETD Provisioning*

- A substantial training effort in the Investigation of Crime, Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services, Visible Policing, Crime Prevention, Forensic and Criminal Recording, Crowd Management, Working Police Dogs and Handlers, Working Police Horses and Riders, FIFA Rights Protection, Bomb Disposal, Aviation Security and the Operational Command of the National Joint Operational Centres (NATJOCs) and Provincial Joint Operational Centres (PROVJOCs) was made not only for day-to-day policing but for the successful policing of the 2010 Soccer World Cup as well.
- The stringent recruitment and training of Tactical Response Teams (TRT) resulted in the establishment of capabilities in all the provinces to deal with medium-risk operations effectively.
- Crime Investigation Training remained a priority for station investigators and also for the newly established Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation (DPCI). A two-week Basic Crime Investigative Practice Learning Programme was rolled out for new members placed at the detective units. The new two-week Sexual Offences Investigators' Course was developed in partnership with the USA Embassy to enhance the investigation of crimes against women and children at station level.
- SAPS Training Institutions Hammanskraal and Boland have been accredited by SASSETA to present the Resolving of Crime Skills Programme, which is now a recognised qualification.
- The revised Basic Organised Crime Learning Programme and the new Commercial Crime Learning Programme (now a six-week-programme) was registered and rolled out.
- The focus of Crime Intelligence Training was on Human Intelligence Tradecraft, INKWAZI Systems, Crime Information Analysis (CIMAC), Operational Analysis and the Analyst Notebook. The new Counter-terrorism Learning Programme and the training of trainers on the Crime Intelligence Gathering Learning Programme were rolled out. The French Government assisted to further skill these employees in ensuring the safety of stadiums.
- Crime Investigation training assistance was rendered to the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD), the South African Military Police and the Metropolitan Police Services.
- After receiving training from their policing counterparts in the United Kingdom (UK) and the USA, members of the SAPS Bomb Disposal Units were trained in searching and sweeping techniques and in Underwater Explosives Countermeasures, respectively.
- The current Adult Basic Education Training (ABET) Programme provided by the Thuto Adult Centre throughout the country was attended by 1 300 learners (1 000 funded by the SAPS and 300 funded by SASSETA). Employees with an academic qualification of lower than Grade 9 were developed in academic and functional skills and assessed in an examination set by the Independent Examination Board.
- Forty additional contract instructors were employed to boost the K53 Driver Training in the provinces and at the SAPS Training Institutions – Benoni and Bishop Lavis.

### *Management and Leadership ETD Provisioning*

- The SAPS Executive Management (EM) and Leadership Development Centre (LDC) in Paarl where the Executive Development Learning Programme (EDLP) for Senior Managers are being offered, was officially opened by the Honorable Deputy Minister of Police, Fikile Mbalula, on 11 June 2009. The Basic, Junior and Middle Management Learning Programmes which are presented at Thabong will result in a professional management and leadership capability for the SAPS.

### *Regional and International ETD Provisioning*

- Apart from the SAPS bilateral agreements with the Sudan, Canada and the USA, there was a specific impetus to capacitate the Police Nationale du Congoise of the Democratic Republic of Congo in managing their elections and to have a sustainable ETD capacity to cascade training down to their provinces.
- A Joint Steering Committee and Financing Agreement between the SAPS and the Norwegian Government were concluded that would capacitate the Sudanese Police in skills ranging from rudimentary policing to advanced forensic interventions.
- Collaboration with the USA resulted in courses on Advanced Management, Law Enforcement Executive Development, the Tactical Management of Specific Events and Underwater Explosives. An alliance with Canada resulted in the development of the Live Applications and Technology Transfer Exercise (LATTE), and courses on Electronics for Explosives and Technician Hand-dismantling Techniques.
- The SAPS's membership of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO) has contributed to the hosting of regional training courses that included the Small Arms and Light Weapons Pilot Course; the Vehicle Crime Investigation Course; the VIP Protection Course; Train the Trainer; the United Nations Police Course; and the SARPCCO Command and Leadership Course for senior policewomen.

### **(h) Corruption and Fraud Prevention**

- The SAPS revised its Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan in February 2009 for implementation in 2009/10 by all stations, provinces and national divisions. The Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was approved and distributed for implementation. The requirement for the implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan by all station commanders, provincial and divisional commissioners was included in the performance agreements of top management at all levels.
- The Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity Requirements (MACC) Audit coordinated by the DPSA towards the end of 2009 revealed that the SAPS was largely compliant with the MACC. However, it was felt that more could be done both to implement the Anti-corruption Strategy of the SAPS, and to inform members of the SAPS and members of the community of the nature and consequences of corruption, as it relates to the powers and functions of a police officer. The SAPS has responded to the shortcomings identified in the MACC Audit by revising its Anti-corruption Strategy for implementation towards the end of the first quarter of the 2010/11 financial year.
- 362 members were charged in terms of the Discipline Regulations of the SAPS for corruption in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004). 193 members were suspended without salary and 7 with salary. 181 members were not suspended. 381 disciplinary cases were brought against them (17 members were charged for more than one crime).

## (i) Risk Management

- The office of the National Commissioner has coordinated the undertaking of risk identification and assessments at all national divisions and provinces, with the aim of providing reasonable assurance of achieving the strategic priorities of the SAPS and ensuring that the SAPS is compliant with Section 38(a)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as well as Section 3.2 of the Treasury Regulations, 2005.
- The risk assessments that were facilitated at all divisions and provinces culminated in the compiling of risk registers for each division and province, which reflected the prioritised residual risk for the respective divisions and provinces. The prioritised residual risk was mitigated by managing the Risk Registers by divisional and provincial management.
- A Strategic Risk Register for the SAPS was compiled and distributed to all divisions and provinces so as to inform their risk identification process. The Strategic Risk Register was also used by the Internal Audit Component of the SAPS to inform the compiling of an Internal Audit Plan for the Department. The Strategic Risk Register was linked to the performance agreements of the station commanders, thereby ensuring that the Strategic Risk Exposure of the SAPS was addressed at all stations throughout the country.
- The Risk Management Strategy of the SAPS was subjected to a high-level review during the last quarter of the financial year to assess its compliance with international risk management standards in terms of risk management as well as the revised Public Sector Risk Management Framework. The revised King III Report on Corporate Governance was also taken into consideration and an Implementation Plan was developed to ensure that the Risk Management Strategy of the SAPS was compliant with both the revised Public Sector Risk Management Framework and the King III Report.

### 9.1.2 Budget and Resource Management

#### (a) Collection of Departmental Revenue

Table 6: Collection of departmental revenue

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	% Deviation from target
	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Target R'000	Actual R'000	
Non-taxable revenue	136 828	179 409	233 023	204 505	168 869	82,6%
<i>*Sale of goods and services produced by Department</i>	134 564	173 409	217 375	202 225	147 654	73,0%
<i>*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods</i>	2 264	6 000	5 648	2 280	21 215	930,5%
Fines, penalties and forfeits	7 338	8 021	24 336	5 950	10 043	168,8%
Interest, dividends, and rent on land	1 807	986	2 235	1 200	1 365	113,8%
Sale of capital assets	1 352	14 588	2 515	1 120	4 879	435,6%
<i>*Other capital assets</i>	1 352	14 588	2 515	1 120	4 879	435,6%
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	104 533	142 047	124 347	103 500	162 416	156,9%
<b>Total departmental receipts</b>	<b>251 858</b>	<b>345 051</b>	<b>376 456</b>	<b>316 275</b>	<b>347 572</b>	<b>109,9%</b>

## (b) Departmental expenditure

Table 7: Departmental expenditure

Programmes R' thousand	Voted for 2009/10	Roll- overs and adjustments	Virement	Total voted	Actual expenditure	Variance
1. Administration	15 449 150	456 482	103 888	16 009 520	16 009 520	-
2. Visible Policing	19 015 537	737 397	16 932	19 769 866	19 769 866	-
3. Detective Services	7 625 060	(62 304)	(69 122)	7 493 634	7 493 634	-
4. Crime Intelligence	1 714 134	-	(56 088)	1 658 018	1 658 018	-
5. Protection and Security Services	2 605 812	80 727	4 390	2 690 929	2 690 929	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 409 693</b>	<b>1 212 302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>-</b>

## (c) Capital Investment, Maintenance and Asset Management Plan

### Capital investment and maintenance – police stations

Table 8 provides an overview of planned new police stations, as well as those that are being built. It also gives an indication of re-established police stations that are being planned and re-established police stations that are being built at present. Police stations (new and re-established) that have been completed are also indicated.

Table 8: Police Stations

New police stations awaiting tender (Construction is dependent on the budget)			
Province		Station	
Eastern Cape		Joza	
		Lusikisiki	
Northern Cape		Keimoes	
Gauteng		Doornkop	

New police stations under construction			
Province	Station	Latest Projected Date of Completion	Comments
Gauteng	Diepsloot	7 July 2010	Initial difficulty to have site cleared of illegal occupants. Unfavourable soil conditions delayed construction.
North West	Hebron	15 November 2010	No site meetings convened, as construction is on hold, pending awarding of bid for contractor to complete outstanding work on last phase.
Limpopo	Ga-Masemola	23 May 2010	Project is progressing according to programme.
Free State	Zamdela	16 June 2011	Project is progressing according to programme.
Western Cape	Mfuleni (Blue Downs)	31 May 2010	Project in final stages of completion. Installation of lift outstanding.

Re-established police stations being planned depending on the availability of a budget	
Province	Station
Gauteng	Tembisa
	Dube (Mabopane)
Mpumalanga	Ermelo (Wesselton)

Re-established police stations being planned depending on the availability of a budget	
Province	Station
Limpopo	Roedtan
	Elandskraal
KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze

Re-established police stations being constructed			
Province	Station	Latest projected date of completion	Comments
Eastern Cape	Cradock	19 November 2010	Project is progressing according to programme.
	Bisho	30 June 2010	Challenges experienced with the awarding of tenders for specialised consultants and sub-contractors.
	Lady Frere	12 December 2010	Permission to occupy site delayed. Delays in consultant and sub-contractor appointments.
Gauteng	Brakpan Tsakane	20 May 2010	Project in final stages of completion. Municipal water connection outstanding.
	Thokoza	30 April 2010	Delay in the approval of Variation Orders due to additional funding needed and contractual challenges with contractor.
Mpumalanga	Mbuzini	24 March 2010	Project in final stages of completion.
	Hazyview	18 June 2010	Project in final stages of completion.
	Pienaar	30 April 2010	Project in final stages of completion. Sewerage treatment plant outstanding.
	Tweefontein (Kwa-Mhlanga)	24 March 2010	Cash flow problems and non-performance by contractor. Projected completion date to be reconsidered.
North West	Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	10 December 2010	Project is progressing according to programme.
	Amalia	28 February 2010	Projected completion date to be reconsidered as the contractor has discontinued the work.
Limpopo	Letsitele	30 September 2010	Challenges experienced with the awarding of tenders for specialised consultants and sub-contractors.
	Giyani	31 May 2010	Project is progressing according to programme.
	Musina	30 September 2010	Project is progressing according to programme.

New police stations completed			
Province	Station	Latest projected date of completion	Comments
Limpopo	Jane Furse	23 September 2009	First delivery certificate enclosed.
	Matoks (Sekgosese)	18 November 2009	First delivery certificate enclosed.
Gauteng	Klipgat (Mabopane)	18 February 2010	Practical completion certificates enclosed.

Re-established police stations completed			
Province	Station	Date of Completion	Comments
KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	21 August 2009	Letter of confirmation by Section Head: Building Services.
	Esikhawini	7 December 2009	First delivery certificate enclosed.

Definitions:

- **New police stations**

Police stations that are constructed in suburbs; townships; towns; cities where no police station existed previously.



- **Re-established police stations**

Existing police stations that are replaced by new structures either on their existing sites or on new sites.

- **Police stations awaiting tender**

Police stations where the planning is completed up to tender stage, but where the continuation to tender and construction stage is dependent on the availability of a budget.

- **Latest projected date of completion**

The planned date of completion 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; the unavailability of material; changes in scope; poor performance by contractor; bankruptcy of contractors; etc.

*Asset management: Movable Government Property – firearms, bulletproof vests and vehicles*

Table 9 provides an overview of the number of firearms and bulletproof vests and their distribution per province. Table 10 provides an overview of the distribution and age of the SAPS vehicles per province, whilst Table 11 indicates the number of vehicles purchased and delivered.

*Table 9: Distribution of firearms and bulletproof vests*

Provinces	Firearms in the SAPS	Bulletproof vests in the SAPS	
Head Office (include Protection and Security Services and Training components in the provinces)	38 562	Male	26 049
		Female	5 341
Eastern Cape	22 806	Male	21 435
		Female	4 733
Free State	13 229	Male	9 878
		Female	2,557
Gauteng	36 839	Male	33 334
		Female	6 103
KwaZulu-Natal	29 530	Male	21 798
		Female	4 141
Limpopo	13 170	Male	10 280
		Female	1 738
Mpumalanga	11 561	Male	7 766
		Female	2 242
Northern Cape	7 443	Male	5 223
		Female	1 359
North West	12 880	Male	10 598
		Female	2 184
Western Cape	21 544	Male	19 390
		Female	4 695
<b>Total</b>	<b>207 564</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>165 751</b>
		<b>Female</b>	<b>35 093</b>
			<b>200 844</b>
Balance of bulletproof vests "In-transfer"			934
Balance of bulletproof vests "in transit"			2 401
Stores (Not issued) as on 31 March 2010	19 901	Male	10 728
		Female	5 415
Balance on inventories in Provisioning Stores	23 016		2 226
<b>Total</b>	<b>250 481</b>		<b>222 548</b>

Table 10: Vehicle Usage Report per Province/National Competencies Comparison: March 2009 and March 2010

Province	0-50 000km		50 000- 100 000km		100 000- 160 000km		160 000 - 200 000km		OVER 200 000km		Total		Increase
	March 2009	March 2010	March 2009	March 2010	March 2009	March 2010	March 2009	March 2010	March 2009	March 2010	March 2009	March 2010	
Eastern Cape	1 064	1 253	945	810	1 060	1 119	654	638	1 039	897	4 762	4 717	-0,94%
Free State	673	710	456	455	648	586	408	307	599	650	2 784	2 708	-2,72%
Gauteng	2 244	2 086	1 736	1 712	1 727	1 834	980	874	1 560	1 397	8 247	7 903	-4,17%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 416	1 466	1 149	1 039	1 350	1 346	747	731	1 327	1 289	5 989	5 871	-1,97%
Limpopo	762	1 257	685	613	698	693	352	291	826	565	3 323	3 419	2,88%
Mpumalanga	515	708	388	368	460	422	268	238	512	403	2 143	2 139	-0,18%
North West	534	587	373	374	600	424	366	290	697	649	2 570	2 324	-9,57%
Northern Cape	317	441	302	264	360	295	210	166	287	252	1 476	1 418	-3,92%
Western Cape	1 378	1 340	1 118	1 175	1 205	1 325	708	696	1 390	1 396	5 799	5 932	2,29%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8 903</b>	<b>9 848</b>	<b>7 152</b>	<b>6 810</b>	<b>8 108</b>	<b>8 044</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>4 231</b>	<b>8 237</b>	<b>7 498</b>	<b>37 093</b>	<b>36 431</b>	<b>-1,78%</b>
National Competencies at Head Office	433	396	354	336	263	237	80	70	125	89	1 255	1 128	-0,08%
All Provinces	1 357	1 304	846	851	685	790	265	342	420	409	3 573	3 696	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 693</b>	<b>11 548</b>	<b>8 352</b>	<b>7 997</b>	<b>9 056</b>	<b>9 071</b>	<b>5 038</b>	<b>4 643</b>	<b>8 782</b>	<b>7 996</b>	<b>41 921</b>	<b>41 255</b>	<b>-1,58%</b>

Table 11: Vehicles purchased and delivered

	1 April – 30 June 2009		1 July – 30 September 2009		1 October – 31 December 2009		1 January – 31 March 2010	
	Vehicles purchased	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles purchased	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles purchased	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles purchased	Vehicles delivered
Eastern Cape	366	0	346	298	0	156	6	264
Free State	208	4	199	145	1	85	0	174
Gauteng	706	0	767	517	0	513	40	483
KwaZulu-Natal	454	0	382	293	0	432	9	120
Limpopo	239	0	205	178	0	196	5	75
Mpumalanga	217	0	173	188	3	44	0	161
Northern Cape	112	0	94	76	0	51	0	79
North West	189	3	145	136	0	80	0	115
Western Cape	336	0	330	219	0	143	40	344
Head Office	17	5	730	16	49	507	111	379
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3 371</b>	<b>2 066</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 207</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2 194</b>

<b>Total ordered</b>	<b>6 479</b>
<b>Total delivered</b>	<b>6 479</b>

### 9.1.3 The Secretariat for Police

#### (a) Introduction

The White Paper on Safety and Security highlighted the need for the South African Police Service to be regarded as a trusted vehicle for law enforcement.

In many other democratic states policy, planning and monitoring are carried out by non-police civilian officials.

The White Paper points to comparative international experience in policing, highlighting that conflicts of interest, particularly between policy and monitoring, and implementation functions, impact negatively on Government's ability to redirect delivery to priority areas.

The Minister of Police is responsible for the development, monitoring and implementation of policy and is accountable for all three of these dimensions. The role of the Minister (supported by the Secretariat) is to set policy objectives and to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the SAPS in meeting targets.

In reorganising the present functions in line with the above, systems of accountability are improved and managerial responsibility is clearly allocated. Such a system allows not only for an ability to match policy priorities with operational performance, but also ensures more effective monitoring of the police.

The institutional reforms and the delineation of roles and functions outlined in the White Paper have not been fully implemented.

The situation that existed tended to reflect the pre-1994 period where policing in South Africa was characterised by weak accountability and a lack of civilian and Ministerial input into policing policy. This resulted in the SAPS maintaining an extensive degree of autonomy.

The White Paper defines the structure, role and responsibilities of the Department based on the

institutional reform of the Department.

In addressing changes regarding the Civilian Secretariat for Police certain key principles that had been identified in the White Paper were followed. They included:

- The Minister is responsible for developing, monitoring and implementing policy and is accountable for all three of these dimensions;
- The Police Civilian Secretariat needs to be capacitated and empowered to perform the following functions:
  - To provide the Minister with advice on policy
  - To monitor and audit the police
  - To provide support services to the Minister
  - To mobilise outside role players, stakeholders and partners
- SAPS should focus on their core business which is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order and manage all the operational functions of the SAPS.

In September 2009 the position of Secretary of Police was upgraded and the Minister appointed an acting Secretary of Police to restructure the Civilian Secretariat for Police.

#### **(b) Restructuring of the Secretariat**

- In restructuring of the Civilian Secretariat of Police two key approaches were adopted. The first was to address the institutional changes required to enable the Civilian Police Secretariat to perform its role. The second was to reorganise the Secretariat.

#### **(c) Institutional Changes**

- Section 208 of the Constitution requires the Minister to establish a Police Civilian Secretariat which operates directly under the Minister's direction and authority. This section also requires this Civilian Secretariat to be established by national legislation.
- The Secretariat has in the past fallen under the South African Police Service Act and has operated as a cost centre within the police. This has raised questions about its independence from the operational arm of the Department. The head of the SAPS, as the Accounting Officer for the police, is also the Accounting Officer for the Secretariat. The roles and functions of the Secretariat are compromised by this state of affairs.
- Provinces also have a mandate to monitor and oversee the functioning of the police but there is no formal relationship or cooperation between the provinces and the National Civilian Police Secretariat.
- To address this and to give full expression to Section 208 of the Constitution it was agreed that separate legislation should be developed for the Civilian Secretariat of Police. This legislation is aimed at -
  - establishing a Civilian Secretariat for Police that is independent from the SAPS and as a structure falling directly under the authority of the Minister;
  - responding to the constitutional imperative that obliges the Minister of Police to establish a

Civilian Secretariat under the direction the Minister responsible for policing;

- defining the objectives, functions and powers of the Secretariat;
- defining the powers of the Minister and MEC regarding appointments;
- providing for the appointment of a Secretary of Police by the Minister and outlining the role and function of the Secretary;
- aligning the operations of the Civilian Secretariat for Police and provincial secretariats;
- speaking to alignments and cooperation with the ICD; and
- providing for the establishment of the Ministerial Executive Committee as contemplated in the Constitution.

#### **(d) Reorganisation of the Secretariat**

- One of the major challenges facing the Secretariat was the reorganisation of the Personnel Section to meet the proposed changes in the role of the Secretariat.
- In October 2009 Deloitte and Touche agreed to assist the Secretariat on a pro bono basis. The work done by Deloitte and Touche identified the following areas as central to the mandate of the Secretariat:
  - Policy and Strategy: Strategic planning, research and the formulation of departmental policy proposals which, when approved by the Minister, would guide the activities of the SAPS.
  - Audit and Monitoring: Monitoring the Department's budget to ensure alignment with the policies approved by the Minister. Monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of these policies.
  - Providing Ministerial support services: Managing international and stakeholder liaison, as well as providing legal services.
  - Communication and Mobilisation: Implementing a communication strategy aimed at informing and mobilising role players, stakeholders and partners outside the Department about the delivery of the Department of Police.
  - Accountability: Accounting to the Minister and to Parliament on issues and activities from time to time or as requested.

#### **(e) Office of the Secretary**

- The office of the Secretary of Police is responsible for the following:
  - Reorganising the Secretariat
  - Providing support to the Minister
  - Providing strategic direction and management
  - Ensuring alignment with the provinces
  - Providing legislative support

- Parliamentary liaison and accountability
- Communication and Special Projects

- **Restructuring of Secretariat**

One of the major responsibilities of the Secretary of Police's office has been the restructuring of the Civilian Secretariat of Police to meet the requirements of its mandate.

- **Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plans (APPs)**

The office of the Secretary of Police was responsible for the development of the annual strategic plan and the development of the APPs for 2010/11. Now that the legislation has been completed the Office of the Secretary of Police, in consultation with senior management, will be required to develop a five-year strategic plan for approval by the Minister and Parliament

- **Alignment of provinces**

A series of consultations were held with the Heads of Department at provincial level to align the provincial structures with those of the Civilian Secretariat of Police. The principles behind the alignment are:

- The Civilian Secretariat for Police should have influence and input over the Provincial Secretariat.
- The Provincial Secretariat should have dual support regarding the MEC and the National Police Civil Secretariat.
- Relations between MECs and the Provincial Secretariats may not be undermined but should be enhanced.

The alignment of the provinces with the work of the Civilian Secretariat of Police was also discussed at MINMEC level and the outcome of these discussions has shaped aspects of draft legislation proposed for the Civilian Secretariat of Police.

- **Consultation with other organisations**

During the period under review four consultative workshops were held with different role players and stakeholders to obtain their support, input and buy-in and support for the reorganisation of the Secretariat. Participants in the workshops included ICD, NGOs, CPF structures, trade unions and academics. The result of these workshops was strong support for the direction and approach of the Secretariat and a commitment to partner with the Secretariat in taking the process of Civilian Oversight forward.

- **Legislative support**

Pending the restructuring of the Civilian Secretariat for Police, the office of the Secretary of Police has been responsible for providing legislative support to the Minister of Police. During the period under review the office has been responsible for the following legislative areas:

- Draft guidelines on the compensation for firearms used by the State
- The draft Bill for the ICD
- The draft Bill for the Civilian Secretariat of Police

The aims of the latter two Bills are to establish separate legislation for both the ICD and the Secretariat. This legislation aims to strengthen the hand of civilian oversight structures such as the Secretariat and the ICD in the new policing environment. It provides the Minister with more effective oversight services when dealing with misconduct in the case of the ICD and the monitoring of policy implementation in the case of the Secretariat.

Secondly, this legislation aims to separate the Secretariat and ICD budgets from that of the Police. It has to undertake this because its mandate of civilian oversight cannot be met while it remains a cost centre in the SAPS. The legislation provides for effective civilian oversight and strengthens the hand of the Minister through the Secretariat. The Secretariat has been working very closely with the State law advisors to finalise the legislation. It is hoped that the legislation will be finalised in 2010.

The ICD legislation proposes to change the way in which the ICD investigates deaths in police custody and provides for independence in its operations.

- **Support to the Minister**

The Office of the Secretary of Police is also responsible for providing support to the Minister of Police. During the period under review this support has included assistance with international obligations and the hosting of a SARPCCO interministerial meeting, review and advice to the Minister on particular documents and approaches and the streamlining of administrative assistance and processes provided by the Secretariat to the office of the Minister.

#### **(f) Policy and Research Unit**

The Policy and Research Unit of the Secretariat has been restructured. A new Chief Director was appointed in January 2010.

During the year under review the component operated with four staff members. The unit was led by a director with two deputies. Administrative support was provided by a personal assistant. The unit was therefore unable to function optimally since the demands placed on it were dictated by changing conditions in the policing environment.

The new vision of the Policy and Research Unit is to provide quality, timely, evidence-based strategic research and policy advice to our clients.

##### *Activities for the year under review*

- **Policy guidelines for the ICD and Civilian Secretariat of Police:** The Policy and Research Unit developed policy guidelines for the Secretariat and the Independent Complaints Commission (ICD) which were incorporated into the Bills for the Secretariat and that of the ICD. One of the key features relates to strengthening the independence from the police of both structures so that they can fulfil their mandates. Consultations with the various provinces and civil society partners resulted in recommendations that the ICD should become stronger, so meeting specific mandates. The Secretariat would, as a key function, have oversight over the police and report to the Minister of Police.
- **Policy guidelines for regulating the private security industry:** During the period under review a task team was convened by the Department to examine the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PRISA) and report on the following matters:
  - Any structural weaknesses
  - The competence and experience of key staff members of PSIRA
  - The capacity of PSIRA to deliver on its statutory mandate
  - Organisational gaps and weaknesses that may give rise to risks
  - Gaps and weaknesses in the legislative framework
  - Security weaknesses and threats

The team completed its report. Policy guidelines for the Private Security Industry were then developed during the period under review. It is hoped that the policy guidelines will inform the development of the legislation relating to the industry in the year ahead. The guidelines speak to the issue of ownership and the management of the industry and allow the Department to advise the Minister on the positioning of the regulatory authority, its role and functions and the areas of its jurisdiction regarding the private security industry.

- **Establishment of Resource Centre:** A resource centre has been established which in its first phase of operation will serve the members of the Secretariat while the external architecture of the Resource Centre is being developed. The centre collates all reports developed by the Secretariat and will become a repository of information held on crime prevention projects in the provinces. While it is still in its first stage of development, the resource centre is already working towards building electronic links with other libraries such as those of the SAPS and Parliament.
- **Policy Reference Group:** The Policy and Research reference group has been established and has had its first meeting in Cape Town. The reference group involves both academics and civil society role players who can assist the Secretariat in developing the policy and research component of the Secretariat. The terms of reference for the group include:
  - To advise on relevant theoretical and methodological frameworks and support to the Secretariat regarding crime prevention and effective policing strategies
  - To help the Secretariat keep abreast of international and local policing developments, best practices and innovations
  - To advise on the design of effective policy strategies, policing models and to help identify relevant partnerships for the Secretariat and the police
  - To advise on the latest relevant research reports, data analysis methodologies and research models

Members have been included in the reference group who are experts in their field and can provide the required academic, theoretical and practical support to the Secretariat.

- **Metro Police:** A task team headed by the Policy and Research component consisting of members of the Secretariat and the Gauteng Department of Community Safety is currently reviewing the constitutional imperative to integrate details of all the Metro Police into a single policing agency. A preliminary policy will be tabled at the end of May 2010 for consideration by the political head of the Department. The policy proposal will also include an implementation plan and costing for the integration process.
- **Community Safety Forums (CSF):** In view of the Cabinet Lekgotla instruction on the implementation of community safety forums, the component developed policy guidelines for the implementation of the pilot community safety forums which will be implemented by the partnership component in ten pilot sites throughout the country. The guidelines contain criteria for selection of the pilot site areas and guidelines on the roles and functions of the CSF and potential role players. Once the pilot has been implemented, the Policy and Research component will develop a firm policy on community safety forums.
- **Strategically develop joint research projects as designated by the Secretary:** The Unit has already implemented this objective by working with the SAPS and leading a task team to implement and develop National Instructions on Child Justice. The Child Justice Act came into operation on 1 April 2010 and the Policy and Research Unit played a key role in evaluating and reviewing the SAPS National Instructions, as well as the implementation plan which was tabled in Parliament in April 2010. It is the intention to work closely with SAPS on other joint research projects.



- **Other areas of work:** Submissions were made to the Minister regarding Ministerial oversight on the following reports:

- The SAPS Annual Performance Plan (2010/2011)
- The SAPS Strategic Plan (2010-2014)
- The ICD Annual Performance Plan

#### *Future Plans of the Unit*

The Unit has begun to put the building blocks of a research programme in place and is recruiting more staff having the required research experience. A Director: Research and a Director: Strategy and Policy are being sourced. To date, the research programme has already developed standard research goals for each of the projects the Secretariat has taken responsibility for.

Terms of reference for a State of Policing Report have been completed. The work required to implement the report has been tabled at the meeting of the Policy and Research reference group. The Secretariat is negotiating with academics and members of the SAPS to work with us on the report, which will form the basis for intended changes to the South African Police Service Act which is due in 2011.

The Secretariat has already begun working on revising the South African Police Service Act. The Act was written before the completion of the 1996 Constitution and contains elements that are inconsistent with the Constitution. Areas relating to the role and function of community police forums, reservists, the Metro Police and specialised units will be addressed in the process of reviewing the Act. As the process is intended to be inclusive, a multidisciplinary task team will be set up to guide input while the new South African Police Service Act is developed.

The sector policing review is due to take place during the last quarter of the year. The policy will address key deployment matters, as well as the efficacy of sector policing as part of the annual performance plans of the SAPS.

Cabinet has approved the conducting of a Victim and Crime Perception survey with a view to ascertaining to what extent perceptions of crime affect the attitudes to crime in general. Draft terms of reference for this survey have to be completed. An outside supplier will be sourced to carry out the survey.

The Unit is gaining access to the SAPS performance chart with a view to analysing the data and making policy recommendations on police practice.

#### **(g) Partnership Unit**

The Partnership Unit was established in November 2010 and a new Chief Director was appointed to head this Unit. The aim of this Unit is to mobilise role players, stakeholders and partners outside the Department in combating crime.

Since the establishment of this Unit a number of meetings have been held with various stakeholders and role players, including:

- Representatives from the Business Community. These meetings have focused on formalising partnerships between the business community and the Ministry. The formalising of these partnerships focuses on using business expertise to assist the Department in streamlining its approach to combating crime.

- Rural communities, including both farmer and farm worker organisations. The focus of these meetings has been to consult and ensure support for the Rural Safety Plan of the Department.
- Interfaith organisations. Interfaith organisations were consulted to introduce the Department's plans and to focus on the firearms amnesty.
- Community Policing Forums (CPFs). A series of meetings were held with the CPF National Board. At present the Partnership Unit is working with the Board on a redefinition and enhancement of the role of CPFs and CPF Boards.
- Izimbiso: The Secretariat's engagement has not been restricted to organisations and formal structures. It has made a concerted effort to engage communities themselves through izimbiso and other community outreach initiatives. The focus of these engagements has been one of listening to what ordinary people are feeling about crime and the police. They have helped to shape the Secretariat's approach to crime, and to pilot Community Safety Forums (CSFs) in ten areas.

#### *Future plans for the Unit*

The future focus of the Partnership Unit will be, where appropriate, to formalise relations between the Department and stakeholders, tapping into diverse skills to enhance capacity and ensure coordinated efforts in tackling challenges and shortcomings. To this end the following objectives will be addressed by the Unit:

- To improve intergovernmental cooperation on safety
- To enhance the quality and accessibility of safety programmes through improved participation
- To broaden the national dialogue on safety and crime prevention
- To package partnership models with NGOs, CBOs, etc

High-level activities of the Partnership Unit will include -

- establishing partnership reference group to harness expertise around partnerships;
- identifying and engaging with civil, private and public sector stakeholders;
- identifying, implementing and sustaining community outreach programmes;
- engaging with CPFs, street committees to properly define roles and responsibilities;
- engaging with stakeholders around initiatives concerning volunteers;
- public participation programmes in specific campaigns such as drug and substance abuse;
- entering into and implementing MOUs with the business community;
- piloting small business initiatives;
- engaging with the labour movement around policing issues;
- engaging with Action for a Safer South Africa; and
- piloting Community Safety Forums (CSFs) in ten areas.

## (h) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

The purpose of this Unit is to monitor, evaluate and advise the Minister on SAPS governance, compliance with the policing policy, and the effectiveness and efficiency of the service delivered by the SAPS to the citizens of South Africa. In January 2010 a new Chief Director was appointed to head this Unit.

To address the various challenges in rejuvenating and reorganising this Unit that had been identified over a period of time, the Chief Directorate embarked on an extensive review and needs analysis of the programme with the objective of refocusing the programme and developing the much-needed turnaround strategy and subsequently recruit suitably experienced and qualified employees to drive the implementation of the multi-pronged strategic plan.

Participatory democracy and effective civilian oversight entails that citizens must be consulted in the development of strategies that impact on service delivery. True to its commitment to be an inclusive and transparent civilian oversight Secretariat that upholds the democratic values of the Constitution and the spirit of Batho Pele, the programme participated in a number of consultative stakeholder workshops with civil society. Meetings were also held with structures of the Departments of Safety in all nine provinces, including the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD).

These engagements were aimed at redefining the character of the Secretariat's collective civilian oversight and to inform our strategic direction. Subsequent to the above consultative workshops, the Secretariat crafted the programme's Annual Strategic Plan.

- **Provincial coordination and systems development for improved service delivery:** The programme made great strides in the fourth quarter to address the systematic gaps in the monitoring, evaluation and reporting on SAPS service delivery as revealed by the earlier review. One of the key achievements towards addressing the fragmented oversight approach to SAPS performance regarding the implementation of policing policies, was to obtain buy-in from all the provincial safety departments for our plan to establish a Monitoring and Evaluation Forum in the 2010/11 financial year.

The senior Monitoring and Evaluation officials from the above Departments will constitute the Monitoring and Evaluation Forum established and convened by the National Secretariat of Police. The provincial Safety Departments will have a streamlined reporting responsibility to the Secretariat, which will include the integration and alignment of monitoring tools and systems. This is a major milestone in enhancing strategic coordination and alliances with the provincial structures, which was previously neglected.

This will enable the Secretariat to provide the Minister with a global view of safety sector developments nationally, informed by provincial inputs, using smart systems and further contribute to shared capacity-building initiatives for improved oversight and service delivery.

- **Monitoring System:** The programme has also developed a draft Secretariat Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and System, which will be tabled for adoption by the provincial structures at the official launch of the Monitoring and Evaluation Forum in the first quarter of the 2010/11 financial year.
- **Firearms Amnesty 2010:** In order to pilot and test the planned coordination with provincial structures, national and provincial Firearms Amnesty task teams were established by the Secretariat in January 2010. These teams were composed of officials from the provincial Safety departments, relevant interest groups from civil society and the SAPS. The task teams were assigned to monitor the roll-out and management of the firearms amnesty, which came into effect on 11 January 2010 and lasted until 11 April 2010.

The Secretariat convened a training workshop for all the officially nominated and accredited

Task Team members, with a detailed presentation on the amnesty by the SAPS. A standardised reporting format was also provided.

The provincial Firearms Amnesty task teams conducted weekly oversight visits to the police stations in their respective provinces and submitted weekly assessment reports to the Secretariat.

The provincial assessment reports on the stations' management of the amnesty process were considered and deliberated upon by the National Task Team, which also met weekly for this purpose.

This collaboration with the provinces and civil society proved to be a huge success in enabling the Secretariat to have a bird's eye view of developments in all nine provinces, which positioned it better to provide guidance and direction on key issues and challenges raised.

As the National Task Team included two SAPS representatives, they could note the operational and management shortcomings that were reported so that they could intervene correctively and in good time.

- **Complaints mechanisms:** The Secretariat has changed its focus from receiving complaints to actually monitoring the complaints process of the SAPS and evaluating how it is managing complaints. To this end a system is being developed to monitor how complaints are addressed by the SAPS, including how the SAPS processes and responds to complaints from the Presidential hotline.
- **Establishment of reference groups:** The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has established a reference group. This reference group draws in expertise from civil society and Government aims to assist and partner with the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in meeting its mandate
- **Forensic review:** The Minister instructed the Secretariat to undertake an evaluation of the Forensic Science backlogs. Meetings were held with foreign experts who agreed to assist with the process.

#### *Future Plans of the Unit*

The lessons learnt from the inclusive and activist monitoring and evaluation approach that the Secretariat adopted in overseeing the amnesty process will continue to shape and inform its future strategic and tactical oversight plans in its endeavours to achieve an inclusive, developmental and interventionist oversight model that it has set for itself.

In view also of the challenges that have been highlighted earlier, the Monitoring and Evaluation programme will champion the implementation of the ambitious plans the Secretariat has committed to its Executive Authority, Parliament's Police Portfolio Committee and, more importantly, the citizens.

Appropriate capacity in respect of human capital and material resources will be brought on board in order to achieve the following key objectives:

- To provide a professional civilian oversight capacity through active monitoring evaluations of SAPS systems, process and approaches
- To monitor and evaluate the transformation of SAPS regarding the management and deployment of human and material resources

To this end, the following will be its focus areas in the 2010/11 financial year:

- To develop an integrated, aligned monitoring tool and system that will be applicable to all the

provincial Safety Departments' civilian oversight units.

- To establish and convene an inclusive Monitoring and Evaluation Forum.
- To facilitate the adoption of the Secretariat's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework by all Safety Departments in order to form the Monitoring and Evaluation Guiding Framework for the national sector.
- To coordinate with provinces and National Treasury on the finalisation of sector indicators for 2011/2012.

#### **(i) Support Services**

The main aim of this component of the Civilian Secretariat of Police is to manage and provide corporate functions to the Secretariat relating to the rendering of administrative and office support services, including the following:

- Personnel: Providing human resources services
- Finance: Capturing information, managing the finances and providing financial reports to senior management
- Supply Chain: Engaging in supply chain procedures and the delivery of procurement services internally
- Managing assets
- Managing documents

#### *Structure of Support Services*

Support Services has three subcomponents, namely -

- (i) Human Resources Management
- (ii) Finance
- (iii) Supply Chain Management, including assets and document management.

#### *Human Resources Management and Administration*

During the period under review, the restructuring of the Secretariat commenced after the appointment of the acting Secretary for Police in September 2009. The process is in its final stages at present. The restructuring and reorganisation has significantly improved the Secretariat's ability to deliver on its key strategic objectives. Pending the finalisation of the structure, the Secretariat revised its objectives and projects. This revision followed a presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Police in October 2009 when approval was given for the revision of the strategic objectives and projects. This revision resulted in the discontinuation of some projects that had been presented to the Parliamentary Committees in June 2009.

The acting Secretary for Police opted to create critical senior management posts and proceeded to fill these posts in order to improve delivery of the Secretariat's mandate. Three chief directors were appointed to head the Policy and Research Unit, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and the Partnership Unit respectively. The post of Secretary for Police, which became vacant following the departure of Mr Themba Mathe as the Secretary for Safety and Security, has been advertised and the appointment process is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of the 2010/2011 financial year. The human resources component provides support to the acting Secretary for Police

in restructuring and reorganising the Secretariat, in addition to providing human resource support to the staff of the Secretariat.

The pressing challenge is to finalise the organisational structure of the Secretariat. The structure will be informed by the impending legislation relating to the Secretariat, and the ensuing process will include the appointment of staff in critical posts. This will ensure that the Secretariat meets its constitutional and legislative mandate under the leadership of the Secretary for Police.

The members of the Secretariat staff have all been appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994. However, the systems that are applied are those of the South African Police Service, including the payment of the salaries of the staff of the Secretariat.

Not all the vacant posts within the existing structure of the Secretariat were filled during the period under review. The major reason for this was the reorganisation of the Secretariat pending its structural review. A new macro-organisational structure and the accompanying work-study investigations needed to be developed for the creation and establishment of fixed establishment posts and post levels. The Secretariat is finalising this process with the assistance of the Department of Public Service and Administration.

The Office of the Secretary of Police has developed Performance Agreements for all the new Chief Directors appointed. The Human Resources Management is working with all senior managers in redesigning the performance agreements for all other employees.

The Secretariat granted performance rewards to 7 members of the staff during the year under review at a total cost of R103 000. The beneficiaries were 2 males and 4 females. The breakdown in terms of race and gender was as follows – 1 African male, 1 white male and 4 African females.

The future plans for the Human Resources component include developing and submitting a Human Resources Plan to DPSA, finalising an organisational structure for approval by the Minister and implementing a change management process.

In order to ensure that the Secretariat optimally delivers on its oversight mandate, the Human Resources component will assist and support the Secretary for Police and the top management in recruiting and retaining skilled and appropriately qualified employees. This will include skills enhancement as required. A plan for employee wellness will be developed during the 2010/2011 financial year. A key aspect of the work of the Human Resources component, in order to institutionalise a professional ethos, is the revision and alignment of human resources policies to those of the Public Service.

*Table 12: Employment equity*

Occupational categories	Male				Female			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Legislators, senior officials and managers	6	1	1	2	6	0	1	1
Professionals	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Technicians and associate professionals	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clerks	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Service and sales workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 13: Recruitment for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Occupational Bands	Male				Female			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White
Top management	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 14: Personnel budget against overall allocated budget

Item	Budget requested R'000	Actual budget allocation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	% of spent Personnel budget against total budget
Personnel Budget	9 056	9 056	11 132	

### (j) Financial Management

The Secretariat functions as a cost centre falling under Programme 1: Administration of the South African Police Service. The Secretariat's finances are managed in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and the applicable regulations. The financial management and control had some weaknesses but steps have been taken to improve controls and, with the creation and filling of critical posts, this will improve significantly. The Secretariat is implementing the PAS system to ensure that inventory and assets are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the PFMA so that they comply with the Treasury Regulations applicable to Supply Chain Management. There are challenges in terms of proper staffing to ensure that there is a division of responsibilities to minimise risks. Training is needed to enhance functional capacity.

The audit of the finances of the Secretariat is managed by the Auditor General and, because the Secretariat is a cost centre of the South African Police Service, the Auditor General's Report is contained in the Annual Report of the South African Police Service.

The Accounting Officer of the Secretariat, in terms of the PFMA, is the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service. He is also the Head of the Department of Police under the Schedule to the Public Service Act.

#### Summary: Actual allocation and expenditure FY 2009/10

Item	Budget requested	Actual budget allocation	Actual expenditure	Underspent/Overspent
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Budget	21 912	21 912	16 934	4 978

NB: The under-expenditure was largely due to the fact that the R3 million that had been allocated for the Soccerex exhibition had not been used. Approval for using this amount was withdrawn following the appointment of the acting Secretary for Police in September 2009. The remaining budget was not used due to the discontinuation of some of the projects that had initially been planned for. The bulk of the Secretariat budget was expended between September 2009 and 31 March 2010.

### (k) Supply Chain Management

Supply Chain Management entails proper planning at budgeting phase, careful product/services selection, supplier selection and management, bidding, requisitions, catalogue management, ordering,

invoicing and payment, customer service and assets and inventory management. The process begins when the needs are identified during the strategic planning phase of the organisation when service delivery targets are identified, to the point of finally disposing of an asset.

Supply Chain Management aims to add value at each stage of the process – from the demand for goods or services to their acquisition, the management of the logistical process and finally, after use, to their disposal. In doing so, it addresses shortcomings in current practices relating to procurement, contract management, inventory and asset control and obsolescence planning.

#### *The elements of Supply Chain Management*

- Demand management
- Acquisition management
- Logistics management
- Disposal management
- Supply chain performance

The following shortcomings were identified during the review of supply chain management:

- A lack of evidence that, in some cases, three quotations had been obtained for purchases of between R10 000 and R50 000.
- Late requests for procuring services being received, causing undue pressure on the Supply Chain component to deliver timely services.
- A lack of sufficient personnel to address demand management.
- A lack of an updated assets register.

Appropriate steps are being taken to address the identified shortcomings. These include the development of proper supply chain policies and procedures, the review of the structure and staffing of the supply chain component during the development of the new macro-organisational structure and the accompanying work study investigations. The Supply Chain Management component is understaffed and the appropriate structure and staffing is under way and will be finalised early in the 2010/2011 financial year during the Secretariat's restructuring process.

#### *Asset Management*

This process entails the requirements for all procurement and provisioning to be done through the PAS system. It ensures that all assets can be captured and issued after they are properly marked, and that all inventories will be kept updated. The Secretariat's asset register has not been fully implemented and completed. The completeness of the asset register could not be verified as a result of insufficient identification numbers affixed to the assets. The Secretariat is addressing the weaknesses relating to the asset register.

The PAS system is controlled by the SAPS and an asset management plan is being developed to ensure that the Secretariat asset are all captured, inventorised and regularly updated. The process will also involve the verification of the asset register and the addressing of any deviations.



### *Asset Management Plan*

All the Secretariat assets will be listed on the PAS system, which will lead to an integrity-based and updated asset register.



## 9.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

### 9.2.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

Government has identified crime combating as one of its top five priorities. President Jacob Zuma called for tougher action against crime at a meeting with station commanders in September 2009. The President was accompanied by the ministers of Justice, Correctional Services, Social Development, State Security, Police, and the Minister of the Planning Commission. The national and provincial leadership of the police, representatives of the Metro Police services, and the Independent Complaints Directorate also attended the meeting. Partnerships between the police and the community for addressing serious and violent crimes were raised as an issue, as well as the strengthening of social crime prevention measures, especially targeted at children and the youth.

#### (a) Public/Private Partnerships

##### *Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA)*

- BACSA is the primary conduit through which the business sector interacts with Government on broad crime-related matters. The objective is to provide specialised business skills and expertise to assist the South African Police Service (SAPS) in building the required capacity to tackle crime.
- The current focus areas are:
  - The *Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme*, which is a Cabinet approved initiative led by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, and involves the senior structures of the SAPS.
  - The *Violent Organised Crime (trio crimes) Reduction Programme* – a multifaceted programme dealing with trio crime, which creates partnerships between business and the SAPS across the country, particularly at stations in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the North West and Mpumalanga. Specific areas of cooperation include aligning the Private Security Sector to SAPS operations, improving service delivery of the Gauteng 10111 Operations Centre, and expanding the use of technology for the improved identification of motor vehicles.
  - The *Non-ferrous Metal Theft Reduction* project led by the SAPS, with the support of BACSA and the relevant business sectors affected by this crime. The project focuses on stations in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga.

##### *Primedia Crime Line*

- A partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS was launched in June 2007. The purpose of the partnership is to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via sms to the number 32211 or reporting it on the website [www.crimeline.co.za](http://www.crimeline.co.za). The 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 2009 to 31 March 2010, 183 arrests were made as a result of this partnership.
- During the period under review, Crime Line partnered with "Shout", an awareness campaign led by prominent South African musicians, artists and entertainers. A music DVD was released that encouraged South Africans to 'shout and pass on information to Crime Line'. Proceeds from downloads of the song will go towards combating crime.

### *Community Police Forums*

- The concept of Community Policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as the approach to policing that recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in maintaining safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public that can jointly address crime and matters relating to community safety. Police/community partnerships have been structured by means of Community Policing Forums (CPFs), as prescribed by section 27 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995).
- The aim of a community policing forum is to promote the local accountability of the police and to enlist the cooperation of communities with the SAPS, in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. At the end of March 2010, 1 114 functioning Community Policing Forums had been established at the 1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.
- During the period under review the National Community Policing Consultative Forum amended its name to the National Community Police Board (NCPB). The NCPB serves as a platform or means of communication at which the nine provincial CPF chairpersons, the national chairperson and other stakeholders meet. They share best practices, address the challenges of CPFs, advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and give relevant guidance on the implementation of community policing. Quarterly meetings are held to support the objectives of the CPFs. These meetings are attended by the SAPS, and progress on matters of mutual concern is discussed.

### **(b) Programmes in Support of Interdepartmental Initiatives to Improve Services to Women and Children and Reduce Crime**

#### *Gender-based violence, child protection and youth crime prevention*

- During the reporting period SAPS continued to participate in the following interdepartmental programmes aimed at improving the SAPS's response to gender-based violence, child protection and youth crime prevention:
  - The National Prosecuting Authority increased the number of Thutuzela Care Centres (TCCs). The SAPS participated in the planning, implementation and management of every TCC. The number of TCCs established increased from 17 to 23 countrywide.
  - The "Ukuthwala" Steering Committee led by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities. "Ukuthwala" is an isiZulu/isiXhosa word meaning "the early and forced marriage of young girls". The main aim of the committee is to develop an implementation plan to address marriages of this nature which are taking place at Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Bizana and other areas in the Eastern Cape.
  - The South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO) project aimed at developing and piloting the SARPCCO Violence against Women and Children Reader and Trainer's manual for law enforcement officers and other role players in the Southern African Region.
  - Implementing the First Responder Learning Programme, developed and piloted by the SAPS and the United States of America in 2008/09. 1 379 SAPS members were trained in the Sexual Offence First Responders Course in 2009/10. The programme has been included in the SAPS's In-service Training portfolio.
  - Training members in the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) and ensuring that service delivery by the SAPS to the community complies with the Act. 3 181 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Programme between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010.

- Reviewing the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Micro-study research was conducted on the ways in which the police and courts provide assistance to victims of crime.
  - The Trafficking in Persons Regional Conference held in Johannesburg in July 2009 and the Human Trafficking Research Report conference in March 2010, coordinated by the Interdepartmental Management Team for Human Trafficking. The research was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) on the causes of human trafficking and its extent in South Africa, using victims of trafficking, as well as police officials, immigration officials, and social and health workers as participants.
  - The Intersectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development at national and provincial level. These intersectoral committees enhance cooperation between departments in dealing with child offenders. They also worked together to plan for the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008.
  - Reviewing learning programmes in the SAPS, such as the “Child and Youth at Risk” learning programme to include new legislative responsibilities incorporated in the Children’s Act, the Child Labour Programme of Action and the Child Justice Act.
  - Engaging young people by establishing youth desks and youth crime prevention projects at police stations. A manual for providing guidance on youth crime prevention activities to police officials was developed and consulted at national level in the reporting period.
  - Reviewing and implementing the SAPS’s guidelines on School-based Crime Prevention in all provinces. The aim of the guidelines was to equip police officials with the skills and tools required to implement crime prevention programmes in schools. This can be done by establishing Safe School Committees involving school management, SAPS officials, parents, learners and other role players.
  - A pilot training course for police officers tasked with school safety. The project aimed to train police members to improve safety at schools, using activities such as sports to engage with learners and build better relations between the police and learners. The training project was informed by a twinning programme between the SAPS and the London Metropolitan Police, which was implemented in three provinces.
  - The Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. The SAPS’s responsibilities regarding victim empowerment include developing, monitoring and implementing policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime; sensitising and training SAPS members to render a professional victim-friendly service; and improving facilities at police stations to make stations more victim friendly.
  - The VEP training programme sensitises police officials to the needs of crime victims. During the period under review 1 089 members were trained in the programme.
  - The number of Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) in the SAPS increased from 785 in 2008/09 to 806 in 2009/10 (see table 15). These rooms are used for statement taking and interviews; providing victims with information, for example, on referrals to other service providers; providing feedback to victims and explaining the situation as far as their cases are concerned; and also for providing a waiting area that is comfortable and private. The re-established Family Violence and Child Protection Units will also make use of VSRs to interview victims during the investigative process, since it provides comfort and privacy to victims.
- Awareness programmes on gender-based violence, children’s rights and crimes against children

such as child abuse were implemented during Child Protection Week, Youth Month and the festive season. During the 16 Days of Activism, awareness campaigns focused on gender-based violence involving young people, especially young women.

*Table 15: Total number of Victim Support Rooms per province*

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	93
Free State	50
Gauteng	124
KwaZulu-Natal	159
Mpumalanga	58
North West	39
Northern Cape	51
Limpopo	58
Western Cape	174 (includes VSRs at satellite units and contact points)
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>

*Programme for enhancing local crime prevention*

- The SAPS continued to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) by working with police stations in nodes to improve access to policing, police service delivery and integrated community safety programmes.
- Additional sites were identified for the CRDP, namely, Heidelberg in Gauteng; Donkerhoek, Emahashini and Kwa-Ngema in Mpumalanga; Mhlontlo in the Eastern Cape; Mokgalwaneng in the North West; Dysselsdorp in the Western Cape; and Umsinga in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Capacity-building work sessions were held in all nine provinces to build capacity and strengthen partnerships between police stations, CPFs, local municipalities and other role players involved in the CRDP and URP. The aim was to improve service delivery and employ the integrated development planning processes to enhance community safety.
- Local safety strategies were developed for 24 police station areas in the Western Cape.

**(c) Police Actions**

Table 16 provides an overview of the actions carried out during SAPS operations to enhance visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests made in terms of priority crimes. The actions were carried out in all station areas, including those of the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Table 16: Police actions and successes for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crimes

Crime prevention actions	
Action	Number
Roadblocks	52 233
Cordon and searches	38 129
Air support operations	771
Vehicles searched	2 666 181
Premises searched	591 224
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	1 775 170
Persons searched	15 232 422
Farm visits	595 508
Firearms checked	57 613
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	556 609
Stop and search operations	1 542 031
Hostage and suicide incidents (includes kidnappings and barricades)	456
Licenced liquor premises inspected	58 239
Unlicenced liquor premises closed down	13 456

Successes	
Arrests	Number
<b>Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)</b>	
Murders (including farm murders)	11 483
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 062
Sexual offences (rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 311
Assault GBH	113 026
Common assault	59 903
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	20 934
Common robbery	4 183
<b>Subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>	
Hijacking of cars	2 352
Hijacking of trucks	140
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 458
Robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery)	3 342
Cash-in-transit robbery	52
Bank robbery	38
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm)	9 552
<b>Contact-related crimes</b>	
Arson	1 611
Malicious damage to property	30 119

#### 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 practices to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and links up to community structures.
- To regulate the implementation of sector policing, a National Instruction on Sector Policing was approved in July 2009. A guideline on implementation based on the National Instruction was circulated in October 2009.
- Sector policing at station level is regarded as implemented when -
  - the station area is divided into sectors to ensure community participation;
  - a sector commander is appointed to take full control of all policing activities, including specific projects, crime prevention actions, police patrols, meetings, community involvement, etc.
  - a Community Police Subforum is established within each sector to assess the successes and initiatives implemented, to provide crime-related needs and trends; to facilitate partnerships; and to identify the measures that all the relevant policing role players must take to address crime jointly.
  - a dedicated team comprising SAPS members, the Traffic Police, street committees and other relevant law enforcement officials are designated to a sector in accordance with the operational policing needs for the specific sector.
- Sector policing has been implemented in all 169 high-contact crime stations.

#### 10111 Centres

8 537 619 calls were received by the SAPS's 21 10111 centres in 2009/10. An estimated 76% (6,5 million) of all calls received are non-police related. These calls include prank calls, emergency services enquiries, requests for road directions, requests for legal advice and various other personal problems.

Successes	
Arrests	Number
<b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	
Illegal possession of firearms	9 529
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)	81 383
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	39 345
<b>Property-related and other serious crime</b>	
Housebreaking at residential premises	40 164
Housebreaking at non-residential premises	7 363
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (includes truck theft)	5 738
Theft out of/from motor vehicles (includes goods from the back of LDV, parts and accessories)	5 332
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 825
Shoplifting	58 085
Other theft (includes using road vehicle without owner's consent)	72 475
Stock theft	5 059
<b>Arrests for priority crimes</b>	<b>657 673</b>
<b>Arrests for other crimes</b>	<b>703 831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 361 504</b>

Goods confiscated	Number
Firearms (day-to-day operations)	21 268
Liquor	1 524 584.915 litre

#### Rural Safety

Continued acts of violence and murders against rural communities required the SAPS to formulate a comprehensive and holistic strategy to ensure rural safety. The rural safety strategy was developed during the period under review in conjunction with other stakeholders, namely the SANDF, the Agricultural Unions, and the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach. The strategy is based on the principles of sector policing, which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community and is based on four pillars: improved and enhanced service delivery at local level, enhanced cooperation and coordination among all role players, improved community safety awareness in rural areas and rural development.

#### Reservists

- Reservists are being used to support the SAPS in combating crime, as part of cooperative police-community relations. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing and it supports a problem-oriented approach.
- A National Task Team facilitated the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent members of the SAPS. A total of 532 reservists were appointed in terms of the Public Service Act and 2 733 in terms of the South African Police Service Act.
- The establishment of the Reserve Police force stood at 64 049 active reservists on 31 March 2010.
- During the period under review, 8 598 reservists were trained, of whom 7 964 (92,6%) were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes on topics such as the administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival were presented to improve the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing duties.

#### Crime Stop

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 2009 to 31 March 2010, 299 positive cases were received by the call centre, which led to 392 arrests and the seizure of goods valued at R21 million.

- Table 16 indicates that 1 361 504 arrests were made for all crimes, compared to 1 223 505 in 2008/09. 48% (657 673) of these arrests were made for priority crimes. The most priority crime arrests (206 668 or 31%) were made in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 147 741 arrests (22%). 44% (596 447) of the total arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.

#### Firearms

- The SAPS is responsible for firearm licence renewals and the issuing of competency certificates to firearm licence holders, as well as potential firearm licence holders in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms. In terms of the Transitional Provisions of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) the period in which firearm owners could submit applications for the renewal of firearm licences issued in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) concluded on 31 March 2009. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 the SAPS

processed 89 524 firearm licence renewals and 112 315 competency certifications. This included the applications of people who had missed the cut-off date for licensing their firearms in terms of the new Firearms Control Act (as part of the firearms amnesty).

- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of firearms control legislation in South Africa. A total of 1 829 institutions (compared to 1 715 at the end of March 2009), including training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations are now accredited.

Table 17 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

*Table 17: Accredited institutions*

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	169
Free State	121
Gauteng	407
KwaZulu-Natal	170
Mpumalanga	115
North West	175
Northern Cape	85
Limpopo	385
Western Cape	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 829</b>

- During the period under review the SAPS focused on tracing illegal firearms and testing legal compliance. To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition were recovered during day-to-day activities and special operations (compared to 17 824 firearms recovered in 2008/09).
- The circulation of stolen, lost and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime and, ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. During the period under review 11 982 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost compared to 12 883 in the previous financial year. 7 376 stolen/lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered. Firearms circulated as found included firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.

Table 18 provides a breakdown per province of stolen/lost firearms recovered, relative to firearms stolen or lost.



Table 18: Stolen/lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost

Province	Firearms circulated as lost or stolen	Stolen/lost firearms recovered
Eastern Cape	946	521
Free State	496	248
Gauteng	4 688	1 455
KwaZulu-Natal	2 443	2 257
Mpumalanga	1 023	251
North West	571	295
Northern Cape	76	46
Limpopo	500	458
Western Cape	1 166	1 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 982</b>	<b>7 376</b>

- The Minister of Police declared a firearm amnesty in 2010 in order to eradicate the illegal pool and criminal use of firearms in South Africa. During this period a total of 11 887 illegal firearms and 129 234 illegal rounds of ammunition were handed to the South African Police Service. During the same period 30 442 legal firearms and 321 155 legal rounds of ammunition were surrendered voluntarily to the South African Police Service.
- Specific procedures are in place for legal owners to surrender firearms and ammunition voluntarily to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who are in legal possession of firearms to hand in these firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the requirements of the firearms control legislation in respect of the number of firearms that must be licenced. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010, 38 153 legal firearms and 371 060 legal rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily, compared to 14 260 firearms and 153 856 rounds of ammunition in 2008/09.
- From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 167 240 firearms were destructed by the SAPS, compared to 111 491 in 2008/09.

#### Vehicles

Table 19 provides a breakdown per province of the number of vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen or robbed.

Table 19: Vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen or robbed

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed during 2009/10 within the same period (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)		Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed before 1 April 2009		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 834	644	4 478	1 824	478	303	54	2 659
Free State	2 206	421	2 627	1 013	271	195	39	1 518
Gauteng	33 194	9 446	42 640	8 771	5 246	1 827	456	16 300
KwaZulu-Natal	10 596	4 012	14 608	3 522	2 394	568	225	6 709
Mpumalanga	3 005	1 107	4 112	1 164	691	266	82	2 203

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed during 2009/10 within the same period (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)		Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed before 1 April 2009		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
North West	2 336	439	2 775	704	232	138	21	1 095
Northern Cape	184	24	208	106	22	31	3	162
Limpopo	957	310	1 267	485	316	144	44	989
Western Cape	9 118	797	9 915	4 680	646	724	55	6 105
Military Police	31	0	31	0	0	6	0	6
Head Office	0	0	0	31	15	46	19	111
Components not linked to a province on PERSAL	0	0	0	78	59	28	6	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 461</b>	<b>17 200</b>	<b>82 661</b>	<b>22 378</b>	<b>10 370</b>	<b>4 276</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>38 028</b>

- During the reporting period 82 661 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 86 579 in 2008/09), of which 42 640 (51,6%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. More vehicles were stolen (65 461) than robbed (17 200). The total number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and robbed in foreign countries.
- Of the 82 661 stolen and robbed vehicles, 38 028 vehicles were recovered countrywide including vehicles which were stolen and robbed during previous financial years. 42,8% (16 300) were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles was 40,7% (26 654 stolen vehicles recovered) and the recovery rate of robbed vehicles was 66% (11 374 robbed vehicles recovered). The low recovery rate of stolen vehicles can be attributed to the fact that older models are being stolen and syndicates easily remove vehicle identifiers such as the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VINs), engine numbers and registration numbers. The high recovery rate of robbed vehicles can be attributed to the constant improvements to anti-theft devices fitted by manufacturers to new vehicles, as well as tracking devices. New vehicles are generally also more identifiable as manufacturers are using improved identification features such as microdotting.
- The table below indicates the number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years. From the table it is clear that there has been a decrease in the number of vehicles stolen and robbed between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Financial year	Number of vehicles stolen and robbed	Percentage increase/decrease
2005/06	95 803	
2006/07	91 217	-4,8%
2007/08	88 941	-2,5%
2008/09	86 579	-2,7%
2009/10	82 661	-4,5%

### Drugs

- Cannabis remains the primary or secondary drug of abuse. It is the only drug cultivated in South Africa, while mandrax, CAT and crystal meth or Tik Tik is produced for local consumption. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 179 716kg cannabis and 251 227 cannabis plants were seized by the SAPS during crime prevention operations, compared to 144 408kg cannabis and 254 966

cannabis plants in 2008/09 (see table 20). Over the past years, the SAPS's Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed numerous hectares of illicit cannabis crops grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. During the period under review, 567 hectares of cannabis fields were sprayed to keep illicit cannabis crops in South Africa to a minimum.

*Table 20: Quantity of cannabis seized*

Type of drug	Quantity seized in 2008/09	Quantity seized in 2009/10
Cannabis (excluding plants)	144 408,011kg	179 716,711kg
Cannabis plants	254 966 plants	251 227 plants
	(equals 25 496,600kg)	(equals 25 122,700kg)
1 plant equals 100g		

*Table 21: Drugs analysed*

Type of drug	Quantity analysed in 2008/09	Quantity analysed in 2009/10
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	190kg	723kg
Cocaine	156kg	234kg
Heroin	41kg	198kg
Methcathinone (CAT)	8kg	3kg
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	20kg	37kg

- The Chemistry Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory is responsible for analysing suspected illegal substances. The figures in the above table appear much lower than figures shown elsewhere in the report (confiscations by e.g. the SAPS's Organised Crime Unit) as the Forensic Science Laboratory gives preference to cases where a direct link can be drawn between the suspects and a drug/drugs to ensure a speedy conviction. From table 21 it is clear that more cocaine, heroin and methaqualone were analysed in 2009/10 than in 2008/09 due to the focus of the SAPS's Organised Crime Unit on organised crime groupings involving drugs (see 9.3.2 (a) on drug seizures by Organised Crime).

#### (d) Escapes from Police Custody

*Table 22: Escapes from police custody during the 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years*

Province	Incidents				Escapees			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Eastern Cape	69	55	65	59	139	100	119	85
Free State	40	32	44	30	52	51	74	35
Gauteng	123	141	143	148	223	181	192	205
KwaZulu-Natal	179	81	90	72	242	130	200	111
Mpumalanga	144	69	61	56	260	88	96	129
North West	92	65	45	54	166	133	144	59
Northern Cape	52	51	41	30	61	73	54	44
Limpopo	54	40	63	42	91	57	93	54
Western Cape	152	130	167	111	174	167	172	135
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>857</b>

- The number of escapes from police custody and the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents during the 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years respectively are indicated in table 22. From the table it is clear that, contrary to the increased trends experienced between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the number of escapes and the escapees involved during these incidents decreased in 2009/10.
- The most incidents (148 or 24,6%) occurred in Gauteng, followed by the Western Cape with 111 incidents (18,4%). The number of incidents decreased in seven of the nine provinces during 2009/10.
- Gauteng had the most escapees in 2009/10 (205 or 23,9%), followed by the Western Cape with 135 or 15,8%. With the exception of Mpumalanga and Gauteng where the number of escapees increased by 33 and 13 respectively in 2009/10, the number of people escaping from police custody decreased in all other provinces.

#### (e) Members of the SAPS Murdered

Table 23: Members of the SAPS murdered

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Eastern Cape	14	16	6	12	11	10
Free State	3	1	6	8	6	2
Gauteng	16	26	38	38	21	24
KwaZulu-Natal	28	23	32	21	28	25
Mpumalanga	7	7	7	9	6	4
North West	12	7	8	2	3	2
Northern Cape	0	1	3	1	2	0
Limpopo	4	4	2	6	7	8
Western Cape	10	10	6	10	11	10
Head Office					10	16
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>101</b>

- Amidst the volatile crime situation pervading the country, Government and the top management of the SAPS once again renewed their focus on the safety of SAPS members. During the period under review 101 members of the SAPS were murdered, compared to 105 in 2008/09. 62 members were killed off duty while 39 members were killed on duty. There was a consistent pattern of police officers being murdered while they were off duty when their vigilance was lower. When police officers are off duty, they are at their most vulnerable, as operational policing support mechanisms are not available. Unlike on duty contact situations where members are accompanied by colleagues, members off duty face attackers alone, thereby raising the risk of being killed. Most of the incidents (25 or 24,8%) were reported in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng with (24 or 23,8%). The Northern Cape did not record any fatalities.

#### 9.2.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

##### (a) Extent of Cross-Border Crime at South Africa's Land, Sea and Air Borderlines

- Following the approval of the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy in borderline control, a joint National Borderline Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) was established. The BCOCC and other role players visited various land and maritime borders to evaluate the security situation and the challenges experienced. It became evident from these visits that the scaling down of the SANDF's presence in various borderline regions led to an increase in illegal crossings and cross-border crime, which

continued to pose security threats within the RSA. The internal security environment placed capacity constraints on the SAPS as the demand for personnel to be used for high-priority crimes increased. Consequently, the SAPS experienced capacity constraints in undertaking border control and protection effectively.

- During the reporting period Cabinet approved the re-deployment of members of the SANDF to render borderline control and protection services as a phased-in approach. As a first step, Cabinet identified the northern and eastern borders of the Republic of South Africa (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho) and the borders of the Republic of South Africa at Botswana and Namibia as a priority.
- Table 24 provides an overview of successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2009/10.

*Table 24: Successes achieved at borderlines*

Stolen and robbed vehicles	
Arrests	76
Number of vehicles recovered	340

Illegal firearms	
Arrests	115
Number of firearms recovered	179

Illegal drugs	
Arrests	554
Quantity of cannabis seized	87 175,790kg

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)	
Arrests	38 892

Illegal goods	
Arrests	207

Human trafficking	
Arrests	5

### 9.2.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

#### (a) Interventions in Medium to High-Risk Operations

- National Intervention Units deals with medium to high-risk operations, including the stabilisation of volatile situations and the provisioning of specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Units conducted 2 375 operations, including 438 interventions to stabilise incidents involving serious and violent crime such as cash-in-transit robberies and armed robberies, 446 requests for VIP and big events, 494 requests for escorting dangerous criminals and 997 specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. These operations led to the arrest of 1 011 suspects and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, vehicles, drugs and explosives, among other things.
- The crime-combating capacity within the SAPS deals with the combating of crime and the

maintenance of public order. Various major incidents such as strikes and public gatherings were monitored. During the period under review 8 907 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 7 913 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations and 994 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery and dissatisfaction with security force actions). 4 157 persons were arrested during the 994 unrest-related incidents in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. The most prevalent unrest-related incidents monitored during the period under review included:

- The nationwide protest actions by the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) members relating to disputes over wages.
- The national strike relating to wage increments by members of the National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) involving constructors of a 2010 FIFA World Cup stadium.
- The nationwide labour dispute over wages by South African Transport and Allied Union (SATAWU) members with the management of trucking companies.
- The national strike by Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) members relating to wage disputes.
- The protest actions of Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) members about labour-brokering matters.
- Protests by the Sakhile and Siyathembe communities (Mpumalanga) and Mamelodi (Gauteng) about the lack of service delivery.
- The march of approximately 4 000 South African National Defence Union members to the Union Building, demanding that the President resolve their salary demands. Sixteen military, police and private vehicles were damaged when access to the Union Building was denied by the police.

#### **(b) Interventions in Medium to High-Risk and High-Risk Operations**

- Specialised operational support provides for a rapid response capability by intervening in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective. During the period under review the Special Task Force conducted 227 high-risk operations, including hostage situations, operations to combat urban and rural terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime, crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search and rescue operations. These operations led to various arrests and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, drugs, explosives and vehicles, among other things.
- 8 702 hours were flown by 37 helicopters and 14 airplanes of the SAPS, of which 7 205 hours were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries, Special Forces operations and cannabis-spraying operations.
- The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which include the deployment of SAPS members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review, 156 members were deployed to the Sudan. These members were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence building measures, establishing and maintaining contact with the local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day activities, performing village and town patrols with the Sudanese Police and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.

## 9.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

### 9.3.1 Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

#### (a) Charges to Court, Detection Rate and Conviction Rate for Contact Crimes, Property Crimes and Crimes Dependent on Police Action for Detection

- During the 2009/10 reporting period, Detective Services were evaluated on three performance indicators, namely: charges to court, the detection rate and the conviction rate. Table 25 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and conviction rates achieved from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 regarding contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- The number of charges reported reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is being updated continuously. The charges carried over are the number of charges that had been carried over from previous years, of which the investigation was not concluded at that time.
- The total number of charges of a specific crime that was 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). The number of charges referred to court is divided by the number of charges which were investigated to determine the percentage of charges referred to court. To determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court, charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded were divided by the total number of charges investigated. To determine the conviction rate, the total number of charges in which the accused was found guilty and charges closed by other means were divided by the total number of charges referred to court and charges previously to court.

#### *Contact crimes (crimes against persons)*

- From table 25 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 7 754 (-1,13%) in comparison with the same period in the 2008/09 financial year. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of common assault with 4 446 charges (2.31%). Charges referred to court increased by 5.92% to 45.86%. However, in the case of murder a decrease of -0.56% to 22.70% and sexual offences with a decrease of -0.20% to 50.68% was noted. The highest increase was in respect of robbery with aggravated circumstances by 0,87% to 12,52% and common assault by 0,83% to 49,02%.
- The detection rate increased by 7,17% to 59,62%. The highest increase was in respect of sexual offences by 4,24% to 66,61%. The conviction rate for contact crimes increased by 2,24% to 23,78%, while common robbery indicated the highest increase of 3,54% to 19,97%.

#### *Property-related crime*

- 21 184 (3,98%) more charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2008/2009 financial year. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicles with an increase of 11 314 (10,33%) more charges. Charges referred to court increased by 1,07% to 12,71%. Theft of motor vehicles indicated an increase of 0,38% and stock theft by 0,21%.
- With regard to the detection rate an increase of 1,56% to 16,97% was noted. Theft of motor vehicles indicated the highest increase of 0,51%. The conviction rate increased with 1,85% to 24,50% with theft out of/from motor vehicles indicating the highest increase of 2,50%, followed by

murder with 2,49%.

#### *Crimes dependent on police action*

- 24 939 (13,31%) more charges were reported by the police in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes with 17 668 (15,08%) more charges reported. Charges referred to court increased by 1,57% to 97,61% with illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the biggest increase, by 2,23% to 88,49%.
- The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action increased by 1,34% to 98,39%, while the conviction rate decreased by -8,79% to 37,13%.

When contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime are combined, the reported charges increased by 24 644 (1,18%), while charges referred to court increased by 2,95% to 37,08%. The detection rate increased by 3,34% to 46,16%. The conviction rate decreased by -0,45% to 30,36%. (See table 25 for the actual achievements against the targets for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime).

**Note that as from 2010/11 the Detective Services will be evaluated on a new performance indicator: “Court-ready case dockets”. This indicator will provide a more accurate reflection of the work done by the detectives, since the indicator does not entail any outstanding investigation requiring further investigation by a detective and indicates that all the evidence have been obtained. This indicator will therefore replace the present performance indicators: ‘charges to court’ and the ‘conviction rate’.**





Table 25: Performance of General Investigations

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate		
	08'09	09\10	diff	08'09	09\10	diff	08'09	09\10	% diff	08'09	09\10	% diff	08'09	09\10	% diff
<b>Contact crimes (Crime against the person)</b>															
Murder	18 148	16 834	-1 314	29 521	25 973	-3 548	10 883 (23,26%)	10 950 (22,70%)	-0,56%	12 710 (27,19%)	12 864 (26,57%)	-0,62%	4 818 (12,82%)	5 064 (13,55%)	0,73%
Attempted murder	18 298	17 410	-888	8 228	6 979	-1 249	8 426 (32,22%)	8 372 (32,15%)	-0,07%	10 956 (41,37%)	11 010 (42,00%)	0,63%	2 471 (12,28%)	2 860 (14,29%)	2,01%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	121 392	113 755	-7 637	41 479	28 169	-13 310	15 948 (11,65%)	16 056 (12,52%)	0,87%	18 816 (13,71%)	19 004 (14,77%)	1,06%	3 548 (10,24%)	4 208 (11,40%)	1,16%
Common robbery	59 232	57 537	-1 695	9 562	5 570	-3 992	19 620 (28,55%)	19 402 (29,22%)	0,67%	23 706 (34,32%)	23 636 (35,47%)	1,15%	5 720 (16,43%)	6 723 (19,97%)	3,54%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	203 777	205 293	1 516	27 249	22 443	-4 806	137 154 (60,37%)	143 806 (60,46%)	0,09%	169 780 (74,01%)	175 342 (74,52%)	0,51%	47 837 (22,83%)	55 440 (26,14%)	3,31%
Common assault	192 838	197 284	4 446	29 174	25 631	-3 543	105 439 (48,19%)	114 768 (49,02%)	0,83%	157 207 (71,33%)	166 281 (72,35%)	1,02%	43 857 (30,45%)	51 062 (33,60%)	3,15%
Sexual offences	70 514	68 332	-2 182	18 336	15 727	-2 609	41 495 (50,88%)	40 001 (50,68%)	-0,20%	52 027 (62,37%)	51 182 (66,61%)	4,24%	11 019 (11,53%)	10 778 (14,56%)	3,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>684 199</b>	<b>676 445</b>	<b>-7 754</b>	<b>163 549</b>	<b>130 492</b>	<b>-33 057</b>	<b>338 965</b> <b>(39,94%)</b>	<b>353 355</b> <b>(45,86%)</b>	<b>5,92%</b>	<b>445 202</b> <b>(52,45%)</b>	<b>459 319</b> <b>(59,62%)</b>	<b>7,17%</b>	<b>119 270</b> <b>(21,54%)</b>	<b>136 135</b> <b>(23,78%)</b>	<b>2,24%</b>
<b>Contact related crimes</b>															
Arson	6 846	6 701	-145	1 862	1 481	-381	1 931 (21,84%)	1 918 (22,06%)	0,22%	3 220 (36,47%)	3 248 (37,39%)	0,92%	506 (14,49%)	560 (17,28%)	2,79%
Malicious damage to property	134 261	132 134	-2 127	14 656	12 126	-2 530	46 266 (31,38%)	48 065 (31,65%)	0,27%	67 848 (45,55%)	69 418 (46,23%)	0,68%	16 192 (23,63%)	14 131 (27,13%)	3,50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141 107</b>	<b>138 835</b>	<b>-2 272</b>	<b>16 518</b>	<b>13 607</b>	<b>-2 911</b>	<b>48 197</b> <b>(30,58%)</b>	<b>49 983</b> <b>(32,82%)</b>	<b>2,24%</b>	<b>71 068</b> <b>(45,09%)</b>	<b>72 666</b> <b>(47,71%)</b>	<b>2,62%</b>	<b>16 688</b> <b>(24,76%)</b>	<b>14 691</b> <b>(21,22%)</b>	<b>-3,54%</b>
<b>Property related crime</b>															
Burglary at residential premises	246 616	256 577	9 961	35 757	22 221	-13 536	43 583 (15,76%)	44 891 (15,30%)	-0,46%	55 121 (19,87%)	57 258 (19,48%)	-0,39%	17 105 (23,02%)	19 176 (25,51%)	2,49%
Burglary at non-residential premises	70 009	71 773	1 764	8 997	5 963	-3 034	11 305 (14,52%)	10 838 (13,82%)	-0,70%	13 598 (17,50%)	13 159 (16,69%)	-0,81%	4 438 (23,43%)	4 957 (25,63%)	2,20%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	75 968	71 776	-4 192	46 162	19 338	-26 824	6 364 (5,13%)	6 219 (5,51%)	0,38%	8 465 (6,76%)	8 279 (7,27%)	0,51%	1 926 (13,22%)	2014 (14,11%)	0,89%

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate				
	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	% diff		
<b>Property related crime</b>																	
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	109 548	120 862	11 314	10,33%	10 133	6 331	-3 802	-37,52%	8 860 (7,36%)	9 294 (7,26%)	9 294 (7,26%)	-0,10%	12 606 (10,43%)	13 380 (10,38%)	3 048 (20,37%)	3 439 (22,87%)	2,50%
Stock theft	30 043	32 380	2 337	7,78%	7 267	7 122	-145	-2,00%	4 462 (12,02%)	4 890 (12,21%)	4 890 (12,21%)	0,21%	8 907 (23,81%)	9 610 (23,78%)	1 820 (24,16%)	2 139 (24,63%)	0,47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>532 184</b>	<b>553 368</b>	<b>21 184</b>	<b>3,98%</b>	<b>108 316</b>	<b>60 975</b>	<b>-47 341</b>	<b>-43,71%</b>	<b>74 574</b> <b>(11,64%)</b>	<b>76 132</b> <b>(12,71%)</b>	<b>76 132</b> <b>(12,71%)</b>	<b>1,07%</b>	<b>98 697</b> <b>(15,41%)</b>	<b>101 686</b> <b>(16,97%)</b>	<b>28 337</b> <b>(22,65%)</b>	<b>31 725</b> <b>(24,50%)</b>	<b>1,85%</b>
<b>Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection</b>																	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 045	14 542	497	3,54%	1 255	854	-401	-31,95%	13 356 (86,26%)	14 182 (88,49%)	14 182 (88,49%)	2,23%	13 818 (89,77%)	14 679 (91,38%)	5 059 (15,55%)	5 106 (15,61%)	0,06%
Drug-related crime	117 172	134 840	17 668	15,08%	1 526	897	-629	-41,22%	115 381 (97,11%)	133 028 (98,39%)	133 028 (98,39%)	1,28%	116 306 (97,92%)	133 640 (98,98%)	74 903 (49,42%)	85 026 (49,23%)	-0,19%
Driving under the influence of alcohol	56 165	62 939	6 774	12,06%	1 573	1 312	-261	-16,59%	55 402 (95,76%)	62 252 (96,66%)	62 252 (96,66%)	0,90%	55 963 (96,73%)	62 819 (97,53%)	46 576 (28,25%)	29 960 (29,17%)	0,92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 382</b>	<b>212 321</b>	<b>24 939</b>	<b>13,31%</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>-1 291</b>	<b>-29,65%</b>	<b>184 139</b> <b>(96,04%)</b>	<b>209 462</b> <b>(97,61%)</b>	<b>209 462</b> <b>(97,61%)</b>	<b>1,57%</b>	<b>186 087</b> <b>(97,05%)</b>	<b>211 138</b> <b>(98,39%)</b>	<b>126 538</b> <b>(45,92%)</b>	<b>120 092</b> <b>(37,13%)</b>	<b>-8,79%</b>
<b>Other serious crime</b>																	
Theft (other)	394 124	367 442	-26 682	-6,77%	63 679	39 908	-23 771	-37,33%	94 476 (19,95%)	89 504 (20,76%)	89 504 (20,76%)	0,81%	141 464 (29,82%)	136 318 (31,50%)	36 385 (24,89%)	36 746 (27,66%)	2,77%
Fraud	77 474	84 842	7 368	9,51%	35 169	31 592	-3 577	-10,17%	29 649 (26,42%)	24 522 (23,11%)	24 522 (23,11%)	-3,31%	43 487 (38,81%)	39 363 (35,66%)	17 707 (36,71%)	13 189 (33,89%)	-2,82%
Shoplifting	80 773	88 634	7 861	9,73%	585	365	-220	-37,61%	79 885 (97,99%)	87 732 (98,47%)	87 732 (98,47%)	0,48%	80 417 (98,68%)	88 184 (99,04%)	56 855 (54,47%)	65 124 (56,59%)	2,12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>552 371</b>	<b>540 918</b>	<b>-11 453</b>	<b>-2,07%</b>	<b>99 433</b>	<b>71 865</b>	<b>-27 568</b>	<b>-27,73%</b>	<b>204 010</b> <b>(31,30%)</b>	<b>201 758</b> <b>(33,20%)</b>	<b>201 758</b> <b>(33,20%)</b>	<b>1,90%</b>	<b>265 368</b> <b>(40,71%)</b>	<b>263 865</b> <b>(43,42%)</b>	<b>110 947</b> <b>(39,31%)</b>	<b>115 059</b> <b>(40,92%)</b>	<b>1,61%</b>
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above</b>																	
Hijacking of cars	14 915	13 902	-1 013	-6,79%	12 837	8 123	-4 714	-36,72%	1 967 (7,09%)	1 963 (8,91%)	1 963 (8,91%)	1,82%	2 333 (8,41%)	2 354 (10,69%)	414 (8,99%)	487 (9,19%)	0,20%
Hijacking of trucks	1 437	1 412	-25	-1,74%	1 566	1 218	-348	-22,22%	138 (4,60%)	130 (4,94%)	130 (4,94%)	0,34%	172 (5,73%)	174 (6,62%)	32 (8,79%)	33 (8,42%)	-0,37%
Robbery of cash in transit	386	279	-107	-27,72%	412	309	-103	-25,00%	93 (11,65%)	80 (13,61%)	80 (13,61%)	1,96%	102 (12,78%)	86 (14,63%)	19 (5,52%)	18 (4,83%)	-0,69%
Bank robbery	102	79	-23	-22,55%	156	94	-62	-39,74%	47 (18,22%)	24 (13,87%)	24 (13,87%)	-4,35%	48 (18,60%)	26 (15,03%)	10 (5,78%)	10 (6,13%)	0,35%

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported		Total number of complaints incomplete		% Cases referred to court		% Detection rate		% Conviction rate							
	08\09	09\10	diff	% diff	08\09	09\10	diff	% diff	08\09	09\10	% diff					
<b>Some subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above</b>																
Robbery at residential premises	18 438	18 786	348	1,89%	7 062	6 685	-377	-5,34%	4 095 (16,06%)	4 323 (16,97%)	0,91%	4 578 (17,95%)	4 838 (18,99%)	774 (10,50%)	1 037 (3,59%)	-6,91%
Robbery at business premises	13 920	14 534	614	4,41%	4 075	4 845	770	18,90%	2 787 (15,49%)	3 284 (16,95%)	1,46%	3 124 (17,36%)	3 649 (18,83%)	320 (6,93%)	587 (12,69%)	5,76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 198</b>	<b>48 992</b>	<b>-206</b>	<b>-0,42%</b>	<b>26 108</b>	<b>21 274</b>	<b>-4 834</b>	<b>-18,52%</b>	<b>9 127 (12,12%)</b>	<b>9 804 (13,95%)</b>	<b>1,83%</b>	<b>10 357 (13,75%)</b>	<b>11 127 (15,84%)</b>	<b>1 569 (8,98%)</b>	<b>2 172 (9,36%)</b>	<b>0,38%</b>
<b>All 20 serious crimes combined</b>																
Contact crimes (Crime against the person)	684 199	676 445	-7 754	-1,13%	163 549	130 492	-33 057	-20,21%	338 965 (39,94%)	353 355 (45,86%)	5,92%	445 202 (52,45%)	459 319 (59,62%)	1 192 70 (21,54%)	136 135 (23,78%)	2,24%
Contact-related crimes	141 107	138 835	-2 272	-1,61%	16 518	13 607	-2 911	-17,62%	48 197 (30,58%)	49 983 (32,82%)	2,24%	71 068 (45,09%)	72 666 (47,71%)	16 698 (24,76%)	14 691 (21,22%)	-3,54%
Property-related crimes	532 184	553 368	21 184	3,98%	108 316	60 975	-47 341	-43,71%	74 574 (11,64%)	76 132 (12,71%)	1,07%	98 697 (15,41%)	101 686 (16,97%)	28 337 (22,65%)	31 725 (24,50%)	1,85%
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	187 382	212 321	24 939	13,31%	4 354	3 063	-1 291	-29,65%	184 139 (96,04%)	209 462 (97,61%)	1,57%	186 087 (97,05%)	211 138 (98,39%)	126 538 (45,92%)	120 092 (37,13%)	-8,79%
Other serious crime	552 371	540 918	-11 453	-2,07%	99 433	71 865	-27 568	-27,73%	204 010 (31,30%)	201 758 (33,20%)	1,90%	265 368 (40,71%)	263 865 (43,42%)	110 947 (39,31%)	11 5059 (40,92%)	1,61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 097 243</b>	<b>2 121 887</b>	<b>24 644</b>	<b>1,18%</b>	<b>392 170</b>	<b>280 002</b>	<b>-112 168</b>	<b>-28,60%</b>	<b>849 885 (34,13%)</b>	<b>890 690 (37,08%)</b>	<b>2,95%</b>	<b>1066422 (42,82%)</b>	<b>1108674 (46,16%)</b>	<b>401 790 (30,81%)</b>	<b>41 7702 (30,36%)</b>	<b>-0,45%</b>

## (b) Charges to Court and the Detection Rate for Crimes Against Women (18 Years and Older) and Children (Under 18 Years)

- Table 26 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and the conviction rate achieved from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 regarding crimes committed against women (persons 18 years and older) and children (persons under the age of 18 years).
- A target of 30% was set for charges referred to court in the 2009/10 financial year for crimes committed against children (under 18 years) and in which the detectives achieved a success rate of 51,57%. In respect of the detection rate a target of 40% was set and a rate of 66,27% was achieved.
- A target of 40% was set for charges referred to court in the 2009/10 financial year for crimes committed against women (18 years and older) and the detectives achieved 56,81%. In respect of the detection rate a target of 42% was set and the detectives achieved a rate of 71,92%.

### *Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS)*

- The Minister of Police has instructed that the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units be re-established during his budget vote speech in May 2010. In order to give impetus to the instruction, the Minister set a deadline that all units should be fully operational by 1 April 2011. The National Commissioner instructing all Provincial Commissioners that members have to be placed for the interim at FCS units, by following the cluster model supported the instruction.
- A task team has been established to assist with the re-establishment of FCS units in the provinces. The existing mandate, defining what FCS-related crimes will be investigated by FCS units, was reviewed by considering new and amended legislation such as the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) and the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008). It is envisaged that Social Workers, specialising in the field of forensic social work, will be utilised to provide expert testimony or assessment that are based on the investigation of persons involved in FCS-related cases, to Courts of Law or to legal authorities (substantive expert testimony) or to provide expert testimony that is not based on the investigation of persons involved to Courts of Law (rehabilitative expert testimony).
- During the 2009/10 financial year 48 721 cases were received by the FCS for investigation (2 089 enquiries and 46 632 dockets), which led to 27 492 arrests. 41 858 cases (400 enquiries and 41 458 dockets) were on hand as on 31 March 2010 (28 801 are court cases).

#### **Modimolle Serial Rapist**

The team comprised members of the Investigative Psychology Unit, the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), the Modimolle detectives, the FCS unit and the Local Crime Record Centre (LCRC). Most of the work was done by Modimolle FCS members. Besides the usual investigative procedures, they perused more than 300 dockets dealing with murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape and indecent assault to analyse and collect information. They held several special operations, monitored all reported cases involving missing children, compiled an identity kit, as well as setting up an operational room displaying and mapping all crime scenes.

Members of the task team were permanently on standby to attend to complaints, follow up information and visit relatives to give feedback.

The accused was arrested, convicted and sentenced to 16 life sentences and 220 years' imprisonment for a series of rapes, murders and kidnapping involving children.

#### **Lephalale Serial Rapist**

The investigating officer received three cases of female security guards and a civilian woman who were raped in September and October 2008. There was no information on the suspects and the modus operandi of the cases were the same.

After a firearm had been recovered in a case of housebreaking, the accused in this case was linked through DNA samples to the rape cases.

The investigating officer managed to arrest the accused and he was found guilty in the Regional Court and sentenced to life imprisonment for rape, 20 years for robbery and another 10 years for rape.

#### **"Barbie Case"**

A male and a female sexually exploited children over a period of time. They were charged and the male fled the RSA. He is currently serving a sentence for robbery in Russia. The female was convicted on 11 charges of indecent assault and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Table 26: Investigation of crimes against women and children

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% cases referred to court			% detection rate			% conviction rate		
	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	diff	% diff	08/09	09/10	% diff
<b>Crimes against children under age of 18 years</b>															
Murder	843	965	122	14,47%	2 652	837	-1 815	-68,44%	947 (27,10%)	678 (37,62%)	1 147 (32,82%)	742 (41,18%)	524 (11,90%)	342 (15,80%)	3,90%
Attempted murder	782	1 113	331	42,33%	555	301	-254	-45,77%	636 (47,57%)	508 (35,93%)	830 (62,08%)	608 (43,00%)	231 (13,71%)	185 (16,77%)	3,06%
Common assault	14 544	14 982	438	3,01%	3 315	2 436	-879	-26,52%	11 119 (62,26%)	8872 (50,94%)	16 774 (93,92%)	12 920 (74,18%)	5 512 (36,37%)	4 586 (39,39%)	3,02%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	12 422	12 062	-360	-2,90%	2 961	1 682	-1 279	-43,19%	12 925 (84,02%)	8 812 (64,12%)	16 062 (104,41%)	10 645 (77,45%)	5 475 (26,92%)	4 073 (30,67%)	3,75%
Sexual offences	20 141	27 417	7 276	36,13%	6 304	6 119	-185	-2,93%	13 998 (52,93%)	16 155 (48,17%)	17 147 (64,84%)	20 091 (59,91%)	3 750 (11,01%)	4 237 (12,28%)	1,27%
Total	48 732	56 539	7 807	16,02%	15 787	11 375	-4 412	-27,95%	39 625 (61,42%)	35 025 (51,57%)	51 960 (80,53%)	45 006 (66,27%)	15 492 (20,48%)	13 423 (21,41%)	0,93%
<b>Crimes against women: persons 18 years &amp; older</b>															
Murder	2 436	2 457	21	0,86%	2 796	2 794	-2	-0,07%	1 592 (30,43%)	1 559 (29,69%)	1 820 (34,79%)	1 754 (33,40%)	794 (16,52%)	862 (17,45%)	0,93%
Attempted murder	2 966	3 008	42	1,42%	1 100	1 074	-26	-2,36%	1 469 (36,13%)	1 497 (36,67%)	1 796 (44,17%)	1 832 (44,88%)	529 (16,22%)	650 (19,95%)	3,73%
Common assault	91 390	94 176	2 786	3,05%	9 979	10 529	550	5,51%	54 142 (53,41%)	60 581 (57,86%)	74 601 (73,59%)	81 089 (77,45%)	22 679 (32,07%)	27 714 (36,16%)	4,09%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	61 509	62 143	634	1,03%	6 098	6 364	266	4,36%	42 978 (63,57%)	46 150 (67,37%)	51 420 (76,06%)	54 379 (79,38%)	16 710 (27,15%)	19 474 (30,39%)	3,24%
Sexual offences	30 124	36 093	5 969	19,81%	6 183	7 780	1 597	25,83%	14 705 (40,50%)	18 835 (42,93%)	18 185 (50,09%)	23 779 (54,20%)	3 225 (10,61%)	4 372 (11,55%)	0,94%
Total	188 425	197 877	9 452	5,02%	26 156	28 541	2 385	9,12%	114 886 (53,54%)	128 622 (56,81%)	147 822 (68,89%)	162 833 (71,92%)	43 937 (25,74%)	53 072 (28,41%)	2,67%

### 9.3.2 Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) was established on 6 July 2009 in terms of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences and any other offences or category of offences referred to DPCI by the National Commissioner. This relates to the investigation of organised crime, serious and violent crime, commercial crime and corruption. The DPCI comprises 2 633 members.

A total of 287 Directorate of Special Investigations (DSO) projects were transferred to the DPCI. These projects were subjected to an evaluation in determining the nature of each project, the status of each project, the resources that are required to finalise investigations and the allocation of the projects within the DPCI for finalisation. The result of the allocation process was as follows: 17 cases transferred to be investigated in terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation (OCPI) approach; 164 cases transferred to the Commercial Crime units for completion of the investigation; 48 cases transferred to the Organised Crime units for completion of the investigation; 55 cases were found to be ready for closure and 3 cases awaited approval for closure during the transfer process. To date, 261 suspects were arrested during the investigation of these cases resulting in 38 convictions.

The following is reported on the activities of the DPCI (the Hawks) in accordance with the provisions of section 17K(2) of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008).

#### (a) Organised Crime-Related Charges <sup>2</sup>

- Organised crime spans a wide area: illegal drugs and substances; smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods; plundering mineral and marine resources; smuggling firearms; human and child trafficking; car and truck hijacking; aggravated robberies; cable theft; money laundering and fraud, to mention a few.
- In terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation process (OCPI), 121 organised crime groups (projects) composed of 630 targets were identified and investigated. 43 of these targets were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 450 suspects. Organised crime follows the principle that a project investigation is only registered once the usual investigative methods had failed to address the organised criminal group and the threat it represents. This is done through the Organised Crime Secretariat. Most of these criminal groups specialise in drug-related crime; motor vehicle theft; hijacking motor vehicles and trucks; fraud; corruption; trafficking in non-ferrous metals and precious metals and stones.
- The mandate of organised crime includes the investigation of specific violent crime that can, in the majority of instances, not be investigated by means of an OCPI. During the reporting period, 1 498 arrests were made and 188 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as the hijacking of cars and trucks, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, house and business robberies. There were 3 850 arrests and 573 convictions for project and non-project investigations. In addition 28 suspects on the 'most wanted list' were arrested for armed robberies, cash-in-transit robberies and bank robberies.

#### *Drug-related crimes*

- An analysis of the threats emanating from organised crime groups over the past decade identified drug threats as accounting for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling as an organised crime usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling, as well as vehicle hijacking. Dependency on drugs can become so expensive that drug users must commit crime to feed their habit (e.g. all kinds of theft, including

<sup>2</sup> Section 2 of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) defines organised crime as a person, group of persons or syndicate acting in an organised fashion or in a manner which could result in substantial financial gain for the person, group of persons or syndicate involved.

motor vehicle theft and armed robbery). Furthermore, some drugs may lead to violent crime such as murder, attempted murder, rape and all kinds of assault. Drugs such as cannabis, mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and Tik-Tik pose major threats to South Africa.

- During the reporting period 31 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled, in comparison to 20 clandestine drug laboratories in 2008/09. In support of the investigations into clandestine laboratories, the chemical monitoring programme responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of the chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs dealt with 397 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. A further 1 805 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities.
- The following quantities of narcotics were seized during the investigation of organised crime cases: 265,632kg cocaine; 518,393kg crack cocaine; 179 613,813kg cannabis; 3 461 Ecstasy tablets; 83 923 Mandrax tablets; 59,143kg Tik-Tik; 12 890,314kg heroin; 200,570kg Cat and 3 136,672kg chemicals.

#### *Precious Metals and Diamonds*

- During the reporting period, 856 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals, in comparison to 452 arrests in 2008/09. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash seized was R11,6 billion.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). The Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 141 suspects for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals. 26 convictions were secured during the reporting period (117 arrests and 23 convictions in 2008/09).

#### *Seizure of Assets*

- To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime Units and Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), the Organised Crime Component made members available to the AFU for conducting investigations to trace the assets of organised criminal groups. The Assets Forfeiture task teams achieved the following successes in the investigation of 468 cases:

<b>Orders Obtained:</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value</b>
Restraining orders	32	R 198,8 million
Preservation orders	106	R 25,7 million
Forfeiture orders	103	R 5,9 million

#### *Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1988 (Act No. 121 of 1998) (POCA)*

- An initiative between the Organised Crime Unit and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) resulted in an increase of the number of prosecutions in terms of the above Act which had been implemented in 2007.
- The NPA appointed dedicated Organised Crime prosecutors to deal with organised crime-related cases. Since this initiative commenced, up to 31 March 2010 a total of 136 prosecutions were instituted for contravening the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. Of these cases 32 prosecutions were approved in terms of the POCA for prosecution between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. Convictions for racketeering were obtained in six of these cases.

#### *Cross-border crime operations*

- In order to establish better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes, improved cooperation between SARPPCO countries in addressing cross-border crime, including illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling and stolen/hijacked vehicles was emphasised.
- The following operations in which South Africa participated were held within the region: Operation Kalahari involving Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Angola; Operation Hornkranz involving South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique; Operation Namutoni involving the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania and Mauritius and Operation Limpopo involving Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa and Mozambique. 651 vehicles were impounded, 6 firearms were seized, 606 illegal immigrants were arrested, 29 suspects were arrested for various crimes, and 81kg and 94 bags of cannabis were seized. Various SAPS Divisions were involved in these operations including Visible Policing, Detective Services and Crime Intelligence.

#### *Endangered Species*

- During the reporting period 83 persons were arrested for the illegal possession of abalone, the illegal possession of cycads, illegal hunting/possession/dealing in/of specially protected animals or animal products, the illegal possession/dealing in elephant ivory and illegal possession/dealing in rhino horn. The total value of items seized amounted to R88,9 million.

#### *Human Trafficking*

- For the reporting period two projects were registered: Operation Look-out in July 2009 and Operation Wolahoop in January 2010. 72 victims were rescued from brothels or the control of traffickers and repatriated to their countries. 14 arrests were made and two convictions secured.

### **(b) Charges Relating to Commercial Crime <sup>3</sup>**

- Commercial Crime is responsible for policing 58 Acts of Parliament, including the following:
  - Theft of trust monies by any person who is legally obliged to keep a separate trust account
  - Theft by persons employed in a fiduciary capacity, committed over a period of time by manipulating the accounting records of banks, building societies, insurance companies and businesses
  - Fraud arising from intercompany or close corporation transactions
  - Fraud by the double discounting of instalment sale agreements
  - Fraud arising from transactions on the stock exchange
  - Computer-related fraud, only if the computer itself has been manipulated and expert evidence in this regard is required
  - Fraud by persons employed in a fiduciary capacity, committed over a period of time by manipulating the accounting records of banks, insurance companies and businesses.

<sup>3</sup> *Crimes committed in the commercial sphere include common-law offences, as well as statutory offences and regulations. Corporate, organisational or business crimes form part of the total commercial crime spectrum. Commercial crimes are sophisticated crimes (in contrast to street crimes or conventional crimes), committed by an individual or an organisation, which require planning and skill, as well as concealment and fraud; it is committed with purpose and intent.*



- Advance fee fraud (4-1-9 letter scams)
- Given the mandate described above, Commercial Crime (excluding the Serious Economic Offences Unit) has operational groups within its structures that are responsible for the investigation of specific kinds of crime:
  - **Banking Crime Group**  
The Banking Crime Group attends to offences relating to, among other things, cheques, cards, motor vehicle finance fraud, application fraud and counterfeit currency.
  - **Counterfeit Goods Group**  
The Counterfeit Group concentrates on matters relating to intellectual property rights, revenue and trade and industry.
  - **Statutes and Fraud Group**  
The group deals with matters relating to statutes, fraud (general), advance fee fraud (4-1-9 letter scams) and other fraud scams.
  - **Serious Cases, Financial Crimes and Corruption Group**  
The group deals with matters relating to serious and high-profile cases, financial crimes and corruption.
  - **Electronic-Related Crime Group**  
The group concentrates on matters relating to crimes that have been committed by electronic means.
- Commercial crime investigated the following crimes in 2009/10:

#### *Banking Crime*

- During the reporting period, 10 569 new cases relating to banking crime to the value of R191,8 million were received. 787 arrests were made. In respect of the counterfeiting of credit cards, 2 906 new cases were reported compared to 1 780 cases registered in the previous financial year - an increase of 63%.
- With regard to other counterfeit bank card fraud, 8 366 new cases were reported during 2009/10 in comparison with 5 160 cases reported in 2008/09 - an increase of 62%.

#### *Counterfeit Goods*

- The violation of intellectual property rights is an international problem. Commercial Crime has been mandated to investigate these violations in South Africa in terms of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997). As a result of the extent of the problem, several operations were held in the provinces. During these operations large amounts of counterfeit goods were seized from flea markets, street vendors and shops.
- During the reporting period 398 cases were investigated and 317 arrests were made. The value of the counterfeit goods seized amounted to R16,5 million.

#### *Cyber Crime*

- Although Cyber crime in South Africa is mostly bank-related, it provides a medium to conduct an array of crimes, which include the unlawful access to information, laundering of funds and exchanging, publishing and trading of illegal material. The nature of cyber crime clearly reflects elements of Transnational Organised Crime and has evolved in a sophisticated crime phenomenon,

with specific reference to cyber-related fraud scams. Organised crime syndicates utilise these fraud scams to finance other and diversified organised crime operations such as the international drug trade, prostitution and human trafficking. Banks have expanded their internet banking client base and have vigorously promoted internet banking, mobile banking and related products and services. Various methods are used to commit cyber crime including:

- *Internet-related fraud.* In 2009/10, 2 533 new cases relating to internet fraud were reported in comparison to 1 426 cases reported in the previous financial year.
- *Phishing.* This crime phenomenon is the most prevalent modus operandi to steal personal information. False websites are created by criminals to con users into submitting such information which are later used in internet banking fraud.
- *Key loggers and spyware* including fraud and skimming devices. With regard to fraud (Basic Accounting System (BAS)), a number of incidents have occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Perpetrators who had access to computers placed key loggers on computers in government departments. Bank account information and passwords were acquired by means of key loggers and government bank accounts were accessed by the fraudsters and funds transferred to beneficiary accounts. Different types of skimming devices such as ATM devices and point of sale (POS) skimmers are used by criminals to commit fraud. Between September 2009 and April 2010, 132 devices were seized in 163 cases and 217 arrests were made. Increased use of wireless technology together with the use of electronic devices to perpetrate cyber crime is prevalent.

#### *Corruption - Section 34 reports*

- The new Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) came into operation on 27 April 2004. The Act repealed the Corruption Act, 1992 (Act No. 94 of 1992). One of the most important provisions of the Act is contained in section 34. According to section 34(1), persons who hold positions of authority (defined in section 34(4) of the Act), who know (intention) or ought reasonably to have known (indirect intention) or suspected that another person has committed an offence in terms of a forged document involving an amount of R100 000,00 or more, must report such knowledge or suspicion or cause such knowledge or suspicion to be reported to any police official.
- During the reporting period, 93 new reports were received for analysis and investigation. 45 suspects were arrested.

#### *Operation Clean Audit to address Corruption within Local Governments*

- The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) has taken decisive action in combating corruption within government and against corrupt officials and corrupt practices. Measures were implemented to combat corruption and to investigate corruption cases flowing from the actions of corrupt public officials and members of the public, focusing on provincial and local government level. Investigators from Commercial Crime have been appointed to investigate all corrupt activities and allegations of corruption, to cooperate and to coordinate investigations with audit teams responsible for auditing local government, metropolitan councils and municipalities.
- During the reporting period 238 new cases were reported and 48 cases were taken to court. 19 public officials and 31 members of the public were arrested for contravening the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004); the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999); the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003); the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No. 121 of 1998); and fraud and theft.

Table 27 reflects a summary of the investigation of commercial crime criminal cases. 30 114 cases were received in 2009/10 in comparison with 28 683 in 2008/09. 9 855 persons were arrested or made their first appearance in court compared to 11 668 in 2008/09. 6 451 persons were convicted compared to 8 058 in 2008/09. The amounts involved in these convictions totalled R811,2 million. (See table 3 for the actual achievements against the targets for commercial crime-related cases).



Table 27: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions			Value (R)		
	Number	Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non-Citizen	Number	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Actual
Internet fraud	2 533	234 408 959	860 016	168	9	20 144 543	632 000	61	349	58	14 028 773	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	2 906	101 820 788	9 172 659	259	28	54 458 646	462 016	107	471	106	14 883 352	7 996 908
Fraud with stolen credit cards	526	19 109 180	12 156 137	164	9	9 082 222	137 002	109	218	79	13 099 188	38 523
Fraud with other cards	7 137	191 893 497	233 682	312	15	11 557 244	2 632	193	344	130	1 800 755	0
Prevention of counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	170	163 300	1 131 500	12	1	258 720	870 000	0	0	0	0	0
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	48	1 384 910	123 400	36	7	978 400	150 900	6	6	6	30 400	400
Fraud with stolen cheques	1 164	103 922 298	34 512 003	189	12	20 556 004	996 048	81	151	63	12 266 513	1 292 052
Fraud with cloned cheques	539	59 365 105	1 095 347	83	5	6 189 532	413 473	32	183	32	2 925 452	146 356
419 scams (Advance fee fraud)	243	19 129 394	5 125 000	7	9	234 558	0	2	2	2	75 873	0
Black dollar fraud scams	22	8 433 676	0	10	2	3 679 000	0	7	7	8	239 000	0
Kite-flying	1	345 641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	10 082	5 492 690 641	992 729 639	5 764	78	750 609 323	10 793 402	4 286	9 551	4 269	452 115 380	42 371 637
Theft	1 152	1 074 802 991	47 688 668	447	11	238 755 982	2 029 030	162	2 362	167	181 247 348	34 998
Forgery and uttering	511	321 797 978	134 121 189	110	2	19 130 553	750 000	44	112	46	23 836 012	540 000
Corruption Act, 1992/Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	93	526 181 829	0	44	1	58 948 706	0	2	3	3	0	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	2	4 019 119	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	676 702	0
Exchange Control Act	16	10 985 590	52 925	7	2	21 614 737	93 130	2	2	3	107 990	73 130
Insolvency Act, 1936	8	1 020 640	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Companies Act, 1973	36	46 062 567	5 000 000	2	0	600 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporation Act, 1984	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Usury Act, 1968	8	90 000	0	3	0	0	0	2	252	2	12 550	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	3	25 000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	398	16 506 695	793 019	215	102	82 111 308	1 958 735	167	4 948	144	21 889 054	309 200
Other crime	2 515	332 542 780	23 136 918	1 648	82	278 968 736	17 544 122	1 297	3 840	1 327	71 975 563	15 771 515
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 114</b>	<b>8 566 702 578</b>	<b>1 267 932 102</b>	<b>9 480</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1 577 878 214</b>	<b>36 832 490</b>	<b>6 566</b>	<b>22 808</b>	<b>6 451</b>	<b>811 209 905</b>	<b>68 574 719</b>

### 9.3.3 Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre

#### (a) Time Taken to Generate Reports of Offenders' Previous Convictions

- The Criminal Record Centre (CRC) is responsible for the identification and/or confirmation of any previous convictions of persons suspected of having been involved in criminal activities that have/ or are being investigated by the SAPS.
- During the 2009/10 financial year, the CRC received 1 181 797 crime-related fingerprints for possible identification and/or confirmation. Of the enquiries received, 564 143 (47,73%) were enquiries that resulted in previous convictions being identified and/or confirmed.
- During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 929 297 non-crime-related enquiries. These enquiries are made in order to determine whether or not persons applying for a firearm and professional drivers' permits, etc have had any previous convictions.
- In addition to the above, the CRC performed 5 160 palm-print; 9 835 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) fingerprint identifications; 688 manual palm-print and 1 351 manual fingerprint identifications. A total of 15 599 Morpho Touch operations were held during which 155 479 persons were tested and resulted in 6 867 wanted persons being identified.
- The following information provides an overview of the work performed by the fingerprint laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres during the 2009/10 financial year:
  - Number of exhibits processed by fingerprint laboratory: 81 676
  - Number of cases processed by fingerprint laboratory: 16 973
  - Number of positive cases processed by fingerprint laboratory: 7 539
  - Number of MicroViper investigations undertaken: 147
  - Number of positive MicroViper investigations: 159
  - Number of shoe-print investigations: 192
  - Number of positive shoe-print investigations: 142
  - Number of objects etched: 1 282
  - Number of objects etched (positive): 666

### 9.3.4 Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)

#### (a) Exhibits Analysed

During the 2009/10 financial year, the Forensic Science Laboratory received 207 660 entries for analysis. Analysts analysed 221 337 entries (including entries from previous years), of which 190 349 (86%) entries were analysed within 35 days. Table 28 provides a summary of entries received and the analysis thereof within 35 days.

*Table 28: Exhibits analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory*

Section	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed within 35 days
<b>Ballistics</b> (Examination of firearms and tool marks as well as etching processes to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms)	87 581 entries	90 963 entries (98% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Biology</b> (Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, e.g. body fluids, human tissue and hair with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison (the latter exclusively on hair))	54 042 entries.	41 787 entries (64% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Scientific Analysis</b> (Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substances e.g. plastics, synthetic fibres, fuels, vegetable medicines/ poisons, soil, gold, metals, and primer residue)	5 230 entries.	4 943 entries (96% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Chemistry</b> (Analysis of substances e.g. powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs)	38 634 entries.	20 294 entries (89% analysed by analysts within 35 days).
<b>Questioned Documents</b> (Analysis of questioned documents e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes)	22 158 entries.	31 582 entries (89% analysed by analysts within 35 days).

## 9.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

### 9.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations

#### (a) Number of Operations/Investigations Conducted to Neutralise Crime Threats

- Threats are neutralised through overt and covert operations at various levels of activity. Crime Intelligence conducted or contributed to a total of 24 368 operations. The intelligence/information gathered resulted in the arrest of 15 775 individuals and the recovery of goods/items with an estimated value of R5,2 billion. These operations, which focused on violent organised crime, security intelligence, property-related crime and crimes dependent on police action for detection, comprised intelligence operations, court operations and ad hoc operations.

##### *Intelligence operations*

- Intelligence operations are operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood. The intelligence/information is used to generate more focused operations. For the 2009/10 financial year, Crime Intelligence conducted 12 124 operations of this nature.

Intelligence operations	Number of operations
Violent organised crime	2 640
Security intelligence	1 878
Property-related crime	3 555
Crimes dependent on police action	3 694
Other crimes	357
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 124</b>

##### *Court operations*

- Court operations are operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence, together with the Detective Service, to generate intelligence/information that could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. During the period under review, a total of 2 262 court operations were conducted.

Court operations	Number of operations
Violent organised crime	221
Security intelligence	302
Property-related crime	866
Crimes dependent on police action	835
Other crimes	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 262</b>

##### *Ad hoc operations*

- Ad hoc operations are operations initiated by other components within the SAPS using intelligence/information supplied by Crime Intelligence. 9 982 operations were conducted for the period under review.

Ad hoc operations	Number of operations
Violent organised crime	531
Security intelligence	1 974
Property-related crime	2 898
Crimes dependent on police action	4 057
Other crimes	522
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 982</b>

#### 9.4.2 Subprogramme: Intelligence and information management

##### (a) Intelligence and Information Products

- For the financial year under review, Crime Intelligence produced a total of 234 231 reports. This consisted of 15 711 strategic reports; 54 190 tactical reports; 33 288 crime prevention reports; and 131 042 information reports.
- Intelligence/information products consists of the following and therefore explains the high number of these reports:
  - Profiles (a factual reflection of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to serve as an aid to the investigating/intelligence officer to locate the suspect and identify him/her beyond reasonable doubt)
  - Analysis reports (a factual report based on evaluated information/intelligence which identifies and explains specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or trends, relevant premises, contact points and methods of communication and activities)
  - Communication analysis reports (a report based on the result of the exploitation and/or the analysis of specific, identified telephone/cellphone numbers and communication data records as provided by the various communication networks when subpoenaed to do so).
  - Communication interceptions reports (reports based on the result of the exploitation of voice-intercepted communications, intercepted text messages, as well as internet service provider telecommunications).
  - Any operational enquiry received by the Crime Intelligence officer at station and Cluster level from Visible Policing, the Detectives or other operational divisions within the SAPS to do, for example, enquiries/checks on the corporate systems of the SAPS, as well as external databases.

##### *Strategic intelligence information products*

- These products were provided to the National Commissioner, the Minister for Safety and Security, the Presidency and political decision-makers at national and provincial level. For the year under review, a total of 15 711 strategic intelligence and information products relating to the following were produced:



Strategic intelligence information products	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	5 252
Security intelligence	2 477
Property-related crime	6 021
Crimes dependent on police action	1 640
Other crimes	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 711</b>

#### *Tactical intelligence/information products*

- Tactical information was used to guide operational units to specific locations where suspects linked to a variety of crimes were arrested and property was seized. A total of 54 190 tactical products relating to the following were compiled:

Tactical intelligence/information products	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	11 288
Security intelligence	18 860
Property-related crime	14 623
Crimes dependent on police action	7 440
Other crimes	1 879
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 190</b>

#### *Crime prevention intelligence/information products*

- Crime prevention intelligence/information reports were forwarded to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. They were also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to address identified crime threats effectively. During the period under review, Crime Intelligence compiled and forwarded 33 288 reports on the following subjects:

Crime intelligence/information products	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	11 428
Security intelligence	5 956
Property-related crime	11 778
Crimes dependent on police action	4 106
Other crimes	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 288</b>

#### *Information products*

- Crime Intelligence compiled a total of 131 042 information products during the year under review. The information products assisted divisional commissioners and provincial commissioners in decision making on the identification of areas susceptible to criminal activity, the appropriate deployment of resources to address crime in identified areas, and the identification of organised crime-related risks. These reports related to the following:

Information products	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	15 500
Security intelligence	71 342
Property-related crime	22 264
Crimes dependent on police action	12 722
Other crimes	9 214
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 042</b>



## 9.5 Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

### 9.5.1 Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services

- VIP Protection Services provided protection to –
  - 216 presidential, national and provincial dignitaries;
  - 237 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State;
  - 363 special and provincial events;
  - 136 419 VIP movements within South Africa; and
  - 61 VIP movements outside South African borders.
- No security breaches occurred in South Africa or abroad.
- The Counter-assault Team, which deals with high-risk situations that require specialised skilled members, was involved in 114 local and foreign deployments such as Reserve Bank escorts and VIP protection, which were managed without any incidents.

### 9.5.2 Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security

- Static Guard Services conducted 73 730 shifts to protect 25 installations/government buildings and 76 presidential and national ministerial residences. 13 security breaches were reported in 2009/10. This excludes security breaches that occurred at the Parliamentary Parks. Of the 13 security breaches that had been reported, 9 cases were concluded and 4 cases are still being investigated. Static Guard Services arrested 18 suspects who were involved in these security breaches.
  - During the 1st quarter, 1 security breach was reported relating to the theft of floodlights from the Presidential Guest House in Bryntirion.
  - During the 2nd quarter, 4 security breaches were reported relating to theft from the Western Cape Parliament and Bryntirion Estate.
  - During the 3rd quarter, 5 security breaches were reported relating to trespassing, housebreaking and theft at the Western Cape Parliament and Bryntirion Estate.
  - During the 4th quarter, 3 security breaches were reported relating to trespassing and theft from the Western Cape Parliament and Bryntirion Estate.
- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable cargo, including safeguarding cash currency for the South African Reserve Bank. 203 cargos were protected and a 100% safe delivery rate was achieved.

### 9.5.3 Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security

- 53 land ports, 7 seaports, 1 dry port and 10 international airports are operational. Mafikeng Airport is being declared an International Airport and Nqura Seaport is not yet fully functional (a new seaport).
- During the period under review 3 812 operations were conducted at Ports of Entry, which included 70 997 roadblocks and 159 191 perimeter inspections/patrols. These operations and day-to-day

activities contributed towards the successes achieved at Ports of Entry as reflected in table 29 below.

*Table 29: Successes achieved at Ports of Entry for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

<b>Firearms and ammunition</b>	
Arrest	138 for firearms 28 for ammunitions
Seizures	152 firearms 3 989 rounds of ammunition
<b>Illegal drugs</b>	
Arrest	1 051
<b>Illegal drug seizures</b>	
Heroin	290 817kg
Cocaine	686 862kg
Tik-Tik	31 683kg
Cannabis (dry)	29 521kg
Cannabis (liquid)	2 288kg
Cannabis (plants)	1 895
Ecstasy tablets	324 523
Mandrax tablets	132 159
Crack cocaine rocks	53
Crystal meth	7kg
Cannabis, Mandrax, crystal meth and cocaine have been identified as priority drugs in South Africa. Other illegal drugs were also seized at ports of entry.	
<b>Stolen and robbed vehicles</b>	
Arrests	821
Seizures	698 motor vehicles 102 trucks 2 buses 43 motorcycles
<b>Maritime-related offences</b>	
Arrests	95
<b>Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)</b>	
Arrests	314
<b>Illegal immigrants</b>	
Arrests	20 435
<b>Other crimes</b>	
Arrests	2 975

#### 9.5.4 Subprogramme: Railway Police

- 23 out of the required 30 railway police stations and provincial command structures are completed. The SAPS took occupation of 4 facilities in the Eastern Cape in July 2009. Two facilities, namely Pretoria and Stretford, have been delayed. Pretoria Railway Police Station is being constructed, while an alternative option is being looked at for Stretford. However, temporary facilities have been secured at Pretoria and Lawley for the interim. Krugersdorp and Provincial Command: Germiston facilities were handed over to the SAPS in March 2010.
- 4 temporary facilities and 1 permanent base were established for the National Mobile Train Units.

Negotiations on other permanent bases are under way for the provisioning of two temporary bases in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

- 2 453 Railway Police employees are deployed for Metrorail and 619 for Mainline Services.
- Regular national and provincial operations were conducted in the railway environment. 32 970 crimes were reported in the 2009/10 financial year, consisting of 8 434 priority crimes and 24 536 other crimes. 27 887 arrests were made (3 549 arrests for priority crimes and 24 338 for other crimes) and the recovery of goods valued at R24,3 million in the 2009/10 financial year. Table 30 reflects the number of cases reported and arrests made within the railway environment.
- Railway Police deployments are focused on local Metrorail trains, as well as on long-distance cross-border trains and rail routes to prevent and combat crime.

*Table 30: Cases reported and arrests made in the railway environment*

Type of crime	Number of reported cases	Number of arrests
<b>Contact crimes</b>		
Murder and attempted murder	184	39
Sexual offences (Rape, attempted rape, indecent assault)	202	76
Assault GHB	449	276
Common assault	745	167
Hijacking of cars and trucks	24	20
Robbery at residential premises (house robberies)	2	5
Robbery at business premises (business robberies)	10	10
Cash-in-transit robbery	0	2
Bank robbery	2	0
Other aggravated robbery	857	458
Common robbery	0	0
Total	2 475	1 053
<b>Contact-related crime</b>		
Arson	6	35
Malicious damage to property	365	62
Total	371	97
<b>Property-related and other serious crimes</b>		
Housebreaking (all)	189	107
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	193	40
Theft out of/from vehicles	139	24
Shoplifting	11	76
Theft (other)	3 603	334
Stock theft	7	6
Commercial crime, fraud and corruption	130	115
Total	4 272	702

Type of crime	Number of reported cases	Number of arrests
<b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>		
Drug-related crimes	1 233	1 500
Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs	20	85
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	63	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 697</b>
Priority crimes	8 434	3 549
Other crimes	24 536	24 338
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 970</b>	<b>27 887</b>

#### 9.5.5 Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

- The following functions were conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No.102 of 1980) in the 2009/10 financial year:
  - 19 security service providers were registered.
  - 66 criminal records were detected.
  - 1 379 applications for NKP security guards were received.
  - 16 NKP security guards were deregistered.
  - 4 training providers were deregistered.
  - 57 training institutions were evaluated.
  - 13 training institutions were suspended.
  - 3 Security Officer Liaison Forums (SOLF) were held in each province.
- 160 audits were conducted in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standard guidelines at national and provincial government departments.
- The Minimum Physical Security Standards document (MPSS) providing minimum physical standards for government buildings were launched on 17 April 2009.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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)(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.

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.

<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Number of Meetings attended</b>
Mr B Coka (Chairperson)	4
Ms MM Stander (Deputy National Commissioner)	4
Ms M Roos	4
Ms KT Rapoo	4
Ms B Ngunjiri	4

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.

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 are operating, though they 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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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 2010 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 29 July 2010 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements by the South African Police Service.

**B COKA**  
Chairperson  
2010-07-29



**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE  
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

## **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **Introduction**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2010, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 135 to 191.

### **Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements**

The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### **Auditor-General's responsibility**

As required by section 188 of the Constitution of South Africa and section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and *General Notice 1570 of 2009* issued in *Government Gazette 32758 of 27 November 2009*. 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.

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 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 department's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
**TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**  
**INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

### **Opinion**

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 and in the manner required by the PFMA.

### **Emphasis of matters**

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

#### **Basis of accounting**

The department's policy is to prepare financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury as set out in accounting policy note 1.1.

#### **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

As disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements, fruitless and wasteful expenditure to the amount of R1 127 000 (2009 – R3 015 000) was incurred for the year under review and this was mainly due to the late payment of licence fees and dormant fuel cards.

#### **Irregular expenditure**

As disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, irregular expenditure to the amount of R3 399 000 (2009 – R15 482 000) was incurred for the year under review. The department incurred this mainly as a result of non-compliance with the supply chain management process.

#### **Additional matters**

I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter:

#### **Unaudited supplementary schedules**

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 THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE  
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

## **REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

In terms of the PAA and *General Notice 1570 of 2009*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 32758 of 27 November 2009* I include below my findings on the report on predetermined objectives, compliance with the PFMA, Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994) (PSA), Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) (PPPFA) and financial management (internal control).

### **Predetermined objectives**

#### **Non-compliance with regulatory requirements**

##### **Lack of effective, efficient and transparent systems and internal controls regarding performance management (applicable at an overall performance management level)**

The Department of Police did not in all instances maintain an effective, efficient and transparent system and internal controls regarding performance management, which describe and represent how the institution's processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review and reporting will be conducted, organised and managed, as required in terms of section 38(1)(a)(i) and (b) of the PFMA.

#### **Reliability of reported performance information**

The following criteria were used to assess the usefulness of the planned and reported performance:

- **Validity:** Has the actual reported performance occurred and does it pertain to the entity i.e. can the reported performance information be traced back to the source data or documentation?
- **Accuracy:** Amounts, numbers and other data relating to reported actual performance have been recorded and reported appropriately.
- **Completeness:** All actual results and events that should have been recorded have been included in the reported performance information.

The following audit findings relate to the above criteria:

#### **Not all supporting source information was provided to validate the completeness of the reported target**

Programme 2: Visible policing – the number of escapes from police custody. The completeness of the reported target could not be established, as not all supporting source documentation (notification forms) could be provided for audit purposes.

#### **Completeness of reported targets could not be verified**

Programme 2: Visible policing – police action conducted to prevent contact and property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. The Operation Planning Administration system (OPAM) is utilised for reporting on recoveries of cannabis. The source documentation (SAPS 13 register) used to update (support) this system is not sufficient to determine completeness of this

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE  
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

indicator.

**Reported indicator not reliable, as no supporting source information was provided**

Programme 3: Organised crime – percentage of organised crime related cases referred to court (% organised crime project investigations [OCPI] successfully terminated) and conviction rate. The validity, accuracy and completeness of the reported indicator could not be established, as relevant source documentation (CAS printouts) could not be provided for audit purposes.

**Compliance with laws and regulations**

No matters to report.

**INTERNAL CONTROL**

I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements and the report on predetermined objectives and compliance with the PFMA, PSA and PPFA, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. The matters reported below are limited to the deficiencies identified during the audit.

**Leadership**

Management at station and unit levels responsible for visible policing and investigating organised crime, does not exercise oversight responsibility over reporting of predetermined objectives to ensure that entries have occurred, are authorised and all entries have been captured.

**Financial and performance management**

**Inadequate performance management systems**

Manual or automated controls are not adequately designed to ensure that the entries that have been captured on the applicable systems used to report on the predetermined objectives, have occurred, are authorised, and are complete.

**OTHER REPORTS**

**Investigations**

For the year under review, a total of 362 investigations regarding disciplinary steps for fraud and corruption against employees were conducted.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE  
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

**Performance audit on consultants**

A performance audit was conducted during the year under review on the department's use of consultants. The audit, as communicated on 30 June 2010, is currently in the execution phase. The findings will be reported in a separate report.

*Auditor-General*

30 July 2010



**AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA**

*Auditing to build public confidence*

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

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

## 1 General review of the state of financial affairs

### 1.1 Budget allocation and expenditure

The original allocation for the Department included in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2009 amounted to R46 409 693 000. The Adjusted Estimates for 2009/10 included an additional amount of R1 212 302 000, which increased the Department's allocation to R47 621 995 000. This represents an increase of 14,7% over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R41 492 309 000.

The total expenditure for the 2009/10 financial year amounted to R47 621 967 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2008/09	2009/10	Increase/ (Decrease)
	R'000	R'000	
* Compensation of employees	29 046 228	33 739 819	16,1%
* Departmental operational costs	12 446 081	13 882 148	11,5%
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>14,7%</b>

The surplus on the Vote for the 2009/10 financial year amounts to R28 335. 69. Spending on compensation of employees (70,0 % in 2008/09 and 70,8 % in 2009/10) remained the most significant expense in the Department's Vote.

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

Expenditure	2008/09	2009/10	Increase/ (Decrease)
	R'000	R'000	
1. Administration	13 958 877	16 009 520	14,7%
2. Visible Policing	17 095 597	19 769 866	15,6%
3. Detective Services	6 786 741	7 493 634	10,4%
4. Crime Intelligence	1 440 204	1 658 018	15,1%
5. Protection and Security Services	2 210 890	2 690 929	21,7%
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>14,7%</b>

The Department's estimates will increase over the medium term to R 60,390 billion in 2012/13, at an average rate of 8,2 % over the period.

### 1.2 Any other material matter – Soccer World Cup clothing and tickets

No clothing or tickets were procured from the budget baseline during the year under review.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

## **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**

All fees, charges and tariffs that are not or cannot be fixed by any law and that relate to revenue accruing to a revenue fund were reviewed by the Department's Tariffs Committee.

### **2.3 Auxiliary Services**

The Department caters for those services that have been classified as functional responsibilities of the Department and not for so-called free services.

The functional responsibilities of the Department include the provision of:-

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

### **2.4 Inventories**

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

### **3 Capacity constraints and improvements**

As reported in the previous Annual Report, the Department gradually improved its organizational structure over the past eight years by increasing the number of personnel on the fixed establishment in order to meet the capacity needs.

Since 1 April 2002 the Department has embarked upon a strategy to increase its capacity, both human and physical. This process will continue for the next three financial years. Similarly, spending on capital immovable assets will also remain a prominent feature of the SAPS vote. The Department's staff establishment as on 31 March 2010 was 190 199.

### **4 Utilisation of donor funds**

The Minister of Police signed an agreement with the Government of France on 9 March 2009. The purpose of this agreement is to assist the SAPS in countering transnational crime and terrorism in South Africa. The value of the project is R1,2 million, which will be provided over a period of three years.

A Bilateral Police Cooperation agreement was signed between the Netherlands and the SAPS in February 2008. The aim of the agreement is to strive to promote bilateral non-operational cooperation in the fields of law enforcement, crime prevention, public order and public safety, and to improve the quality of policing. Cooperation takes the form of a partnership and is not grand based.

A project agreement on Sustainable Policing in the Sudan was signed between the SAPS and Norway. This is a regional partnership between SAPS and the Sudanese Police Force, supported by funding from the Royal Norwegian Government.

### **5 Trading entities and public entities**

The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority was established in terms of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001) with primary objective, the regulation of the private security industry, the exercise of effective control over the practice of the occupation of security service provider in the public and national interest and the interest of the private security industry itself.

No transfer of funds takes place between the Authority and the SAPS budget allocation and the SAPS is not a designated department for the Authority as contemplated in section 53(2) of the Public Finance Management Act.

### **6 Organisations to whom transfer payments have been made**

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 R20,818 million was paid to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority in 2009/10.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

## **7 Corporate governance arrangements**

### **7.1 Fraud prevention policies**

The Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was updated during the 1st quarter of 2009/2010. This plan included specific implementation responsibilities for provincial and divisional commissioners and station commissioners. The revised Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was distributed to all levels within the SAPS for implementation. The implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was assessed during the third quarter of 2009/10 to identify areas where improvements could be made, the focus being the improving of implementation in 2010/11.

An assessment of the corruption-related risks most prevalent at station/local level within the SAPS was conducted and used to inform the compiling of the Strategic Risk Register for the SAPS for 2009/10. The risk of corruption and fraud involving SAPS employees was identified as a strategic risk for the SAPS and included in the Strategic Risk Register for 2009/10, which represents the SAPS's estimated risk exposure for 2009/10. This is taken into consideration at all levels.

The SAPS recruited a large number of employees in 2009/10, in accordance with its strategic priorities and Medium-term Expenditure Framework. These employees were all subjected to employee suitability checks and received training on integrity and ethics management as part of their basic training.

The SAPS managed the reporting on the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan on a quarterly basis, both in terms of the Department's Strategic Plan and its obligations in terms of the Government Programme of Action. Information on the number of SAPS employees charged with corruption and corruption-related crimes was provided, including the number of SAPS employees charged in terms of the SAPS Discipline Regulations for the same offences.

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) instructed all government departments to complete an audit to determine the extent of their compliance with Government's Minimum Anti-Corruption Capacity Requirements. The SAPS drew up an extensive review of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan, based on the outline provided by the DPSA, which will be used in 2010/11 to ensure that the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the SAPS is fully compliant with Government's Minimum Anti-Corruption Capacity Requirements.

The SAPS was fully represented at all meetings of Government's Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee, as well as the Anti-Corruption Learning Network. This ensures the sharing of information between the SAPS and other Governments, as well as ensuring that the anti-corruption approach of the SAPS remains aligned with that of Government.

### **7.2 Management processes aimed at managing conflict of interest**

The Department requires all members of senior management to declare their financial interests as part of the performance management process. Management procedures are in place for regulating the performance of remunerative work outside the Department by all employees.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

### **7.3 Approach to risk management**

The SAPS' risk management approach requires that a Strategic Risk Register, approved by the National Commissioner, be compiled, based on the annual and strategic priorities of the SAPS. The Strategic Risk Register represents the SAPS' overall risk exposure, focussing particularly on station level, the level at which the majority of SAPS' resources are located and at which the SAPS' key functions in terms of Section 205 of the Constitution are performed. This is the level in SAPS at which the majority of risk resides. The Strategic Risk register for 2009/10 was compiled and distributed to all levels with guidelines for implementation as well as a mechanism to support accountability for the mitigating of these risks at all levels.

SAPS' risk management approach was assessed in line with the revised Public Sector Risk Management Framework as well as the King III Report, released for implementation as of the 1st of April 2010. The SAPS will utilise this review to ensure that its Enterprise Risk Management Framework remains focussed on minimising SAPS' risk exposure through effective risk management and internal control, is in line with government risk management expectations and standards, and is compliant with the relevant legislation and national policy.

### **7.4 Implementation and assessment of the Code of Conduct**

The Code of Conduct forms an integral part of all introductory training to within the SAPS, including Basic Training for entry level personnel as well as the Lateral Entry Level Programme for personnel recruited to the SAPS at level 11 and above.

This training provides learners with detailed information on the contents and implications of the SAPS= Code of Conduct, in addition to the links between the Code of Conduct, the Values of SAPS, the Code of Ethics and the SAPS= Discipline Regulations.

The Code of Conduct is reflected in all corporate documentation of the SAPS such as the Strategic and Annual Performance Plans, as well as the Annual Report. The intranet of the SAPS and internet both carry the Code of Conduct, making it accessible to all SAPS employees and members of the community who have access to the internet.

The SAPS has developed guidelines to assist functional members in the performance of their duties according to the legislative framework applicable to the organisation. These "field guides" contain the Code of Conduct, as well as ways in which it can be put into practice. The implications for members who contravene the Code are also spelled out. The field guides are distributed extensively within the SAPS.

### **7.5 Effectiveness of Internal Audit and Audit Committee**

The Strategic Internal Audit Plan, which extends over three years and incorporates the Annual Plan for the 2009/2010 financial year, was approved by the Audit Committee. The approach was to formulate a risk-based plan that aligned the priorities of the Internal Audit Component with the objectives and goals of the Department and related strategic risk areas facing the Department over the next three years. The projects include the following kinds of reviews:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

- Risk-based compliance
- Financial Discipline
- Cyclical reviews

The scope of the co-sourced Internal Audit Component, is to ascertain whether the Department's network of risk management, control and governance processes, as designed and represented by management, are adequate and operative in a manner that will ensure the following:

- Risks are appropriately identified and managed.
- Appropriate interaction takes place with the various governance groups within the Department.
- Financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely.
- Employee's actions comply with policies, standards, procedures and the applicable laws and regulations.
- Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and are adequately protected.
- Programmes, plans and objectives are achieved.
- Quality and continuous improvement are fostered in the control processes of the Department.
- Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting on the Department are recognised and addressed appropriately.

The Internal Audit Component is independent and no restrictions are placed on their access to information. The accountability and reporting structures of the Component are properly established and regular feedback is provided to the Audit Committee, which acts as an oversight committee in evaluating -

- the progress made in carrying out the internal audit reviews in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan;
- the results of the internal audit reviews concluded; and
- the effectiveness of the Component.

## **7.6 Safety, health and environment-related issues**

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).

### **Ongoing projects aimed at improving health and safety in 2009/2010**

- Research on proper personal protective equipment/clothing

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

- Communication Plan to promote awareness on Health and Safety
- Development of Safe Working Procedures and Standards for Health and Safety on specific duties
- Legal Compliance Audits (inspections) at workplaces of the Department
- Medical Surveillance Programme
- Induction Training on Health and Safety in Training Colleges
- Investigation of all reported incidents within SAPS and report to Department of Labour as per OHS Act. 85 of 1993

#### **Risk and Quality Management**

SHE Management is planning to incorporate Risk and Quality Management in its functions. This will benefit the SAPS in reducing the number of uncalled-for incidents, preventing absenteeism and improving employees' performance.

### **8 Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued**

None

### **9 New/proposed activities**

Legislation was passed to ensure that, from 1 July 2009, the duties that had been performed by the former Directorate for Special Operations (DSO) in the National Prosecuting Authority would be transferred to the SAPS. This resulted in the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crimes Investigation, which included the duties of the Commercial and Organised Crime Unit of the SAPS, and formed part of the broader Detective Services of the South African Police Service.

### **10 Asset management**

The Department embarked on an asset management strategy involving the enhancement of the Asset Register by means of systems developments and minimum information requirements to promote the capturing of assets of a movable nature.

In addition to the Asset Register, several functionalities and interfaces have been established and implemented to enhance an integrated asset management approach within the Department. These enhancements include the following:

- The Workshop Accounting System
- The Loss Control System

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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

## **11 Events after the reporting date**

None

## **12 Performance information**

The following accountability frameworks are in place to measure performance information regarding performance indicators and targets:

- A strategic management framework document serving as a guideline on inter alia the development and measurement of performance information at all levels of the Department has been drawn up.
- Emanating from the five-year Strategic Plan, an Annual Performance Plan has been developed that will direct the Department on the implementation of the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE), with specific focus on measurable objectives, selected performance indicators and targets per financial programme as reflected in the ENE.
- Quarterly reports are being compiled in accordance with Treasury Regulation 5.3 in order to monitor progress regarding the implementation of the Annual Performance Plan, including the performance indicators and targets.
- Internal controls have been developed for performance management which describes the Department's processes of performance monitoring, measurement, review and reporting.
- Dedicated personnel who have been trained in strategic management, are responsible for gathering, monitoring and evaluating performance indicators per financial programme.
- Various information systems are in place which captures performance information e.g. the Crime Administration System (CAS), the Operational Planning and Monitoring System, the Firearm Registration System, etc. Manual processes are also in place to assist with the verification and analysis of performance information.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

### 13 Scopa resolutions

The following progress has been made regarding various Scopa resolutions:

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings on progress
Audit Report on Performance Audit Scopa Resolution 1/2009	Vehicle Management - Implementing AVL - Training employees without driver's licences - Monitoring the use of vehicles - Maintaining vehicles turn-around times	Substantial progress
	Training - Exposing members to training - Training Database - Training budget	Substantial progress
	Community Service centres - Access for people with disabilities - Infrastructure of police stations	Substantial progress
	Domestic violence - Compliance with National Instruction and Domestic Violence Act	Substantial progress
	Bulletproof vests - Issuing of bulletproof vests	Substantial progress
	10111 Call centres - Compliance with norms and standards - Shortcomings in respect of equipment and people - Contingency plans - Training	Substantial Progress

### 14 Approved

The Annual Financial Statements set out from pages 1 to 40, as well as a set of Annual Financial statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



National Commissioner  
BH Cele

**GENERAL NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
(ACCOUNTING OFFICER)  
B CELE**

Date: 2010/05/31

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Appropriation per Programme											
2009/10											2008/09
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>1. Administration</b>											
Current payment	14 523 156	0	(66 869)	14 456 287	14 456 287	0	100%	12 466 799	12 466 799	12 466 799	12 466 799
Transfers and subsidies	206 134	0	13 706	219 840	219 840	0	100%	195 567	195 567	195 567	195 567
Payment for capital assets	1 176 342	0	157 051	1 333 393	1 333 393	0	100%	1 296 511	1 296 511	1 296 511	1 296 511
<b>2. Visible Policing</b>											
Current payment	18 596 596	0	(82 116)	18 514 480	18 514 480	0	100%	16 123 114	16 123 114	16 123 114	16 123 114
Transfers and subsidies	129 641	0	23 439	153 080	153 080	0	100%	126 504	126 504	126 504	126 504
Payment for capital assets	1 026 697	0	75 609	1 102 306	1 102 306	0	100%	845 979	845 979	845 979	845 979
<b>3. Detective Services</b>											
Current payment	7 318 341	0	(157 823)	7 160 518	7 160 518	0	100%	6 431 052	6 431 052	6 431 052	6 431 052
Transfers and subsidies	36 016	0	13 861	49 877	49 877	0	100%	46 273	46 273	46 273	46 273
Payment for capital assets	208 399	0	74 840	283 239	283 239	0	100%	309 416	309 416	309 416	309 416
<b>4. Crime Intelligence</b>											
Current payment	1 668 038	0	(57 575)	1 610 463	1 610 435	28	100%	1 397 808	1 397 808	1 397 808	1 397 808
Transfers and subsidies	7 633	0	1 364	8 997	8 997	0	100%	7 621	7 621	7 621	7 621
Payment for capital assets	38 463	0	123	38 586	38 586	0	100%	34 775	34 775	34 775	34 775
<b>5. Protection and Security Services</b>											
Current payment	2 601 932	0	42 163	2 644 095	2 644 095	0	100%	2 089 035	2 089 035	2 089 035	2 089 035
Transfers and subsidies	3 357	0	2 256	5 613	5 613	0	100%	3 189	3 189	3 189	3 189
Payment for capital assets	81 250	0	(40 029)	41 221	41 221	0	100%	118 666	118 666	118 666	118 666
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>
<b>Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance</b>											
<b>Add:</b>	Departmental revenue			347 572						376 456	
	Aid assistance			5 127						7 234	
				47 974 694						41 875 999	
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)</b>											13 449
<b>Add:</b>	Aid assistance				14 711						13 449
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)</b>					47 636 678						41 505 758

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Appropriation per Economic classification											
2009/10											2008/09
	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
<b>Current payments</b>											
Compensation of employees	33 770 193	0	( 30 346)	33 739 847	33 739 819	28	100%	29 046 228	29 046 228		
Goods and services	10 937 870	0	( 292 923)	10 644 947	10 644 947	0	100%	9 459 498	9 459 498		
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	0	0	1 049	1 049	1 049	0	100%	2 082	2 082		
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>											
Provinces and municipalities	23 077	0	2 118	25 195	25 195	0	100%	22 447	22 447		
Departmental agencies and accounts	19 732	0	1 086	20 818	20 818	0	100%	18 427	18 427		
Households	339 972	0	51 422	391 394	391 394	0	100%	338 280	338 280		
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>											
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 014 435	0	55 691	1 070 126	1 070 126	0	100%	991 150	991 150		
Machinery and equipment	1 515 626	0	211 140	1 726 766	1 726 766	0	100%	1 612 201	1 612 201		
Biological assets	1 090	0	763	1 853	1 853	0	100%	1 996	1 996		
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>		



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Detail per sub-programme		2009/10					2008/09			
		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
<b>1.1 Minister</b>										
Current payment	1 709	0	20	1 729	1 729	0	100%	1 604	1 604	
<b>1.2 Deputy Minister</b>										
Current payment	1 407	0	25	1 432	1 432	0	100%	1 328	1 328	
<b>1.3 Management</b>										
Current payment	46 680	0	3 697	50 377	50 377	0	100%	51 093	51 093	
Transfers and subsidies	14	0	249	263	263	0	100%	599	599	
Payment for capital assets	1 133	0	19	1 152	1 152	0	100%	1 263	1 263	
<b>1.4 Corporate Services</b>										
Current payment	12 627 842	0	(95 277)	12 532 565	12 532 565	0	100%	10 933 404	10 933 404	
Transfers and subsidies	206 120	0	13 457	219 577	219 577	0	100%	194 968	194 968	
Payment for capital assets	1 175 209	0	157 032	1 332 241	1 332 241	0	100%	1 295 248	1 295 248	
<b>1.5 Property Management</b>										
Current payment	1 845 518	0	24 666	1 870 184	1 870 184	0	100%	1 479 370	1 479 370	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 905 632</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103 888</b>	<b>16 009 520</b>	<b>16 009 520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13 958 877</b>	<b>13 958 877</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Economic classification	Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
	2009/10					2008/09				
	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		
<b>Current payments</b>										
Compensation of employees	8 875 546	0	269	8 875 815	8 875 815	0	100%	7 851 565	7 851 565	
Goods and services	5 647 610	0	(68 187)	5 579 423	5 579 423	0	100%	4 613 152	4 613 152	
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities			1 049	1 049	1 049	0	100%	2 082	2 082	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>										
Provinces and municipalities	3 204	0	280	3 484	3 484	0	100%	3 303	3 303	
Departmental agencies and accounts	19 207	0	1 611	20 818	20 818	0	100%	17 896	17 896	
Households	183 723	0	1 1815	195 538	195 538	0	100%	174 368	174 368	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>										
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 014 435	0	41 335	1 055 770	1 055 770	0	100%	986 339	986 339	
Machinery and equipment	160 817	0	115 033	275 850	275 850	0	100%	308 245	308 245	
Biological assets	1 090	0	683	1 773	1 773	0	100%	1 927	1 927	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 905 632</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103 888</b>	<b>16 009 520</b>	<b>16 009 520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13 958 877</b>	<b>13 958 877</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Detail per sub-programme		2009/10					2008/09			
		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
<b>2.1 Crime Prevention</b>										
Current payment	16 914 842	0	(139 292)	16 775 550	16 775 550	0	100%	14 616 921	14 616 921	
Transfers and subsidies	119 413	0	24 290	143 703	143 703	0	100%	117 187	117 187	
Payment for capital assets	972 579	0	28 994	1 001 573	1 001 573	0	100%	803 995	803 995	
<b>2.2 Borderline Security</b>										
Current payment	178 637	0	(18 745)	159 892	159 892	0	100%	146 816	146 816	
Transfers and subsidies	119	0	217	336	336	0	100%	224	224	
Payment for capital assets	46 213	0	11 338	57 551	57 551	0	100%	21 667	21 667	
<b>2.3 Specialised Interventions</b>										
Current payment	1 503 117	0	75 921	1 579 038	1 579 038	0	100%	1 359 377	1 359 377	
Transfers and subsidies	10 109	0	(1 068)	9 041	9 041	0	100%	9 093	9 093	
Payment for capital assets	7 905	0	35 277	43 182	43 182	0	100%	20 317	20 317	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 752 934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16 932</b>	<b>19 769 866</b>	<b>19 769 866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17 095 597</b>	<b>17 095 597</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Economic classification	Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
	2009/10					2008/09					
	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		
<b>Current payments</b>											
Compensation of employees	15 140 082	0	(13 212)	15 126 870	15 126 870	0	100%	12 986 076	12 986 076		
Goods and services	3 456 514	0	(68 904)	3 387 610	3 387 610	0	100%	3 137 038	3 137 038		
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>											
Provinces and municipalities	14 236	0	795	15 031	15 031	0	100%	13 623	13 623		
Departmental agencies and accounts	525	0	(525)	0	0	0	100%	531	531		
Households	114 880	0	23 169	138 049	138 049	0	100%	112 350	112 350		
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>											
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	9 280	9 280	9 280	0	100%	4 712	4 712		
Machinery and equipment	1 026 697	0	66 249	1 092 946	1 092 946	0	100%	841 198	841 198		
Biological assets	0	0	80	80	80	0	100%	69	69		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 752 934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16 932</b>	<b>19 769 866</b>	<b>19 769 866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17 095 597</b>	<b>17 095 597</b>		

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services											
Detail per sub-programme		2009/10						2008/09			
		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	
<b>3.1 Crime Investigations</b>											
	Current payment	5 500 844	0	(199 812)	5 301 032	5 301 032	0	100%	4 773 957	4 773 957	
	Transfers and subsidies	31 902	0	10 663	42 565	42 565	0	100%	38 380	38 380	
	Payment for capital assets	107 244	0	65 457	172 701	172 701	0	100%	169 018	169 018	
<b>3.2 Criminal Record Centre</b>											
	Current payment	670 536	0	56 678	727 214	727 214	0	100%	630 083	630 083	
	Transfers and subsidies	1 194	0	96	1 290	1 290	0	100%	1 192	1 192	
	Payment for capital assets	24 841	0	19 136	43 977	43 977	0	100%	24 291	24 291	
<b>3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory</b>											
	Current payment	353 155	0	24 137	377 292	377 292	0	100%	359 408	359 408	
	Transfers and subsidies	519	0	(369)	150	150	0	100%	508	508	
	Payment for capital assets	50 997	0	(30 679)	20 318	20 318	0	100%	102 689	102 689	
<b>3.4 Specialised Investigations</b>											
	Current payment	793 806	0	(38 826)	754 980	754 980	0	100%	667 604	667 604	
	Transfers and subsidies	2 401	0	3 471	5 872	5 872	0	100%	6 193	6 193	
	Payment for capital assets	25 317	0	20 926	46 243	46 243	0	100%	13 418	13 418	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 562 756</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(69 122)</b>	<b>7 493 634</b>	<b>7 493 634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 786 741</b>	<b>6 786 741</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Economic classification	Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services											
	2009/10						2008/09					
	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	
<b>Current payments</b>												
Compensation of employees	6 027 999	0	(106 981)	5 921 018	5 921 018	0	100%	5 141 366	5 141 366		5 141 366	
Goods and services	1 290 342	0	(50 842)	1 239 500	1 239 500	0	100%	1 289 686	1 289 686		1 289 686	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>												
Provinces and municipalities	4 239	0	634	4 873	4 873	0	100%	4 074	4 074		4 074	
Households	31 777	0	13 227	45 004	45 004	0	100%	42 199	42 199		42 199	
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>												
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	2 808	2 808	2 808	0	100%	17	17		17	
Machinery and equipment	208 399	0	72 032	280 431	280 431	0	100%	309 399	309 399		309 399	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 562 756</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>( 69 122)</b>	<b>7 493 634</b>	<b>7 493 634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 786 741</b>	<b>6 786 741</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 786 741</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Detail per sub-programme		2009/10					2008/09			
		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
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Crime Intelligence Operations</b>									
	Current payment	794 514	0	(158 896)	635 618	635 590	28	100%	633 750	633 750
	Transfers and subsidies	3 540	0	417	3 957	3 957	0	100%	3 711	3 711
	Payment for capital assets	21 165	0	(18 697)	2 468	2 468	0	100%	13 621	13 621
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Intelligence and Information Management</b>									
	Current payment	873 524	0	101 321	974 845	974 845	0	100%	764 058	764 058
	Transfers and subsidies	4 093	0	947	5 040	5 040	0	100%	3 910	3 910
	Payment for capital assets	17 298	0	18 820	36 118	36 118	0	100%	21 154	21 154
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 714 134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(56 088)</b>	<b>1 658 046</b>	<b>1 658 018</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 440 204</b>	<b>1 440 204</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Economic classification	Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
	2009/10						2008/09				
	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	
<b>Current payments</b>											
Compensation of employees	1 463 053	0	(50 430)	1 412 623	1 412 595	28	100%	1 193 597	1 193 597		
Goods and services	204 985	0	(7 145)	197 840	197 840	0	100%	204 211	204 211		
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>											
Provinces and municipalities	611	0	90	701	701	0	100%	570	570		
Households	7 022	0	1 274	8 296	8 296	0	100%	7 051	7 051		
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>											
Machinery and equipment	38 463	0	123	38 586	38 586	0	100%	34 775	34 775		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 714 134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(56 088)</b>	<b>1 658 046</b>	<b>1 658 018</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 440 204</b>	<b>1 440 204</b>		



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services											
Detail per sub-programme	2009/10						2008/09				
	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	
<b>5.1 VIP Protection Services</b>											
Current payment	387 510	0	(2 427)	385 083	385 083	0	100%	320 135	320 135	320 135	
Transfers and subsidies	658	0	347	1 005	1 005	0	100%	672	672	672	
Payment for capital assets	12 069	0	8 231	20 300	20 300	0	100%	32 535	32 535	32 535	
<b>5.2 Static and Mobile Security</b>											
Current payment	549 222	0	9 136	558 358	558 358	0	100%	445 464	445 464	445 464	
Transfers and subsidies	978	0	661	1 639	1 639	0	100%	881	881	881	
Payment for capital assets	12 205	0	(7 633)	4 572	4 572	0	100%	26 843	26 843	26 843	
<b>5.3 Port of Entry Security</b>											
Current payment	942 783	0	16 703	959 486	959 486	0	100%	738 396	738 396	738 396	
Transfers and subsidies	1 170	0	391	1 561	1 561	0	100%	1 013	1 013	1 013	
Payment for capital assets	30 045	0	(20 186)	9 859	9 859	0	100%	20 370	20 370	20 370	
<b>5.4 Rail Police</b>											
Current payment	480 977	0	23 718	504 695	504 695	0	100%	383 002	383 002	383 002	
Transfers and subsidies	154	0	979	1 133	1 133	0	100%	173	173	173	
Payment for capital assets	22 291	0	(21 686)	605	605	0	100%	27 253	27 253	27 253	
<b>5.5 Government Security Regulator</b>											
Current payment	46 484	0	(3 852)	42 632	42 632	0	100%	36 154	36 154	36 154	
Transfers and subsidies	7	0	53	60	60	0	100%	67	67	67	
Payment for capital assets	843	0	2 545	3 388	3 388	0	100%	6 029	6 029	6 029	
<b>5.6 Operational Support</b>											
Current payment	194 956	0	(1 115)	193 841	193 841	0	100%	165 884	165 884	165 884	
Transfers and subsidies	390	0	(175)	215	215	0	100%	383	383	383	
Payment for capital assets	3 797	0	(1 300)	2 497	2 497	0	100%	5 636	5 636	5 636	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 686 539</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 390</b>	<b>2 690 929</b>	<b>2 690 929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2 210 890</b>	<b>2 210 890</b>	<b>2 210 890</b>	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

VOTE 22

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
Economic classification	2009/10					2008/09			
	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
<b>Current payments</b>									
Compensation of employees	2 263 513	0	140 008	2 403 521	2 403 521	0	100%	1 873 624	1 873 624
Goods and services	338 419	0	(97 845)	240 574	240 574	0	100%	215 411	215 411
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>									
Provinces and municipalities	787	0	319	1 106	1 106	0	100%	877	877
Households	2 570	0	1 937	4 507	4 507	0	100%	2 312	2 312
<b>Payment for capital assets</b>									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	2 268	2 268	2 268	0	100%	82	82
Machinery and equipment	81 250	0	(42 297)	38 953	38 953	0	100%	118 584	118 584
Biological assets				0		0	100%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 686 539</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(4 390)</b>	<b>2 690 929</b>	<b>2 690 929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2 210 890</b>	<b>2 210 890</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

- 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 financial transactions in assets and liabilities**  
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 6** to the annual financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

	<i>Note</i>	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	47 621 995	41 492 309
Departmental revenue	2	347 572	376 456
Aid assistance	3	5 127	7 234
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<u>47 974 694</u>	<u>41 875 999</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	4	33 739 819	29 046 228
Goods and services	5	10 644 947	9 459 498
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	6	1 049	2 082
Aid assistance	3	13 125	9 626
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<u>44 398 940</u>	<u>38 517 434</u>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	7	437 407	379 154
Aid assistance	3	0	1
<b>Total Transfers and subsidies</b>		<u>437 407</u>	<u>379 155</u>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible capital assets	8	2 798 745	2 605 347
Aid assistance	3	1 586	3 822
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<u>2 800 331</u>	<u>2 609 169</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<u>47 636 678</u>	<u>41 505 758</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>338 016</u>	<u>370 241</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year</b>			
		28	0
		<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>
Departmental revenue	14	347 572	376 456
Aid assistance	3	(9 584)	(6 215)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>338 016</u>	<u>370 241</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		201 744	197 720
Cash and cash equivalents	9	24 666	25 140
Prepayments and advances	10	51 113	44 488
Receivables	11	118 826	122 819
Aid assistance receivable	3	7 139	5 273
<b>Non-current assets</b>		91 708	72 617
Receivables	12	91 708	72 617
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>293 452</b>	<b>270 337</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		164 723	154 475
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	28	0
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	3 660	10 253
Bank overdraft	15	142 883	115 517
Payables	16	10 093	12 928
Aid assistance repayable	3	1 038	5 916
Aid assistance unutilised	3	7 021	9 861
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>164 723</b>	<b>154 475</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>128 729</b>	<b>115 862</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		128 729	115 862
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>128 729</b>	<b>115 862</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

	<i>Note</i>	2009/10	2008/09
		R'000	R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>			
Opening balance		115 862	96 601
Transfers:		12 867	19 261
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6,5	(4 750)	(4 972)
Debts revised	11,5	(18 963)	(12 580)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(122 331)	(94 957)
Debts raised		158 911	131 770
Closing balance		<u>128 729</u>	<u>115 862</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts:		47 969 815	41 873 484
Annual appropriated funds received	1,1	47 621 995	41 492 309
Departmental revenue received	2	342 693	373 941
Aid assistance received	3	5 127	7 234
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital		( 24 558)	( 38 187)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(354 165)	(372 450)
Current payments		(44 398 940)	(38 517 434)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(437 407)	(379 155)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	17	<b>2 754 745</b>	<b>2 566 258</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	3.2 & 8	(2 800 331)	(2 609 169)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	4 879	2 515
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(2 795 452)</b>	<b>(2 606 654)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		12 867	19 261
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>12 867</b>	<b>19 261</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(27 840)	(21 135)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(90 377)	(69 242)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	18	<b>(118 217)</b>	<b>(90 377)</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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 2 of 2006.

## **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 (i.e. statutory appropriation)



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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.

Total appropriated funds received during the year are presented in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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.

## **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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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 (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 Short-term employee benefits**

The cost of short-term employee benefits are expensed in the statement of financial performance when financial authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March each year)

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 must not be 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 Post retirement benefits**

Employer contribution (i.e. social contributions) 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.

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

##### **3.1.3 Termination benefits**

Termination benefits such as severance packages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as a transfer (to households) when the final authorisation for payment is

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

#### **3.1.4 Other long-term employee benefits**

Other long-term employee benefits (such as capped leave) are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as a transfer (to households) when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

Long-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

### **3.2 Goods and services**

Payments made 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.

### **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 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities**

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

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 in the Statement of Financial Performance.

## **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 where the goods and services have not been received by year end.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

#### **4.4 Receivables**

Receivables included in the statement of financial position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party or from the sale of goods/rendering of services.

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

“expenditure for capital asset”. On completion, the total cost of the project is included in the asset register of the department that legally owns the asset or the provincial/national department of public works.

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.

### **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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

## **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.

### **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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

---

**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.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**1. Annual Appropriation**

**1.1 Annual Appropriation**

	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Appropriation Received 2008/09
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	16 009 520	16 009 520	0	13 958 877
Visible Policing	19 769 866	19 769 866	0	17 095 597
Detective Services	7 493 634	7 493 634	0	6 786 741
Crime Intelligence	1 658 046	1 658 046	0	1 440 204
Protection and Security Services	2 690 929	2 690 929	0	2 210 890
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>47 621 995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41 492 309</b>

**2. Departmental revenue**

	<i>Note</i>	2009/10	2008/09
		R'000	R'000
Tax revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2,1	168 869	223 023
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2,2	10 043	24 336
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2,3	1 365	2 235
Sales of capital assets	2,4	4 879	2 515
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2,5	162 416	124 347
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>347 572</b>	<b>376 456</b>

**2.1 Sales of goods and services other than  
capital assets**

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	2	147 654	217 375
Administrative fees		109 822	121 065
Other sales		37 832	96 310
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		21 215	5 648
<b>Total</b>		<b>168 869</b>	<b>223 023</b>

**2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits**

Fines		817	186
Forfeits		9 226	24 150
<b>Total</b>		<b>10 043</b>	<b>24 336</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 2 continued...

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land</b>	2		
Interest		1 365	2 235
<b>Total</b>		1 365	2 235
<b>2.4 Sales of capital assets</b>	2		
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		4 879	2 515
Machinery and equipment	29,2	4 875	2 511
Biological assets	29,2	4	4
<b>Total</b>		4 879	2 515
<b>2.5 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities</b>	2		
Stale cheques written back		1 820	1 792
Other receipts including recoverable revenue		160 596	122 555
<b>Total</b>		162 416	124 347

**3. Aid assistance**

**3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP**

**Foreign**

Opening Balance		643	4 367
Revenue		1 427	334
Expenditure		8 171	4 058
Current		8 171	4 057
Transfers			1
<b>Closing Balance</b>		( 6 101)	643

**3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund**

Opening Balance		9 861	12352
Revenue		3 700	6 900
Expenditure		6 540	9 391
Current		4 954	5 569
Capital	30	1 586	3 822
<b>Closing Balance</b>		7 021	9 861

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 3 continued...

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>3.3 Total</b>			
Opening Balance		10 504	16 719
Revenue		5 127	7 234
Expenditure		14 711	13 449
Current		13 125	9 626
Capital		1 586	3 822
Transfers		0	1
Closing Balance	ANNEXURE 4	920	10 504
<b>Analysis of balance</b>			
Aid assistance receivable		7 139	5 273
RDP		7 139	5 273
Aid assistance unutilised		7 021	9 861
CARA Fund		7 021	9 861
Aid assistance repayable		1 038	5 916
RDP		1 038	5 916
Closing balance		920	10 504
<b>4. Compensation of employees</b>			
<b>4.1 Salaries and wages</b>			
Basic salary		21 592 754	18 479 990
Performance award		191 210	260 954
Service Based		39 548	42 545
Compensative/circumstantial		664 523	417 036
Other non-pensionable allowances		3 826 877	3 348 241
<b>Total</b>		26 314 912	22 548 766
<b>4.2 Social contributions</b>			
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		3 533 455	3 073 844
Medical		3 886 104	3 418 821
UIF		249	1
Official unions and associations		5 099	4 796
<b>Total</b>		7 424 907	6 497 462
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		33 739 819	29 046 228
Average number of employees		185 668	177 951

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

5. Goods and services	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
Administrative fees		39 563	32 978
Advertising		21 417	26 957
Assets less than R5,000	5,1	375 501	325 684
Bursaries (employees)		2 739	2 355
Catering		23 622	3 750
Communication		686 323	676 118
Computer services	5,2	1 986 886	1 538 734
Consultants, contractors and agency/ outsourced services	5,3	1 440 475	1 221 261
Entertainment		3 840	16 786
Audit cost - external	5,4	23 497	31 122
Inventory	5,5	2 550 079	2 719 233
Operating leases		1 503 186	1 187 136
Owned and leasehold property expenditure	5,6	807 291	660 273
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		863	1 647
Travel and subsistence	5,7	703 538	613 748
Venues and facilities		20 673	17 804
Training and staff development		37 914	29 374
Other operating expenditure	5,8	417 540	354 538
<b>Total</b>		10 644 947	9 459 498
<b>5.1 Assets less than R5,000</b>	5		
<b>Tangible assets</b>		283 528	252 473
Buildings and other fixed structures		105	0
Biological assets		53	12
Machinery and equipment		283 370	252 461
<b>Intangible</b>		91 973	73 211
Computer software		91 973	73 211
<b>Total</b>		375 501	325 684
<b>5.2 Computer services</b>	5		
SITA computer services		1 562 458	1 143 069
External computer service providers		424 428	395 665
<b>Total</b>		1 986 886	1 538 734

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services</b>	5		
Business and advisory services		12 433	14 435
Infrastructure and planning		5 342	3 491
Laboratory services		137	106
Legal costs		89 595	82 935
Contractors		816 569	622 407
Agency and support/outsourced services		516 399	497 887
<b>Total</b>		<u>1 440 475</u>	<u>1 221 261</u>
<b>5.4 External audit fees</b>	5		
Regularity audits		22 728	26 150
Performance audits		434	4 764
Other audits		335	208
<b>Total</b>		<u>23 497</u>	<u>31 122</u>
<b>5.5 Inventory</b>			
Learning and teaching support material	5	1 811	324
Food and food supplies		1 568	1 752
Fuel, oil and gas		1 537 384	1 852 684
Other consumable materials		171 632	150 183
Maintenance material		465 795	383 580
Stationery and printing		293 877	241 378
Medical supplies		12 206	8 430
Military stores		65 806	80 902
<b>Total</b>		<u>2 550 079</u>	<u>2 719 233</u>
<b>5.6 Owned and leasehold property expenditure</b>	5		
Municipal services		455 829	360 564
Property management fees		23 190	17 075
Other		328 272	282 634
<b>Total</b>		<u>807 291</u>	<u>660 273</u>
<b>5.7 Travel and subsistence</b>	5		
Local		636 322	556 270
Foreign		67 216	57 478
<b>Total</b>		<u>703 538</u>	<u>613 748</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>5.8 Other operating expenditure</b>	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		1 814	5 176
Resettlement costs		58 890	21 585
Other		356 836	327 777
<b>Total</b>		<u>417 540</u>	<u>354 538</u>

**6. Financial transactions in assets and liabilities**

Material losses through criminal conduct		72	68
Theft	6,4	3	7
Other material losses	6,1	69	61
Other material losses written off	6,2	46	125
Debts written off	6,3	931	1 889
<b>Total</b>		<u>1 049</u>	<u>2 082</u>

**6.1 Other material losses** 6

**Nature of other material losses**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Cheque fraud:	Civilian	None	0
Lost cash:	Police action	None	57
Incorrect payments			12
<b>Total</b>			<u>69</u>

**6.2 Other material losses written off** 6

**Nature of losses**

Vehicle accidents	0	125
Lost cash	2	0
Incorrect payments	26	0
Stale cheques	18	0
<b>Total</b>	<u>46</u>	<u>125</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 6 continued....

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>6.3 Debts written off</b>			
<b>Nature of debts written off</b>			
Salaries	6	836	1 554
State guarantees		33	142
Tax debt		18	28
Fruitless and wasteful		0	165
Vehicle accidents		44	0
<b>Total</b>		<u>931</u>	<u>1 889</u>
<b>6.4 Details of theft</b>	6		
Stolen equipment		0	7
Lost cash		3	0
		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>6.5 Recoverable revenue written off</b>			
Salary related debt		(2 447)	(3 371)
Property related debt		(2 209)	(1 519)
Admin related debt		(94)	(82)
<b>Total</b>		<u>(4 750)</u>	<u>(4 972)</u>
<b>6.6 Assets written off</b>			
<b>Nature of write-off</b>	29.2 & 30.2		
Transport assets		647 787	463 420
Computer equipment		27 974	23 627
Furniture and Office equipment		848	681
Other machinery and equipment		25 771	64 959
Biological assets		1 284	404
Immovable assets		1 025	1 989
<b>Total</b>		<u>704 689</u>	<u>555 080</u>
<b>7. Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Provinces and municipalities	7,1	25 195	22 447
Departmental agencies and accounts	7,2	20 818	18 427
Households	7,3	391 394	338 280
<b>Total</b>		<u>437 407</u>	<u>379 154</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 7 continued....

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>7.1 Provinces and municipalities</b>	7		
Fines and penalties		402	248
Vehicle licences		24 793	22 199
<b>Total</b>		<u>25 195</u>	<u>22 447</u>
<b>7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts</b>	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		20 818	17 896
SA Civil Aviation		0	531
<b>Total</b>		<u>20 818</u>	<u>18 427</u>
<b>7.3 Households</b>	7		
Employer social benefit		266 158	240 296
Claims against the State (Households)		125 143	97 820
Payment as an act of grace		93	164
<b>Total</b>		<u>391 394</u>	<u>338 280</u>

**8. Expenditure for capital assets**

**Tangible assets**

Buildings and other fixed structures	30	1 071 712	991 150
Machinery and equipment	29,1	1 726 766	1 616 023
Biological assets	29,1	1 853	1 996
<b>Total</b>		<u>2 800 331</u>	<u>2 609 169</u>

**8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2009/10**

	Voted Funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	2 798 745	1 586	2 800 331
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 070 126	1 586	1 071 712
Machinery and equipment	1 726 766	0	1 726 766
Biological assets	1 853	0	1 853
<b>Total</b>	<u>2 798 745</u>	<u>1 586</u>	<u>2 800 331</u>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 8 continued....

**8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2008/09**

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total assets acquired	2 605 347	3 822	2 609 169

**9. Cash and cash equivalents**

	Note	2009/10	2008/09
		R'000	R'000
Cash on hand		23 661	25 987
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		1 005	(847)
<b>Total</b>		<b>24 666</b>	<b>25 140</b>

**10. Prepayments and advances**

Description			
Staff advances		3 051	3 042
Travel and subsistence		46 996	40 201
Prepayments		1 056	1 235
Advances paid to other entities		10	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>51 113</b>	<b>44 488</b>

**11. Receivables - current**

	Note	2009/10			2008/09	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
Claims recoverable	11.1	4 807	5 711	21 404	31 922	37 141
<b>ANNEXURE 2</b>						
Staff debtors	11.2	48 529	12 774	13 513	74 816	73 323
Private enterprises	11.3	17	0	0	17	0
Other debtors	11.4	7 558	126	4 387	12 071	12 355
		<b>60 911</b>	<b>18 611</b>	<b>39 304</b>	<b>118 826</b>	<b>122 819</b>

**11.1 Claims recoverable**

	Note	2009/10	2008/09
		R'000	R'000
National departments	11	19 791	25 422
Provincial departments		11 801	11 126
Private enterprises		330	593
<b>Total</b>		<b>31 922</b>	<b>37 141</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 11 continued....

	Note	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
<b>11.2 Staff debtors</b>			
Salary related debt	11	61 465	57 141
Administration related debt		6 698	9 088
Inventory/property related debt		6 653	7 094
<b>Total</b>		<u>74 816</u>	<u>73 323</u>
<b>11.3 Private enterprises</b>	11		
Dishonoured cheques		17	0
<b>Total</b>		<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>11.4 Other debtors</b>			
Administration related debt	11	12 071	12 355
<b>Total</b>		<u>12 071</u>	<u>12 355</u>
<b>11.5 Debts revised</b>			
Capital increase		3 772	4 111
Capital decrease		(22 660)	(16 620)
Interest correction		(75)	(71)
<b>Total</b>		<u>(18 963)</u>	<u>(12 580)</u>
<b>12. Receivables - non-current</b>			
Staff debtors		91 708	72 617
<b>Total</b>		<u>91 708</u>	<u>72 617</u>
<b>13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund</b>			
Opening balance		28	0
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		0	0
Paid during the year		0	0
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>28</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund</b>			
Opening balance		10 253	6 247
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		347 572	376 456
Paid during the year		(354 165)	(372 450)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>3 660</u>	<u>10 253</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

15. Bank overdraft	<i>Note</i>	2009/10	2008/09
		R'000	R'000
Paymaster General Account		142 883	115 517
<b>Total</b>		<u>142 883</u>	<u>115 517</u>
16. Payables – current			
Description			
Clearing accounts	16,1	9 717	11 731
Other payables	16,2	376	1 197
<b>Total</b>		<u>10 093</u>	<u>12 928</u>
16.1 Clearing accounts	16		
Description			
Amounts recovered to be cleared		9 717	11 731
		<u>9 717</u>	<u>11 731</u>
16.2 Other payables			
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions	16	376	1 197
		<u>376</u>	<u>1 197</u>
17. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		338 016	370 241
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2 416 729	2 196 017
(Increase) in receivables – current		(15 098)	(23 247)
Decrease in prepayments and advances		(6 625)	(14 787)
Decrease in payables – current		(2 835)	(153)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(4 879)	(2 515)
Surrenders to revenue fund		(354 165)	(372 450)
Expenditure on capital assets		2 800 331	2 609 169
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>2 754 745</u>	<u>2 566 258</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

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

<i>Note</i>	2009/10	2008/09
	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	(142 883)	(115 517)
Cash on hand	23 661	25 987
Cash with commercial banks	(1 005)	(847)
<b>Total</b>	<u>(118 217)</u>	<u>(90 377)</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

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

		<i>Note</i>	2009/10	2008/09
			R'000	R'000
<b>19. Contingent liabilities</b>				
<b>Liable to</b>	<b>Nature</b>			
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	146	269
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	71 804	154 833
Claims	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	7 486 819	7 595 885
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	11 521	18 225
Capped leave commitments	Employees		4 713 642	4 362 118
			<u>12 283 932</u>	<u>12 131 330</u>

**20. Commitments**

**Current expenditure**

Approved and contracted	604 061	402 453
	<u>604 061</u>	<u>402 453</u>

**Capital expenditure (including transfers)**

Approved and contracted	174 449	225 035
	<u>174 449</u>	<u>225 035</u>

**Total Commitments**

	<u>778 510</u>	<u>627 488</u>
--	----------------	----------------

**21. Accruals**

<b>Listed by economic classification</b>	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>30+ Days</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Goods and services	585 908	128 252	714 160	833 083
Transfers and subsidies	24 940	11 430	36 370	30 468
Buildings and other fixed structures	78 963	180 145	259 108	189 357
Machinery and Equipment	72 065	5 191	77 256	186 037
<b>Total</b>	<u>761 876</u>	<u>325 018</u>	<u>1 086 894</u>	<u>1 238 945</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 21 continued....

<i>Note</i>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Listed by programme level</b>		
Administration	614 424	689 938
Visible Policing	328 257	406 949
Detective Services	104 936	101 612
Crime Intelligence	25 127	21 478
Protection and Security Services	14 118	15 574
Donor funds	32	3 394
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 086 894</b>	<b>1 238 945</b>

**22. Employee benefits**

Compensation of employees	1 040	108
Leave entitlement	1 356 817	1 320 909
Thirteenth cheque	11	46
Capped leave commitments	24 639	25 007
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 382 507</b>	<b>1 345 962</b>

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**

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings &amp; other fixed structures</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Not later than 1 year	3 702	594 348	25 598	168 728
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6 755	1 137 349	22 780	432 844
Later than five years	2 009	598 090	0	195 271
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>12 466</b>	<b>2 329 787</b>	<b>48 378</b>	<b>796 843</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 23 continued...

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Not later than 1 year	0	0	19 510	19 510
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	20 481	20 481
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39 991</b>	<b>39 991</b>

<b>24. Receivables for departmental revenue</b>	<i>Note</i>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		632	2 760
Fines, penalties and forfeits		8	12
Interest, dividends and rent on land		66	75
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		2 116	2 952
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 822</b>	<b>5 799</b>

**24.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue**

Opening balance	5 799	4 036
Less: Amounts received	5 799	4 036
Add: Amounts recognised	2 822	5 799
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2 822</b>	<b>5 799</b>

**25. Irregular expenditure**

**25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

Opening Balance	994	13 970
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	876	325
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	2 523	15 157
Less: Amounts condoned	(3 135)	(28 458)
<b>Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>994</b>

**Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification**

Current year	264	203
Prior years	994	791
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>994</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 25 continued...

**25.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2009/10 R'000
Guest speakers	Disciplinary steps taken	3
Training	Disciplinary steps taken	1 509
Security Services	Disciplinary steps taken	140
Accommodation and Meals	Disciplinary steps taken	623
Repairs	Disciplinary steps taken	88
Catering	Disciplinary steps taken	101
Interpreters	Disciplinary steps taken	11
Day to Day Maintenance	Disciplinary steps taken	118
Cleaning Services	Disciplinary steps taken	90
Social Functions	Disciplinary steps taken	34
Communication	Disciplinary steps taken	29
Resettlement Cost	Disciplinary steps taken	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 766</b>

**25.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned**

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2009/10 R'000
Guest speakers	Accounting Officer/BAC	18
Training	Accounting Officer/BAC	1 509
Security Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	140
Accommodation and Meals	Accounting Officer/BAC	623
Repairs	Accounting Officer/BAC	88
Catering	Accounting Officer/BAC	101
Interpreters	Accounting Officer/BAC	11
Day to Day Maintenance	Accounting Officer/BAC	366
Cleaning Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	173
Social Functions	Accounting Officer/BAC	34
Communication	Accounting Officer/BAC	52
Resettlement Cost	Accounting Officer/BAC	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 135</b>



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

26. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2009/10	2008/09
26.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 721	0
Adjustment to opening balance	( 686)	0
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	480	2 435
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	647	580
Less: Amounts condoned	( 715)	(263)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	( 60)	(31)
<b>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonation</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>2 721</b>
<b>Analysis of awaiting condonation per economic classification</b>		
Current	2 387	2 721
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>2 721</b>

**26.2 Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2009/10 R'000
License fees	No	520
Accommodation	No	110
Air/bus tickets	No	15
Dormant fuel cards	No	56
Training	No	78
Interest	No	1
Incorrect payments	No	216
Other eg. Meals and cellphone accounts	No	131
		<b>1 127</b>

**27. Key management personnel**

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

Description	No of Individuals	2009/10 R'000	2008/09 R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	3 161	2 245
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	34	33 832	17 787
<b>Total</b>		<b>36 993</b>	<b>20 032</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**28. Provisions**

**Potential irrecoverable debts**

Staff debtors  
Other debtors  
**Total**

2009/10	2008/09
R'000	R'000
1 965	5 648
143	478
<b>2 108</b>	<b>6 126</b>

**29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	10 092 757	140 536	1 420 928	702 380	10 951 841
Transport assets	7 217 994	56 679	1 035 695	647 787	7 662 581
Computer equipment	1 135 250	1 919	159 819	27 974	1 269 014
Furniture and Office equipment	68 957	2 502	30 494	848	101 105
Other machinery and equipment	1 670 556	79 436	194 920	25 771	1 919 141
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	9 008	0	3 636	1 284	11 360
Biological assets	9 008	0	3 636	1 284	11 360
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>10 101 765</b>	<b>140 536</b>	<b>1 424 564</b>	<b>703 664</b>	<b>10 963 201</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 29 continued...

**29.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	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
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	1 726 766	228 267	(266 183)	(159 141)	( 108 782)	1 420 928
Transport assets	1 141 886	52 039	(62 023)	(0)	( 96 208)	1 035 695
Computer equipment	160 796	48 140	(56 034)	0	6 917	159 819
Furniture and Office equipment	30 272	5 214	(4 878)	0	(114)	30 494
Other machinery and equipment	393 812	122 874	(143 248)	( 159 141)	(19 377)	194 920
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	1 853	2 600	(817)	0	(0)	3 636
Biological assets	1 853	2 600	(817)	0	(0)	3 636
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	1 728 619	230 867	(267 000)	(159 141)	(108 782)	1 424 563

**29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	Sold (cash)	Non-cash	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	668 136	34 244	702 380	4 875
Transport assets	643 064	4 723	647 787	4 872
Computer equipment	12 169	15 805	27 974	0
Furniture and Office equipment	630	218	848	0
Other machinery and equipment	12 273	13 498	25 771	3
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	63	1 221	1 284	4
Biological assets	63	1 221	1 284	4
<b>TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	668 199	35 465	703 664	4 879

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 29 continued...

**29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009**

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	8 804 412	96 937	1 744 095	552 687	10 092 757
Transport assets	6 395 327	9 993	1 276 094	463 420	7 217 994
Computer equipment	1 000 194	(2 773)	161 456	23 627	1 135 250
Furniture and Office equipment	56 083	( 5 175)	18 730	681	68 957
Other machinery and equipment	1 352 808	94 892	287 815	64 959	1 670 556
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	7 224	(7)	2 195	404	9 008
Biological assets	7 224	(7)	2 195	404	9 008
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>	8 811 636	96 930	1 746 290	553 091	10 101 765

**29.4 Minor Assets**

**MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2010**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1 772 719	0	1 772 719
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	1 772 719	0	1 772 719
Number of minor assets	0	0	736 273	0	736 273
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	736 273	0	736 273

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 29 continued...

**Minor Assets**

**MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2009**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1 426 138	0	1 426 138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 426 138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 426 138</b>
Number of minor assets	0	0	641 737	0	641 737
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>641 737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>641 737</b>

**30 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**

**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	11 787	2 847	0	1 025	13 609
Dwellings	5 923	107	0	724	5 306
Non-residential buildings	5 864	2 740	0	301	8 303
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>11 787</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>13 609</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 30 continued...

**30.1 Additions**

**ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	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
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	1 071 712	0	(1 071 712)	0	0
Dwellings	8 649		(8 649)	0	0
Non-residential buildings	1 063 063		(1 063 063)	0	0
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IM- MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	1 071 712	0	(1 071 712)	0	0

**30.2 Disposals**

**DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	0	1 025	1 025	0
Dwellings	0	724	724	0
Non-residential buildings	0	301	301	0
<b>TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	0	1 025	1 025	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

Detail note 30 continued...

**30.3 Movement for 2008/09**

**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009**

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	13 686	90	1 989	11 787
Dwellings	7 189	0	1 266	5 923
Non-residential buildings	6 041	90	267	5 864
Other fixed structures	456	0	456	0
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>13 686</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>11 787</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22

**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**ANNEXURE 1**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2010 - LOCAL**

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2008	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee drawdowns during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Currency Revaluation 2008/2009	Closing balance 31/03/2009	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Motor Vehicles</b>								
STANNIC	637	269	0	0	123	0	146	0
<b>Total</b>	637	269	0	0	123	0	146	0
<b>Housing</b>								
STANDARD BANK		23 286	0	0	18 639	0	4 647	49
NEDBANK PTY LTD		52 292	0	0	41 665	0	10 627	0
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		37 285	0	0	4 869	0	32 416	0
ABSA		33 628	0	466	15 576	0	18 518	0
OLD MUTUAL FIN LT		1 082	0	0	839	0	243	0
INVESTEC (EX PROV)		12	0	0	12	0	0	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		82	0	0	17	0	65	0
ITHALA LIMITED		2 573	0	0	277	0	2 296	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		1 047	0	0	0	0	1 047	0
VBS MUTUAL BANK		573	0	76	450	0	199	0
MPUMALANGA		204	0	0	33	0	171	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		1 279	0	41	852	0	468	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		404	0	28	175	0	257	0
SA HOMELOANS		141	0	0	0	0	141	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	0	16	0
NHFC (Masikheti)		929	0	0	236	0	693	0
<b>Total</b>		154 833	0	611	83 640	0	71 804	49
<b>Grand Total</b>		155 102	0	611	83 763	0	71 950	49



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**ANNEXURE 2**  
**CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Departments</b>						
THE PRESIDENCY	0	0	1	1	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	0	0	95	111	95	111
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0	0	405	246	405	246
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE	0	0	97	209	97	209
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	3	711	3	711
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	0	0	295	439	295	439
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	0	0	866	547	866	547
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM	0	0	186	137	186	137
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	0	9 028	11 390	9 028	11 390
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	0	0	4 010	5 141	4 010	5 141
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS	0	0	161	179	161	179
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	0	0	9	21	9	21
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	399	405	399	405
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	251	172	251	172
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	0	0	7	149	7	149
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0	0	2	1	2	1
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	0	0	1 662	1 627	1 662	1 627
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	304	275	304	275
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0	0	173	144	173	144
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	0	0	147	1 950	147	1 950
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY	0	0	533	130	533	130
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	0	0	349	678	349	678
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION	0	0	12	10	12	10
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	3	0	3	0
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	0	0	5	67	5	67

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

*Annexure 2 continued...*

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	8	3	8	3
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	24	0	24	0
INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS DIRECTORATE	0	0	17	71	17	71
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: PARLIAMENT	0	0	305	295	305	295
NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	0	0	138	130	138	130
NATIONAL TREASURY	0	0	65	125	65	125
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE	0	0	43	43	43	43
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	2	11	2	11
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	187	256	187	256
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	483	249	483	249
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	17	28	17	28
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	2 025	1 163	2 025	1 163
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	2	238	92	238	94
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	11	8 586	9 087	8 586	9 098
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	266	205	266	205
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	177	274	177	274
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	5	9	5	9
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	3	6	3	6
INSTITUTION FOR SECURITY STUDIES	0	0	12	12	12	12
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	0	0	7	3	7	3
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	113	201	113	201
SA RESERVE BANK	0	0	52	0	52	0
SCHINDLER LIFTS	0	0	7	7	7	7
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	3	6	3	6
VENTURESCAPES	0	0	72	63	72	63
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	0	13	31 592	36 788	31 592	36 801

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

*Annexure 2 continued...*

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
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
BUILD BEST	0	0	0	1	0	1
EVENTS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	0	0	0	2	0	2
TRAVEL MOTIVES	0	0	2	0	2	0
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	0	0	22	13	22	13
GREEN DOLPINE RESTAURANT	0	0	12	9	12	9
SENSE OF TASTE	0	0	15	11	15	11
SALSA CATERING	0	0	3	2	3	2
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	0	0	330	340	330	340
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	13	31 922	37 128	31 922	37 141

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**ANNEXURE 3**  
**INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance out- standing		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009	31/03/2010	31/03/2009
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Departments</b>						
<b>Amounts not included in Statement of financial position</b>						
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	0	0	1 538	6 791	1 538	6 791
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	9 974	11 434	9 974	11 434
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0	0	9	0	9	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	11 521	18 225	11 521	18 225

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**ANNEXURE 4**

**STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010**

Name Of Donor	Purpose	Opening Balance	Revenue	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Received in cash</b>					
<b>Local</b>					
CARA Funds		9 861	3 700	6 540	7 021
<b>Subtotal</b>		9 861	3 700	6 540	7 021
<b>Foreign</b>					
European Union	Capacity Building	( 4 467)	0	2	(4 469)
European Union	Crimes against Women and Children	1 500	0	1 500	0
Swiss	Operational training DRC	(124)	0	0	(124)
African Renaissance	DRC Projects	4 053	0	6 599	(2 546)
United Kingdom	DRC Projects	42	0	0	42
Norwegian	DRC Projects	321	0	70	251
Centre of peace and dialog	Operation Rachel	(682)	682		0
Enhlangano Project France	Training support	0	745		745
<b>Subtotal</b>		643	1 427	8 171	(6 101)
<b>Total</b>		10 504	5 127	14 711	920

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

**ANNEXURE 5**

**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2010**

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2009	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid during the year	Liabilities cancelled/ reduced during the year	Closing Balance 31/03/2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Claims against the department</b>						
Vehicle accidents	127 076	20 828	52 564	14 125	43 083	143 260
Legal expenses	283 267	( 2 156)	38 560	1 383	156 886	161 402
Damage to property	45 544	( 13 906)	3 465	883	27 573	6 647
Assault	380 210	6 318	186 589	2 538	64 438	506 141
Damage to State property	5 231	5 062	6 637	3 082	2 887	10 961
Police actions	4 631 302	945 797	1 707 373	51 986	1 576 934	5 655 552
Shooting incidents	425 999	19 143	235 983	5 383	149 231	526 511
Other (Not yet classified)	1 697 256	( 660 417)	291 292	71	851 715	476 345
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 595 885</b>	<b>320 669</b>	<b>2 522 463</b>	<b>79 451</b>	<b>2 872 747</b>	<b>7 486 819</b>

**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.

**STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2010**

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2009	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2010
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount	New transactions Amount	
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
[Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses,	168 116	1 259	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	392	87 283	113 140
Damage to property, Assault			State funds	1 311		
Damage to State property			Claim by the Department	898		
Police actions, Shooting incidents			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	140 917		
and Other ( not yet allocated)]						
<b>Total</b>	<b>168 116</b>	<b>1 259</b>		<b>143 518</b>	<b>87 283</b>	<b>113 140</b>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
VOTE 22  
**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 March 2010

ANNEXURE 6

**INVENTORY**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Inventory</b>			
Opening balance		60 005 068	732 796
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		(351 267)	(78 151)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		27 929 813	399 103
Add: Additions - Non-cash		186 609	10 787
(Less): Disposals		(1 694 411)	(30 969)
(Less): Issues		(30 460 892)	(383 237)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		(9 102)	(411)
Closing balance		55 605 818	649 916

# Human Resources Management

## 1 Service Delivery

The following table reflects the outcomes of the implementation of the SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)

*Table 1.1: Main Service for Service Delivery Improvement Standards*

Main Service	Actual / potential customers	Standard of service (The SAPS set the following standards)	Actual achievements in relation to set standards
Preventing crime Combating crime Investigating crime Maintaining public order Protecting and securing the inhabitants of the Republic and their property Upholding and enforcing the law Performing administrative duties	<p>Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.</p> <p>Services include those the SAPS are compelled to render in terms of existing legislation and its mandate as derived from the following Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008)</li> <li>• The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)</li> <li>• The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No. 70 of 2002)</li> <li>• The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994)</li> <li>• The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998)</li> <li>• The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)</li> </ul>	<p>Initiatives established at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other priority stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 183 arrests were made from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as a result of the partnership between the SAPS and the Primedia Group, which was established in 2007 to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously.</li> <li>• The partnership with Business against Crime South Africa, one of the key partners of the SAPS in the fight against crime, continued with the following specific focus areas: the Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme; the Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme; and the Non-Ferrous Metal Theft Reduction Programme.</li> <li>• The National Community Police Board (NCPB) continued with initiatives to support the objectives of CPF's. 1 114 functioning Community Policing Forums had been established at the 1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.</li> <li>• The number of Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) in the SAPS increased from 785 in 2008/09 to 806 in 2009/10.</li> </ul>



Main Service	Actual / potential customers	Standard of service (The SAPS set the following standards)	Actual achievements in relation to set standards
Preventing crime Combating crime Investigating crime Maintaining public order Protecting and securing the inhabitants of the Republic and their property Upholding and enforcing the law Performing administrative duties	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.  Services include those the SAPS are compelled to render in terms of existing legislation and its mandate as derived from the following Acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended by the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008)</li> <li>The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)</li> <li>The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No. 70 of 2002)</li> <li>The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994)</li> <li>The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998)</li> <li>The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)</li> </ul>	Actions undertaken at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other priority stations  Recovery of stolen/lost firearms: 85%  Recovery of stolen/robbed vehicles: 46%  Percentage of all serious crime in respect of: Charges to court: 33% Detection rate: 43% Conviction rate: 15%  Percentage of commercial crime charges in respect of: Charges to court: 25% Detection rate: 37% Conviction rate: 35%  Percentage of charges to court for sexual offences against Women: 40% Children: 30%  Detection rate for sexual offences against Women: 42% Children: 40%	52 233 roadblocks (42 601 roadblocks in 2008/09), 1 542 031 stop-and-search operations (1 006 186 in 2008/09) and various other actions led to 1 361 504 arrests. 44% (596 447) of these arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime police stations.  To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition were recovered during day-to-day activities and special operations. 7 376 stolen/lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered.  46% (38 028) vehicles recovered relative to 82 661 vehicles stolen/robbed.  37.08% 46.16% 30.36%  23.79% 36.55% 46.28%  56.81% 51.57%  71.92% 66.27%

*Table 1.2: Consultation arrangements with clients*

The aim when creating consultation arrangements with clients is to: deepen partnerships with communities, and promote inter-departmental, national and international events through communication projects.

Types of arrangement	Clients	Actual achievements
Awareness campaigns	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.

Types of arrangement	Clients	Actual achievements
Rural Safety	Rural community	The rural safety strategy was developed in conjunction with other stakeholders, namely the SANDF, the Agricultural Unions, and the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach. The strategy is based on the principles of sector policing, which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community.
School Safety	School going children	Guidelines for "School-based crime prevention" were developed for police officials who are involved in youth crime prevention and safer school programmes. A pilot programme was implemented with the aim to demonstrate how for example sports can be used as a tool to engage with learners and build positive relationships between the police and the learners.
Crime Prevention	Victims of crime and the general public	The SAPS/Primedia partnership, Crime Line, continued to make a difference in crime fighting. 183 arrests were made from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as a result of this partnership. Crime Stop is a SAPS call centre collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 299 positive cases led to 392 arrests.
Firearms Control	Businesses dealing in firearms and the general public	Various pamphlets, posters, banners, brochures and promotional items were distributed countrywide to promote and address aspects of the Firearms Control legislation. Radio talks, television, presentations and printed media were used to advise the community on the procedures regarding the amnesty, licencing of firearms, and applications for competency certificates. Open days in conjunction with external role players such as Gun Free South Africa were held in Gauteng Province to create awareness amongst children on gun violence.

Table 1.3: Service Delivery Access Strategies

Strategy	Access
Upgrading and building of police stations to increase communities' access to services (including the disabled)	It is of utmost importance that all members of the community have access to services delivered by the SAPS. In building/upgrading police stations the needs of the disabled are taken into account to ensure access to our Services. <i>New police stations completed in 2009/10</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jane Furse (Limpopo)</li> <li>• Matoks [Sekgosese] (Limpopo)</li> <li>• Klipgat [Mabopane] (Gauteng)</li> </ul> <i>Re-established police stations completed in 2009/10</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inanda (KwaZulu-Natal)</li> <li>• Esikhawini (KwaZulu-Natal)</li> </ul>
Victim Support	Dedicated rooms used for statement taking and interviews during the investigation process; providing victims with information, for example, on referrals to other service providers; providing feedback to victims and explaining the situation as far as their cases are concerned; and also for providing a waiting area that is comfortable and private. The number of Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) in the SAPS increased from 785 in 2008/09 to 806 in 2009/10.
Electronic access through the SAPS Website	The SAPS Website can be accessed by internet users and information regarding the SAPS is regularly updated such as events presented by the SAPS, information on crime prevention, community policing, wanted persons, publications, etc. The public can also electronically provide information on criminal activities, lodge general enquiries or comment and praise the SAPS among others.

Strategy	Access
CPF's	CPF structures promote the local accountability of the police and enlist the cooperation of communities with the SAPS, in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. 1 114 functioning Community Policing Forums had been established at the 1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.
Sector Policing	Sector policing ensures that members in a specific community have closer contact with the SAPS in their specific sector. Information regarding crime tendencies, crime prevention hints and awareness forms part of sector policing, thereby not only ensuring access to the SAPS but also the opportunity to partake in the prevention of crime in their sector. To regulate the implementation of sector policing, a National Instruction on Sector Policing was approved in July 2009. A guideline on implementation based on the National Instruction was circulated in October 2009.
Service Delivery Charters	Services provided and standards of service delivery by police stations are available at station level on their different Service Delivery Charters. These Service Delivery Charters are placed where it is visible to clients at the police stations.
Contact particulars	The addresses and telephone numbers of the Office of the National Commissioner, Provincial Commissioners and Station Commanders are available. Signage is in place with directions to these offices.

*Table 1.4: Complaints mechanism*

Complaints Mechanism	
Telephone and postal system (telephone number and addresses of service points and commanders)	The SAPS can be contacted telephonically. Alternatively, letters of complaints can be sent to the commanders of stations and units.
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 and information concerning missing persons.
Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)	The ICD is seen as the watchdog of the SAPS and complaints can be made both in writing and telephonically.
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 and is then investigated by members of National Inspectorate.
Presidential Complaints Line 17737	Members of the public can lodge their queries and complaints regarding service delivery where after it is forwarded to the SAPS and attended to.
Anti-Corruption Hotline 0800 701 701	The Anti-Corruption Hotline is an initiative by the Public Service Commission. This toll free number can be used to report corruption in all Government Departments anonymously. Complaints relating to the SAPS are forwarded to the SAPS for investigation.

*Table 1.5: Service Information Tool*

Types of Information Tools	Information provided
Information products and promotional items	Booklets, leaflets, diaries, posters and promotional items were developed and distributed during projects, Izimbizos and awareness campaigns.
Television and radio broadcasts	When Duty Calls, a weekly programme on National TV, informs the public regarding successes by the SAPS, crime prevention hints, recruitment drives and requests for assistance in the fight against crime.
Projects	Various projects were conducted to address SAPS priorities such as aggravated robberies, firearms, drugs, tourist safety and victim support.

Types of Information Tools	Information provided
National, provincial and station exhibitions	Exhibitions were held at national shows, schools, business centres and shopping malls to communicate key messages to the community relating to illegal drugs and substance abuse, crimes against women and children, firearm safety, careers in the SAPS, etc.
SAPS Museums	SAPS Museums showcase the positive aspects and achievements of policing focusing on education and building partnerships.
Service Delivery Charters and Service Delivery Improvement Plans	Service Delivery Charters are available and visible at police stations indicating the services being delivered and the standards of services. Service Delivery Plans are compiled at all levels, which is cascaded into the Performance Agreements and individual performance plans.
SAPS Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014	The SAPS Strategic Plan directs strategic and operational planning within the Department for a five-year period. The plan was distributed to role players and is available on the SAPS Website.
Annual Performance Plan 2010/11	The Annual Performance Plan, 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. Performance plans are compiled at all levels within the SAPS which are aligned to and support the Annual Performance Plan. The plan was distributed to role players and is available on the SAPS Website.
Media liaison	Radio talks, television interviews, presentations as well as the printed media were utilized to advise the community e.g. on processes and procedures such as the firearm amnesty, SAPS successes, initiatives, and operations, the policing of special events and tourist safety.
Internal communication	Various internal communication mediums exist such as the SAPS Intranet (e.g. SAPS Strategic Plan, SAPS Annual Performance Plan, SAPS Annual Report, press releases and speeches, careers and vacant posts), 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), SAPS Journal (an in-house magazine which focuses on police successes and good practices) and monthly salary advices (reflects important messages from top management).

## 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 2009 to 31 March 2010*

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	16 009 520	8 875 815	1 000 648	18,6	265	33518
Visible Policing	19 769 866	15 126 870	0	31,8	154	98522
Detective Service	7 493 634	5 921 018	0	12,4	176	33651
Crime Intelligence	1 658 018	1 412 595	0	3,0	187	7542
Protection & Security Services	2 690 929	2 403 521	0	5,0	142	16966
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 621 967</b>	<b>33 739 819</b>	<b>1 000 648</b>	<b>70,8</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>190199</b>

Table 2.2: Personnel costs by salary bands, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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)	356 585	1,1	21	17029
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	9 214 836	27,3	105	87710
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	17 375 877	51,5	225	77081
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6 176 924	18,3	802	7705
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	615 597	1,8	913	674
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 739 819</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>190199</b>

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 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	3 906 979	11,6	26 169	0,1	173 295	0,5	583 230	1,7	8 875 815
Visible Policing	10 620 174	31,5	401 427	1,2	515 137	1,5	2 071 969	6,1	15 126 870
Detective Service	4 341 693	12,9	61 893	0,2	168 464	0,5	707 249	2,1	5 921 018
Crime Intelligence	1 040 305	3,1	8 862	0,0	39 524	0,1	151 131	0,4	1 412 595
Protection & Security Services	1 683 603	5,0	72 570	0,2	95 678	0,3	372 525	1,1	2 403 521
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 592 754</b>	<b>64,1</b>	<b>570 921</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>992 098</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3 886 104</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>33 739 819</b>

Table 2.4: Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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)	294 059	0,9	1 032	0,0	32 074	0,1	327 038	1,0	356 585
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	6 563 995	19,5	185 034	0,5	454 549	1,3	1 972 581	5,8	9 214 836
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	12 393 418	36,7	308 140	0,9	420 361	1,2	1 332 240	3,9	17 375 877
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 150 771	6,4	76 715	0,2	82 735	0,2	241 429	0,7	6 176 924
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	190 511	0,6	0	0,0	2 379	0,0	12 816	0,0	615 597
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 592 754</b>	<b>64,1</b>	<b>570 921</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>992 098</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3 886 104</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>33 739 819</b>

### 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 2009 to 31 March 2010*

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	33954	33518	1,3	0
Visible Policing	98889	98522	0,4	0
Detective Service	34884	33651	3,5	0
Crime Intelligence	7842	7542	3,8	0
Protection & Security Services	16671	16966	-1,8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>192240</b>	<b>190199</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Table 3.2: Employment and vacancies by salary band at end of period, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	17581	17029	3,1	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	88097	87710	0,4	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77922	77081	1,1	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7892	7705	2,4	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	746	672	9,9	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>192240</b>	<b>190199</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Note: As at 31 March 2010, a total of 1504 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review.*

Table 3.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	56	46	17,9	0
Architects town and traffic planners	6	6	0	0
Chemists	997	837	16	0
Engineers and related professionals	142	138	2,8	0
General legal administration & related professionals	185	176	4,9	0
Natural sciences related	9	9	0	0
Police	140926	140036	0,6	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	129	117	9,3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>142450</b>	<b>141365</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0</b>

*\*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 SMS posts

Table 4.1: SMS establishment information as on 31 March 2010

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	572	513	90	59	10,3
Band B	143	131	92	12	8,4
Band C	30	27	90	3	10,0
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9,9</b>

Table 4.2: SMS establishment information as on 30 September 2009

SMS Band	Mid-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	572	505	88	67	11,7
Band B	143	106	74	37	25,9
Band C	30	26	87	4	13,3
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>14,5</b>



Table 4.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS positions as on 31 March 2010

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	111	50	2
Band B	45	32	1
Band C	5	4	1
Band D	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>

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
In compliance - Please refer to note

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 therefore planned and regarded as funded only upon the date of advertisement. With reference to table 4.3, a total of 71 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review. Also note that the Department is currently busy with phase 2 of the restructuring initiative which mainly focusses on current functions performed at National and Provincial level. The 3 vacancies on Band C are part of this process under 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 2009 to 31 March 2010*

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)	17029	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	87710	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77081	7	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7705	687	8,9	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	674	65	9,6	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>190199</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Table 5.2: Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their jobs being upgraded, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

None

*Table 5.3: Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 [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 2009 to 31 March 2010 [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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2009)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	7738	9424	133	1,7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	85683	2984	957	1,1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78217	328	1464	1,9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7879	24	198	2,5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	638	12	38	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>180155</b>	<b>12772</b>	<b>2790</b>	<b>1,5</b>

\*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2008/2009, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2009/2010 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2009. 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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2009)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	43	4	1	2,3
Architects town and traffic planners	7	0	1	14,3
Chemists	685	161	9	1,3
Engineers and related professionals	137	2	1	0,7
General legal administration & related professionals	180	0	4	2,2
Natural sciences related	9	0	0	0
Police	132430	9359	1753	1,3
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	119	8	10	8,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>133610</b>	<b>9534</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>1,3</b>

\*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2008/2009, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2009/2010 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2009. 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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	514	18,4	0,3	2790	190199
Resignation	1097	39,3	0,6	2790	190199
Expiry of contract	93	3,3	0	2790	190199
Discharged due to ill health	241	8,6	0,1	2790	190199
Dismissal-misconduct	60	2,2	0	2790	190199
Retirement	741	26,6	0,4	2790	190199
Other	44	1,6	0	2790	190199
<b>Total</b>	<b>2790</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>2790</b>	<b>190199</b>

Table 6.4: Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	6	0	0
Chemists	837	14	1,7
Engineers and related professionals	138	2	1,4
General legal administration & related professionals	176	19	10,8
Natural sciences related	9	0	0
Police	140036	4475	3,2
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	117	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>141365</b>	<b>4510</b>	<b>3,2</b>

Table 6.5: Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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)	17029	213	1,3
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	87710	2000	2,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77081	5609	7,3
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7705	529	6,9
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	674	78	11,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>190199</b>	<b>8429</b>	<b>4,4</b>

## 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 2010*

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	271	47	36	354	152	98	11	9	118	50	674
Professionals	2662	385	269	3316	1617	1758	337	203	2298	1704	8935
Clerks	6650	958	309	7917	611	15156	2988	792	18936	5137	32601
Service and sales workers	84458	11460	3037	98955	11891	23857	3170	481	27508	3033	141387
Craft and related trades workers	419	77	45	541	289	23	0	0	23	7	860
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	120	9	5	134	4	1	0	0	1	0	139
Elementary occupations	2939	475	21	3435	38	1792	296	7	2095	35	5603
<b>Total</b>	<b>97519</b>	<b>13411</b>	<b>3722</b>	<b>114652</b>	<b>14602</b>	<b>42685</b>	<b>6802</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>50979</b>	<b>9966</b>	<b>190199</b>

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	303	51	23	377	255	94	18	6	118	131	881

*\* Note: The totals reflected towards employees with disabilities, exclude unconfirmed cases which were identified during a system purification process. The unconfirmed cases are attended to by the Health Risk Manager and will be updated upon confirmation.*

Table 7.2: Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2010

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	16	3	2	21	3	4	0	0	4	2	30
Senior management	255	44	34	333	149	94	11	9	114	48	644
Professionally qualified and experienced	2947	452	358	3757	1667	1244	203	108	1555	726	7705
Skilled technical and academically qualified	40810	5699	2422	48931	11419	7377	1607	785	9769	6962	77081
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	43897	6017	775	50689	1248	28597	4458	558	33613	2160	87710
Unskilled and defined decision making	9594	1196	131	10921	116	5369	523	32	5924	68	17029
<b>Total</b>	<b>97519</b>	<b>13411</b>	<b>3722</b>	<b>114652</b>	<b>14602</b>	<b>42685</b>	<b>6802</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>50979</b>	<b>9966</b>	<b>190199</b>

Table 7.3: Recruitment for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	1	1
Senior management	6	2	0	8	1	2	0	0	2	0	11
Professionally qualified and experienced	6	0	0	6	4	8	1	1	10	4	24
Skilled technical and academically qualified	114	13	7	134	48	98	12	13	123	23	328
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	846	85	25	956	51	1600	258	36	1894	83	2984
Unskilled and defined decision making	5309	608	74	5991	68	3091	235	15	3341	24	9424
<b>Total</b>	<b>6281</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>4799</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5370</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>12772</b>

Table 7.4: Progression to another salary notch for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	15	3	2	20	4	4	0	0	4	1	29
Senior management	234	43	35	312	146	79	8	8	95	43	596
Professionally qualified and experienced	3414	685	512	4611	2474	1234	252	126	1612	1243	9940
Skilled technical and academically qualified	31046	4012	1621	36679	8029	5485	1015	512	7012	5237	56957
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	14279	1484	183	15946	421	13491	2368	297	16156	1584	34107
Unskilled and defined decision making	4162	596	53	4811	49	2122	291	15	2428	44	7332
<b>Total</b>	<b>53150</b>	<b>6823</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>62379</b>	<b>11123</b>	<b>22415</b>	<b>3934</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>27307</b>	<b>8152</b>	<b>108961</b>

Table 7.5: Terminations for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Senior management	12	3	2	17	12	4	1	0	5	0	34
Professionally qualified and experienced	74	7	4	85	69	15	3	1	19	25	198
Skilled technical and academically qualified	779	87	39	905	321	57	14	6	77	161	1464
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	449	65	11	525	39	265	62	6	333	60	957
Unskilled and defined decision making	73	9	4	86	10	23	9	0	32	5	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>2790</b>

Table 7.6: Disciplinary actions for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	81	37	4	122	7	4	2	0	6	1	136
Demotion	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dismissal	360	64	19	443	22	24	6	1	31	10	506
Final written warning	141	69	5	215	15	27	6	0	33	0	263
Fine	636	144	31	811	58	25	11	2	38	10	917
Suspended dismissal	434	123	17	574	43	32	9	2	43	10	670
Case withdrawn	607	107	23	737	67	40	12	1	53	12	869
Not guilty	203	30	0	233	20	14	4	1	19	0	272
Suspended without payment	27	4	1	32	0	0	1	0	1	0	33
Verbal warning	37	21	0	58	4	3	2	0	5	0	67
Written warning	256	70	12	338	29	18	11	1	30	4	401
Postponement of sanction	131	16	4	151	11	9	1	0	10	0	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>2915</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3716</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4308</b>

Table 7.7: Skills development for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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	218	43	26	287	130	45	13	5	63	24	504
Professionally qualified and experienced	3334	575	480	4389	1447	1222	184	102	1508	533	7877
Skilled technical and academically qualified	34626	7402	4083	46111	12873	5652	1573	747	7972	4163	71119
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	42711	7505	777	50993	1660	22473	3677	397	26547	1154	80354
Unskilled and defined decision making	16772	2138	246	19156	17043	6892	747	35	7674	64	43937
<b>Total</b>	<b>97661</b>	<b>17663</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>120936</b>	<b>33153</b>	<b>36284</b>	<b>6194</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>43764</b>	<b>5938</b>	<b>203791</b>

\*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as per the Training Administration System on 29 April 2010.



## 8 Performance Rewards

*Table 8.1 - Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 July 2009*

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	1	1	0	0
Band B	30	25	23	92
Band C	143	109	87	80
Band D	569	496	388	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>79</b>

*Note: Due to the national elections in April 2009, all members of the SMS were required to conclude their performance agreements by 31 July 2009. The information regarding compliance to registering of performance agreements excludes senior management in the office of the Minister of Police and the Secretariat of Police. Performance management systems have been updated to include their information in future.*

*Table 8.2: Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members.*

In total 133 senior managers did not have signed performance agreements by 31 July 2009:

- The previous HoD was placed on lengthy leave and therefore did not sign a performance agreement. An HoD was appointed on 2009/08/01 and a performance agreement was signed within the prescribed period.
- 2 senior managers have been deployed as part of the African Union peacekeeping initiatives.
- 2 senior managers were on lengthy sick leave.
- 2 of the senior managers were new appointees and were in a process of compiling performance agreements.
- 105 of these senior managers were appointed in the posts of Cluster Commanders, and a generic performance agreement was provided to these senior managers for customization in accordance with their cluster information and for completion only by 31 August 2009.
- A total of 21 senior managers did not have performance agreements as at 31 July 2009.

*Table 8.3: Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements.*

No disciplinary steps were taken, although continuous follow-up from a National level resulted in all senior managers having performance agreements for the 2009/2010 financial year.

*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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Demographics	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	6939	42685	16,3	38 051	5 484
African, Male	13676	97519	14,0	74 994	5 484
Asian, Female	397	1492	26,6	2 177	5 484
Asian, Male	840	3722	22,6	4 606	5 483
Coloured, Female	1367	6802	20,1	7 496	5 484
Coloured, Male	2271	13411	16,9	12 453	5 483
Total Blacks, Female	8703	50979	17,1	47 724	5 484
Total Blacks, Male	16787	114652	14,6	92 053	5 484
White, Female	3114	9966	31,2	17 076	5 484
White, Male	3543	14602	24,3	19 429	5 484
<b>Total</b>	<b>32147</b>	<b>190199</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>176 282</b>	<b>5 484</b>

*\*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2009/2010 financial year were for services rendered in the 2008/2009 financial year.*

Table 8.5: Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below senior management, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

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)	562	17029	3,3	2 108	3 751
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14487	87710	16,5	60 401	4 169
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	15499	77081	20,1	92 943	5 997
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1387	7705	18,0	14 968	10 792
<b>Total</b>	<b>31935</b>	<b>189525</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>170 420</b>	<b>5 336</b>

*\*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2009/2010 financial year were for services rendered in the 2008/2009 financial year. The classification of beneficiaries were done in accordance with the salary band profile of employees as at 31 March 2010.*

Table 8.6 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	7	46	15,2	66	9 429
Architects town and traffic planners	0	6	0	0	0
Chemists	128	837	15,3	859	6 711
Engineers and related professionals	18	138	13,0	122	6 778
General legal administration & related professionals	44	176	25,0	575	13 068
Natural sciences related	0	9	0	0	0
Police	21240	140036	15,2	119 355	5 619
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	27	117	23,1	195	7 222
<b>Total</b>	<b>21464</b>	<b>141365</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>121 172</b>	<b>5 645</b>

Table 8.7: Performance rewards by salary bands for senior management, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	152	513	29,6	3 952	26 000
Band B	47	131	35,9	1 410	30 000
Band C	13	27	48,1	500	38 462
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>31,5</b>	<b>5 862</b>	<b>27 651</b>

\*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2009/2010 financial year were for services rendered in the 2008/2009 financial year.

## 9 Foreign Workers

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

## 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 10.1) and disability leave (Table 10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 10.1: Sick leave for 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

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)	14410	88,6	1834	1,6	8	2 645	112690	12762
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	443518	91,3	55528	49,3	8	130 512	112690	405129
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	349124	92,5	44875	39,8	8	184 632	112690	322889
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	76045	92	10152	9,0	7	64 514	112690	69982
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1931	91,8	301	0,3	6	5 170	112690	1772
<b>Total</b>	<b>885028</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>112690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>387 473</b>	<b>112690</b>	<b>812534</b>

Table 10.2: Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

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)	7514	100	219	2,3	34	2 131	7514	9376
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69680	99,8	2778	29,6	25	19 405	69520	9376
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	203695	99,7	5333	57,0	38	109 102	203159	9376
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	38703	99,9	1025	10,9	38	32 052	38672	9376
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	335	100	21	0,2	16	910	335	9376
<b>Total</b>	<b>319927</b>	<b>99,8</b>	<b>9376</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>163 600</b>	<b>319200</b>	<b>9376</b>

Table 10.3: Temporary incapacity leave for 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	1868	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	523	0	0	Not applicable

#### Types of illness

For the reporting period, the highest number of applications for short term incapacity leave were for respiratory conditions followed by muscular, skeletal and mental and behavioural conditions. For long periods of incapacity leave, psychiatric conditions were the leading cause.

Table 10.4: Ill-health retirement for 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	359	0	0	Not applicable

Types of illness
Pshychological 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 2009 to 31 December 2009

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
5 289	10 days

Table 10.6: Annual Leave for 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	50428	20	2545
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1329117	20	67663
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1648634	24	67382
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	411607	25	16509
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	13281	23	578
<b>Total</b>	<b>3453067</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>154677</b>

Table 10.7: Capped Leave for 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

	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 2009
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	47	5	10	3547
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3769	6	684	288493
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	46103	8	5693	5452399
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	11015	8	1421	735490
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	196	7	28	71633
<b>Total</b>	<b>61130</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7836</b>	<b>6551562</b>

## 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

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 JK Phahlane Head: Personnel Services, SAPS Private Bag x 94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel no: 012 393 1504 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 social workers, registered psychologists, registered psychometrists and chaplains who are responsible for the well-being of the employees of the SAPS. A section, namely Quality of work life Management was established which includes HIV and AIDS strategy and related policies. An annual budget of R5 million was allocated to the HIV/AIDS in the SAPS.
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, Spiritual based programmes, Life Skills, Personal financial management, Colleague Sensitivity, Disability sensitization programs, HIV and AIDS awareness programmes. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded to include health promotion programmes.
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 SAPS National Wellness Strategic Forum comprises of the following delegates: Deputy National Commissioners; Divisional Commissioners: Personnel Services, Training, Legal Services, Career Management; Other key stakeholders: Polmed, GEMS, Qualsa and Organized Labour unions, Health Risk Manager. Similar forums have also been established in the provinces and quarterly meetings are convened.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	x		The SAPS HIV/AIDS five year Strategic Plan 2007-2010 was approved and circulated.
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		An increased number of SAPS employees partake in the HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) programme. Mobile Wellness-on wheels services are available in all provinces. The Employee Health and Wellness is responsible for the marketing of and managing the HCT programme. The Health Risk Manager ensures that HIV counseling and testing is taking place during such events. Employees are encouraged to utilize external facilities in order to know their status. Partnerships were formed with Medical Aids such as Polmed and GEMS with the purpose of encouraging employees to register on the relevant Disease management programmes. Furthermore, the department is providing care and support by means of conducting Wellness Support groups and employees are responding positively to this endeavor. The department trained senior managers as peer educators/ wellness champions with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected.
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 2009 to 31 March 2010*

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
Agreement 0/2009	Memorandum of understanding	14 April 2009
Agreement 1/2009	Review and consolidation of agreements entered into at the National Negotiation Forum and Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council during the period 1994 to 2008.	14 April 2009
Agreement 2/2009	Rules of Engagement	14 April 2009
Agreement 3/2009	Agreement on Remunerative allowances and benefits	14 April 2009
Agreement 4/2009	Special daily overtime allowances Police duties at special events	14 April 2009

Table 12.2: Misconduct and discipline hearings finalised, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counseling	136	3,3
Demotion	2	0,0
Dismissal	506	12,2
Final written warning	263	6,4
Fine	917	22,2
Suspended dismissal	670	16,2
Case withdrawn	869	21,0
Not guilty	272	6,6
Suspended without payment	33	0,8
Verbal warning	67	1,6
Written warning	401	9,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4136</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12.3: Types of misconduct addressed and disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	240	9,2
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	6	0,2
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	82	3,2
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	57	2,2
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	24	0,9
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	118	4,5
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	1	0,0
(h)	Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing her or his duties without written approval from the employer.	3	0,1
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	202	7,8
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	353	13,6
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	11	0,4
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	42	1,6
(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.	8	0,3
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	6	0,2
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	161	6,2
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	92	3,5



Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	76	2,9
(r)	Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	2	0,1
(s)	Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	56	2,2
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	8	0,3
(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.	9	0,3
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	24	0,9
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	1	0,0
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	1013	39,0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2595</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 12.4: Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	243	14,6
Resolved	1421	85,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 12.5: Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	605	96
PSCBC	28	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 12.6: Strike actions for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010*

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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals/Amount
Number of people suspended	771
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	32
Average number of days suspended	80
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	8 739

*"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 2009 to 31 March 2010

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learnerships	Seminar	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	94	0	1	1	2	98
	Male	443	0	2	26	4	475
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2000	0	7	155	55	2217
	Male	5436	0	14	645	152	6247
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	12262	13	2	1268	457	14002
	Male	54982	20	2	12029	1945	68978
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	25580	9	4	4120	1640	31353
	Male	47757	6	3	11231	1219	60216
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	7099	0	0	841	125	8065
	Male	34973	0	0	4166	415	39554
Gender sub totals	Female	47035	22	14	6385	2279	55735
	Male	143591	26	21	28097	3735	175470
<b>Total</b>		<b>190626</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34482</b>	<b>6014</b>	<b>231205</b>

*\*Note: Total number of members that attended training for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as per the Training Administration System on 29 April 2010.*

Table 13.2: Members found competent in training provided for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learnerships	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	84	0	1	2	87
	Male	390	0	23	4	417
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1877	0	109	55	2041
	Male	5125	0	559	152	5836
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	10754	13	911	457	12135
	Male	46996	20	10023	1945	58984
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	23016	9	3036	1640	27701
	Male	42144	6	9284	1219	52653
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	6946	0	667	125	7738
	Male	32682	0	3102	415	36199
Gender sub totals	Female	42677	22	4724	2279	49702
	Male	127337	26	22991	3735	154089
<b>Total</b>		<b>170014</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27715</b>	<b>6014</b>	<b>203791</b>

\*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 as per the Training Administration System on 29 April 2010. Seminars do not incorporate a competency assessment.

## 14 Injury On Duty

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 14.1: Injury on duty reported, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	2319	23,6
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	6861	69,9
Permanent disablement	535	5,4
Fatal	107	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9822</b>	

## 15 Utilization Of Consultants

See page 165 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services”.







[www.saps.gov.za](http://www.saps.gov.za)