

ANNUAL REPORT 2010/2011

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



SAPS TOGETHER SQUEEZING CRIME to ZERO

SAPS Members, My Family - Together Pushing Back The Frontiers Of Evil

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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

HON. EN MTHETHWA, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police
for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.



National Commissioner
BH Cele

GENERAL BH CELE
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 2011-08-31

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ANNEXURE A: The crime challenge facing the South African Police Service

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Vision, Mission and Values of the South African Police Service

The Vision of the South African Police Service is to –

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

The Mission of the South African Police Service is to –

- ▶ prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community;
- ▶ investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;
- ▶ ensure offenders are brought to justice; and
- ▶ participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

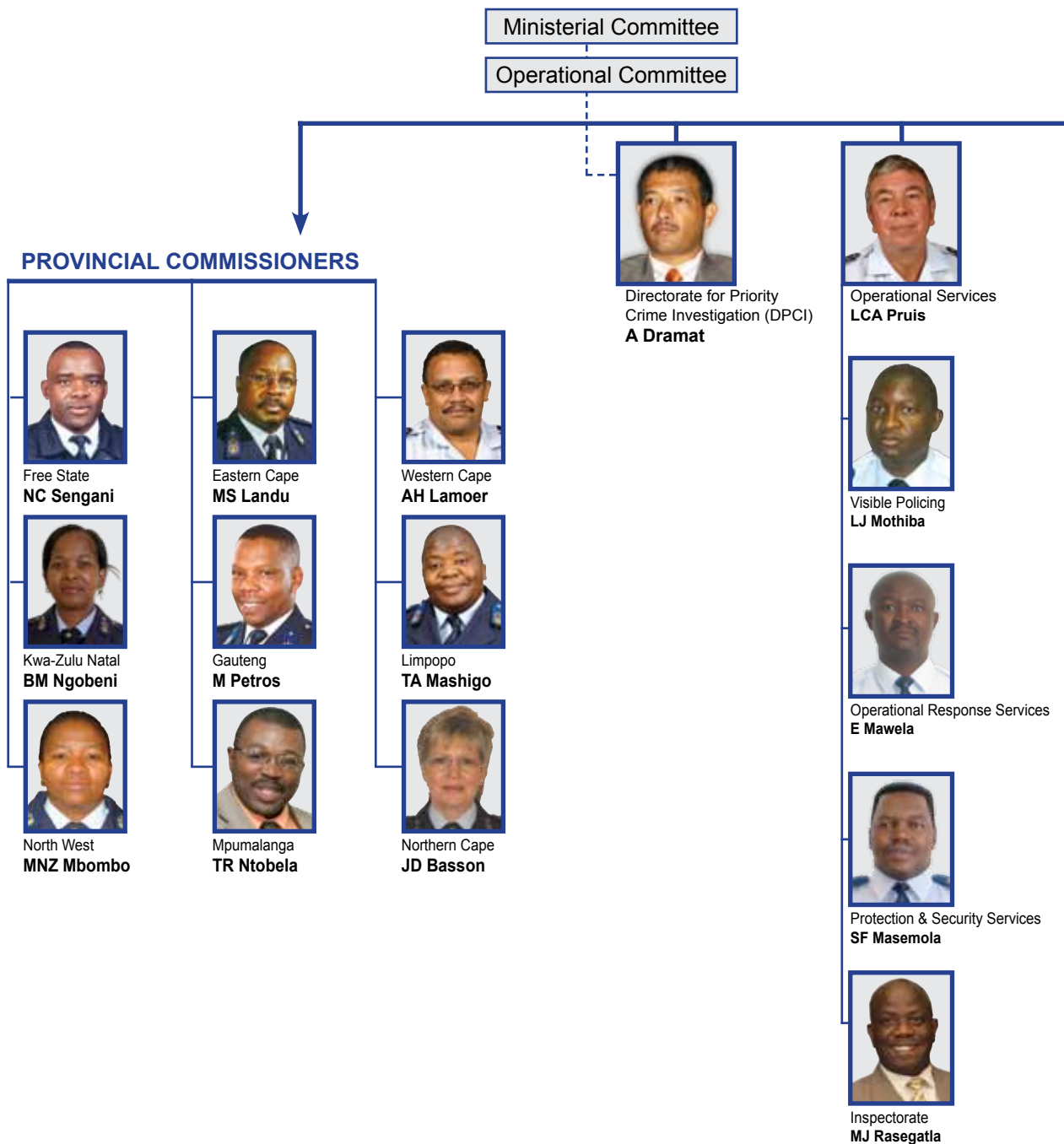
The values of the South African Police Service are to –

- ▶ protect everyone's rights and to be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community;
- ▶ use the powers given to us in a responsible way;
- ▶ provide a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity;
- ▶ evaluate our service continuously and make every effort to improve on it;
- ▶ ensure an effective, efficient and economic use of resources;
- ▶ develop the skills of all members through equal opportunity; and
- ▶ cooperate with all communities, all spheres of Government and other relevant role-players.

Structure of the South African Police Service as on 31 March 2011



Deputy Minister of Police
MM Soty





Minister of Police
EN Mthethwa



National Commissioner of the SA Police Service
BH Cele



Executive Legal Officer: Advisor
J Molefe

DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Crime Detection
SG Lebeya



Detective Service
R Lalla



Criminal Record & Forensic Science Services
JK Phahlane



Crime Intelligence
RN Mdluli



Physical Resource Management
AL Mafomme



Supply Chain Management
GJ Kruser



Financial & Administration Services
SJP Schutte



Technology Management Services
LM Tshabalala



Human Resource Management
MM Stander



Personnel Management
NNH Mazibuko



Human Resource Utilization
MA Nchwe



Human Resource Development
CN Mbekela



Chief Operations Officer
BC Mgwanya

Consultant

Profile of the SAPS as on 31 March 2011

Rank/Level Description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Executive Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
National Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
Divisional Commissioner	2	0	1	0	1	0	9	2	15
Provincial Commissioner	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	9
Top Management	2	2	1	0	3	0	16	6	30
Assistant Commissioner	16	3	9	2	8	0	65	23	126
Brigadier	119	43	22	6	36	17	188	88	519
Senior Management	135	46	31	8	44	17	253	111	645
Colonel	476	155	135	39	132	44	796	264	2 041
Lieutenant Colonel	1 171	568	223	72	332	160	2 174	1 010	5 710
Captain	2 410	1 409	520	177	994	421	5 949	2 351	14 231
Commissioned Officers	4 057	2 132	878	288	1 458	625	8 919	3 625	21 982
Non-commissioned Officers	9 673	2 735	2 484	430	10 803	3 013	79 503	23 450	132 091
Public Service Act Employees	585	4 903	339	786	1 447	3 422	10 056	17 604	39 142
SAPS Employees	14 452	9 818	3 733	1 512	13 755	7 077	98 748	44 797	193 892

Provinces	:	9
Police stations	:	1 120
RSA population	:	49 991 300 (mid-year estimates 2010)
RSA land surface	:	1 219 090 (per square km)
Establishment	:	193 892
South African Police Service Act employees	:	154 748
Public Service Act employees	:	39 144
Police/population ratio	:	1:323

Legislative mandate

Overarching mandate

The overarching mandate of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is reflected in section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The Objects of Policing in terms of section 205 are to-

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

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

- ▶ Second-hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No. 23 of 1955)
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980)
- ▶ Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No. 72 of 1982)
- ▶ Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No. 53 of 1985)
- ▶ Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993)
- ▶ South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)
- ▶ Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 of 2006)
- ▶ The Private Security-Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001)
- ▶ Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004)

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

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

Non-entity specific legislation

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

Legislation tabled in Parliament during 2010/11

- ▶ Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill
- ▶ Independent Police Investigative Directorate Bill

Entities reporting to the Minister

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

Statement by the Minister of Police

The dark days of apartheid bestowed on us a legacy of crime and corruption. We inherited a criminal justice system which itself was pervaded with lawlessness and criminality.

We should not underestimate the rot that set in within all sections of society under apartheid. In its treatment of citizens and in its relations with the wider world, that system encouraged greed and corruption, murder, the proliferation of dangerous weapons in the hands of civilians, violation of its own criminal codes and, particularly among the oppressed, the breakdown of the family unit.

However, the essence of our approach is not to mourn this treacherous past; but to find solutions to a complex reality.

The winning of war against crime demands more than just a passion. It demands a systematic understanding and implementation of detailed plans and techniques in the actual conditions facing us. It demands a sober assessment of the obstacles in our way. It demands dominance in our thinking of achievement over drama.

In dealing with issues of crime, the Government proceeds from the premise that a rising quality of life also means improvement in the safety and security of citizens in their homes and environs where they live, work and engage in extramural activity.

The battle against crime cannot be separated from the war on want. In the main, incidents of contact crime such as murder, grievous bodily harm and rape occur among acquaintances in poor communities where living and entertainment environments do not allow for decent family and social life.

Specific mindsets and historical conditions drive elements of the crime problem. These are the proliferation of firearms in the hands of civilians, greed and conspicuous consumption, the psychology of patriarchal power relations and attitudes towards vulnerable members of society especially children.

Partnership policing has been and still remains a priority for visible policing. This does not refer only to communities, but to a variety of role players within government, business, municipalities, interests groups. The creation of partnerships has to occur at all levels, from national level right down to sector level.

Improving the police response is an objective that remains a priority for the department. The equitable distribution of police stations is essential in ensuring that the services provided by SAPS in support of safe and secured communities is to be realised by all our people.

Critically, focus must be placed on mobilising society to make life difficult for criminals in our midst. This should include an overhaul of gender and family relations and intolerance of abuse within communities.

Eradication of women and child abuse is central to the fight against crime. This requires deliberate programmes of education and other measures to transform gender and family relations, the retraining of justice administrators and the police, and the provision of the necessary resources to ensure safety and restore the dignity of the victims.

Whilst we are aware that this issue cannot be addressed by the police alone, we equally recognise that the police have a central role to play in addressing such crimes. The re-introduction of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units throughout the country over the last financial year provides us with a platform on which to ensure crimes against women and children are adequately



Minister of Police
EN Mthethwa

addressed by the police. It also speaks to our resolve to fight crimes and abuse against the vulnerable members in society.

Government views the safety and security of rural communities in South Africa as a priority. The seriousness of continued acts of violence against rural communities, as well as the high levels of stock theft requires that a concerted effort by farmers, rural communities, farm workers and the police to combat this scourge is intensified. The rural safety plan that we have started to roll out in various provinces speak to this. The government recognises the contribution the rural communities continues to make to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Farmers, farm workers and residents within rural communities are considered soft targets by criminals. This is due to the remoteness of farms, high market value of properties, large distances between farms and villages and the inaccessibility to the police as well as basic infrastructure, such as roads.

Rural police stations are often isolated and responsible to police vast areas. The extent and high levels of poverty and unemployment within rural communities create a particular challenge to policing. Inadequate response to the needs of rural communities and resource constraints hamper the rendering of effective policing in many rural areas.

Co-operation with police services in the region and further afield will be intensified and border control will be continually tightened. In introducing these measures, we proceed from the premise that crime is a scourge that does not respect borders, with syndicates that have made the entire globe the theatre of their operations. This is also particularly relevant to Southern Africa, given its background of apartheid destabilisation, popular resistance and ensuing social dislocation.

The networks of crime have grown in their reach and sophistication across national boundaries. These include syndicates that deal with money laundering, human smuggling as well as drug trafficking and abuse.

Improving regional cooperation is required to improve efforts in combating crime. SAPS will take a leading role in helping to define the relationship between a local police station, borderline, port of entry and exit, and a police station in the neighbouring country. The establishment of effective regional policing is therefore the objective, especially near the country's borders. The integration of the Southern African region is therefore critical, so as to bring our joint strengths to bear in the wider world.

The Constitution of the Republic directs that *'national security must reflect the resolve of South Africans, as individuals and as a nation, to live in peace and harmony, be free from fear and want and to seek a better life.'*

The Government's outcome three which is aimed at ensuring that *"all people are and feel safe"*, over the last financial year considerable steps have been undertaken to ensure that we address this outcome.

The release of the crime statistics earlier this month points to the fact that we are beginning to turn the tide regarding certain types of crimes. Whilst this is encouraging, we also recognise that there is still considerable work that needs to be done with regard to the reduction of levels of crime and improving service delivery within the police.

The current reduction in the crime can, to a large extent, be attributed to some of the successes that have been achieved during the last financial years, which include:

- ▶ The successes achieved by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations not only in tracking down some of the most wanted suspects, but also ensuring successful arrests and convictions in the area of organised and commercial crime.

- ▶ The successful implementation of the Festive Season “When Duty Call Operations”. During which period South African Police Service (SAPS) members embarked on extensive operations to ensure that all South Africans were able to enjoy a safe and secure festive season. During this period our police operations were focused on contact and trio crimes, concentrating on aggravated robbery, including residential and business robberies and carjacking, in addition to the securing of shopping malls and the combating of ATM blasts. Border security was included in this focus, together with social crime prevention operations dealing with the most vulnerable victims of crime.
- ▶ One of the areas that has plagued SAPS for some time has been the functioning and growing backlogs in the Forensic Laboratories. Through a concerted focus over the last year, we have gone a long way not only in improving the functioning of the laboratories but also in reducing the backlogs that existed.

These successes together with other initiatives, such as more focused approach to community engagements and cooperation, have played a significant role in stabilising crime. Both our crime statistics and those of organised business are a testimony to the successes achieved.

A lot has been said over the last year about the country’s successful hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The success of this event was also thanks, in no small part, to the contributions of our SAPS members. Nobody can undermine such contributions. This contribution has gone a long way in dispelling the negative perceptions about crime in South Africa and we must keep it that way.

Government has identified and prioritised the fight against corruption as a crucial area of focus. During the last financial year, the department through the DPCI has recorded significant successes in eradicating corruption both within and outside government. The initiative between our department and the department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs to address corruption at a local government level is beginning to yield significant success.

In 2009/10 we emphasised the need to strengthen Civilian oversight of the Police and in 2010/11 we introduced legislation the Civilian Secretariat for Police and Independent Investigative Directorate. Both pieces of legislation were finalised in the last financial year and indicate a determination on our part that strong policing oversight bodies are required.

These two pieces of legislation provide both the Independent Complaints Directorate and the Civilian Secretariat for Police with the necessary powers and capacity for effective oversight of the police. As these pieces of legislation come into operation the SAPS will need to ensure full co operation and understand the powers and function of these two institutions.

Our primary focus on our transformation agenda in the SAPS should be about human resource development, from recruitment to retirement. We must ensure that we are able to recruit the right kind of people and then to train and develop these people into the kind of police officer we want to see and that our country deserves. This approach to transformation must talk to the type of police service we want to create.

Training is also a crucial part of our approach to improving policing. We are now revising how and what is involved in training. Our training must tackle both the content and the manner in which we train. Training cannot be just about churning out numbers but must be ongoing and relevant. The current review of the White Paper for Safety and Security is an important process. Not only will this white paper influence and impact on the review of the SAPS Act during 2011/12 but it must also inform our approach to transforming the police and provide the policy framework direction the policing will take.

The continued attacks and killings of police officers has necessitated that we place more focus on this issue. We remain convinced that we shall thwart these heinous crimes because we have the resolve

and support across all sectors.

Finally, we remember all those men and women in blue who lost their lives in the line of duty. We remember these fallen heroes who refused to be discouraged by actions of heartless criminals. In their pursuit for safety, however rough the road may have been, their eyes and minds were firmly fixed on protecting the weak, the vulnerable and the fearful. They protected, served, empowered with excellence, right until their untimely passing.

The overall programme of national democratic transformation will gradually eliminate some of the conditions that breed social crime. So shall our contribution to creating an environment of peace, stability, economic growth and social development in the SADC Region, the continent and the rest of the world.

At the core of the government programme is the obligation to improve the quality of life of all the citizens, for them to exercise their freedoms and use their talents to help our society flourish.



Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP
Minister of Police

Statement by the Deputy Minister of Police

Government has been clear in its gender and equity representivity requirements. To this end SAPS have been working, as part of its transformation drive advance to enhance its women empowerment programmes.

Over the last year serious efforts and advances have been made to promote gender equity by developing and appointing women in management posts. In addition the National Commissioner has prioritised the improvement of the gender ratio and he has instructed top management at all levels to ensure the continuous improving of the gender equity ratio as a matter of utmost priority. In addition, through the SAPS Women's network we are continuing to drive women advancement in SAPS and while we have made some advance.



Deputy Minister of Police
MM Soty

Over the last 12 months there have been some major advancements regarding the appointment of women to senior positions in the SAPS and the appointment of two additional women as Deputy National Commissioners, (which now means we have three women who are Deputy National Commissioner) and the appointment of three women as Provincial Commissioner. However despite these advances we still have some way to go with regard to ensuring increased representation of women in operational and specialised environments. This is a duty that must be carried by the management of this department. As the leadership we remain confident that it will be achieved.

Increasing the number of female police officers remains key to the success of our policing goals. It is key to reducing police brutality and definitely key to better handling the crimes of domestic violence and rape. Increasing the number of women police officers is not just about quantity; it is about setting new high standards for police recruitment and about oversight the same police that we recruit.

The appointment of women to leadership positions must also be accompanied by an obligation for women leaders in enforcement to be truly committed in involving people and communities they serve in a collective and inclusive manner, as each person or community has different parts of understandings, experiences, information and knowled.

Eradication of women and child abuse is central to the fight against crime. This requires deliberate programmes of education and other measures to transform gender and family relations, the retraining of justice administrators and the police, and the provision of the necessary resources to ensure the safety and restore the dignity of the victims.

At a legislative level we have had a host of progressive legislations and related institutions: such as Domestic Violence Act; Child Justice Act and Sexual Offences Act; Restorative Justice Policies; and in some cases this legislation is supported by strong programmes such as the Victim's Empowerment Programme. However, while this legislation and our policies have had a major and positive contribution to fighting crime, injustices and crimes against women and children more still needs to be done.

We are happy to announce that all 176 units have been established and are operational in all nine provinces.

The re-introduction of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit and the establishment of 176 units across our nine provinces speaks to our resolve as Government and the Police that we are committed to addressing crimes against women and children.

In our focus on gender based crimes we must work from the premise that that: women will never be fully emancipated if their human rights are continued to be violated by rapists, by abusive partners/spouses; by a sexist/patriarchal society, by sexist employers; and by hostile and aggressive communities

who cannot tolerate different choice made by individuals.

In this regard homophobia and hate crimes are unacceptable, and we are saying as Government, enough is enough. We will and cannot tolerate that, some section of our citizens continue to suffer in painful silence whilst their own Constitution protect them to live the lifestyle they choose, lawfully.

Hate crimes on the basis of sexual orientation must be countered just like hate crimes on the basis of race and religion, because our progressive Constitution does just that, it counteracts any sort of human rights abuse.

The police have a duty to give true meaning to the fundamental principle our Constitution, which says: "All shall have equal rights before the Law". The Constitution is non-ambiguous on this issue, and sends a clear provision which allows all adults to choose relationships while enjoying equal protection by the Law.

However SAPS cannot fight hate crimes alone. We need the community, to mobilise and organise against human rights abuse. To this end call upon communities and civil society organisations to work together, and with the Police on such issues.

As Ministry of Police and Government, we will continue working hard to tackle hate crime and ensure that all our members of community, regardless of sexual orientation, will have a confidence to report incidents at police stations without fear.

To achieve this, we will do the following:

- ▶ Strengthen our SAPS Victim Support Centre as a real way of a third-party reporting, which enables survivors of hate and rape crimes to report incidents in a more comfortable and convenient way. This means that victims do not have to attend a police station, which can be off-putting if someone is not comfortable discussing their sexuality with someone they don't know
- ▶ Make sure that we re-train our police officers to be able to investigate thoroughly these types of crime, and to ensure that the victims receive all the support they need
- ▶ We must hold active dialogues with our grassroots communities on the Constitutional provision that promote a better understanding and contribute to make a commitment to ensure respect for human rights, a reality
- ▶ We must continue to strengthen the Independents Complaints Directorate to make sure that they are an independent and impartial oversight body over the behaviour of the Police
- ▶ We must mainstream lesbian concerns in the broader policy framework of women's rights and equity because the Constitution does not regard people with different sexual orientation as a special group (like children, people with disabilities)

In focusing on crime, we have always advocated that the police alone cannot solve crime and that if we want to deal with crime in a holistic manner we need to build strong partnership both at an Intergovernmental level and with communities and community based organisations as well as will NGOs, business and the academic fraternity. Some of the key partnership areas which SAPS have engaged in during the last year include:

- ▶ The partnership between the Department of Basic Education (DBE) and the SAPS continued in the course of 2010/11 and resulted in a draft protocol between the two departments being developed. The School Safety programme addresses both the immediate safety concerns of school communities and provides a platform for SAPS to contribute to education as a long term investment, in safe and

sustainable communities.

- ▶ SAPS have also continued to participate in the process led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development for monitoring the implementation of the Child Justice Act.
- ▶ SAPS have continued to provide support to Department of Social Development on the Drug Demand Reduction Programme. This programme involves all departments and targets communities, parents, young people and other networks of support to people who are vulnerable to the abuse of substances. It is aimed at reducing drug and substance abuse.
- ▶ During 2010/11 SAPS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) which focuses on service delivery improvement.
- ▶ Other business communities continue to assist SAPS in the fight against crime by sponsoring crime related projects, for example, Crime Reporting Boards, Soul City, Prime Media, Vodacom, etc. We all have an obligation to deal with the perception of crime and build a positive image of SAPS.

Finally we need to recognise the excellent work of the majority of our police officers, who daily put their lives at risk for each one of us in the interest of safety. In recognising this work we need to remember and acknowledge the police officers who lost their lives in the line of duty. Let us all be inspired by our fallen heroes and heroines and commit ourselves to carrying on the work of these brave officers and ensure that they are not forgotten.



MM SOTYU
DEPUTY MINISTER OF POLICE

Overview by the Accounting Officer

I present the Annual Report of the South African Police Service as a comprehensive account to Parliament and to the community on our performance in relation to the priorities and objectives determined for this period as reflected in the Annual Performance Plan for 2010/11. We have put much effort towards cascading the content of the Annual Performance Plan - on which this Annual Report is based - to all levels of the organisation and thereby ensuring a common understanding and dedicated focus on implementing this plan by all role-players.



National Commissioner
General BH Cele

As a result, we can proudly announce that all serious crime reduced by -2.4%, contact crime reduced to 1 277 per 100 000 of the population. Attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances indicated the highest decreases. Trio crimes reduced to 84 per 100 000 of the population. With regard to contact crime in the railway environment, we experienced a decrease of -37.7% compared to the previous financial year and the main contributing category is sexual offences (-65.3%).

As part of police visibility, various crime prevention operations conducted resulted in 1 452 600 arrests made for all crimes. Priority crimes account for 688 937 of these arrests. In the process, 7 888 stolen or lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa and 33 638 vehicles were recovered countrywide. There were 89 748,289kg dry cannabis, 282 880 mandrax tablets, 73,952kg cocaine, 62,832kg heroin, 11 374 ecstasy tablets and 163,928kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) seized by the SAPS.

The successful implementation of the festive season campaign under the theme "fighting crime it begins with me" yielded positive results hence a noticeable decrease in priority crimes. Furthermore, the launch of "Operation Squeeze" resulted in a number of successes during the financial year 2010/11.

We have, together with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, developed a performance measure which provides a more accurate account of the investigative process for detectives. In line with this, we have managed to increase the detective capacity by 11% that is from 20 291 to 22 594 during 2010/11. As a result, a 30.84% court ready case dockets target was achieved. Furthermore, in order to enhance the Criminal Justice System, the number of previous conviction reports generated by the Criminal Record Centre within 30 days increased by 18% from 63.41% in 2009/10 to 81.46% in 2010/11.

Furthermore, the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) and the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005) came into operation on 1 April 2010 and the SAPS developed comprehensive National Instructions (official directives) to facilitate the implementation of the legislation.

In relation to the above, the detection rate for all serious crime increased from 50.47% to 51.84%, the detection rate for crimes against children increased from 66.27% to 77.42%, and the detection rate for trio crimes increased by 1.25%. However, the detection rate for crimes against women decreased with -1.88% to 71.20%.

The police do not function in isolation in executing their functions. The success of the historic event, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, remains our lasting legacy. The South African Police Service is also proud to have initiated a world-first "International Police Cooperation Centre" which hosted almost 200 foreign police officers from 27 participating countries. These foreign police officials assisted the SAPS at the stadiums in dealing with potential threats in matches that were attended by 3 082 514 spectators. This is an example of how security forces, together with several government departments and various role players, can cooperate in ensuring that this historic event could unfold in a safe and secure environment.

The SAPS continues to grow in its human resource capacity from 190 199 members to 193 892 by

31 March 2011. We continuously strive with the staff establishment to adequately reflect the demographics of our society in our strategic recruitment and promotion strategies with more emphasis on women empowerment in the organisation. This improvement of the SAPS resource capacity is dependent on the professionalism, discipline and integrity of every member of the SAPS. In this regard, in responding to the call by his Excellency President Jacob Zuma as he declared 2010 as the year of action and instructed government departments to “**change the way government works**” the SAPS management team has ensured that effective command and control systems are in place through visitations to police stations during its management meetings that were strategically conducted at the different provinces. The return to the fundamentals of discipline was supported by utilising interventions that emphasised the physical and psychological well-being of all SAPS members.

It is understandable that there is a need for more police stations in rural areas that were for some or other reason neglected in the past. As a means to ensure the realisation of Outcome 3, Output 1: Service Delivery Quantity and Access, which relates to accessibility of government service points, an access strategy is being developed in phases in order to determine the geographical locality where new police stations should be built. Our energy has, and will continue to focus on capacitating those areas as indicated by the access strategy.

Despite the abovementioned successes, the monitoring of various major incidents such as unrest-related incidents affects the deployment of members and resources to other crucial areas for policing. During the reporting period, 971 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery, etc.) were policed.

Although escapes from police custody decreased by 20.6%, the incidents are still highly unacceptable and this has been identified as a priority risk and continues to be addressed as such.

During the 2010/11 financial year, 93 members were murdered countrywide, i.e. 36 were murdered on duty and 57 off duty. On behalf of SAPS management, I would like to express my deepest condolences to the bereaved families of those police men and women who continue to put their lives at stake and dreadfully perish in the line of duty. We salute you for your bravery and courage.

It is with a deep sense of humility and respect that the SAPS management expresses its acknowledgement of dedication and commitment shown by the majority of its members in ensuring the safety of our communities, sometimes under difficult work circumstances. Without these individuals, we would not have realised the successes that this Annual Report illustrates. Therefore, I would like to dedicate this Annual Report to all men and women in blue who have dedicated their lives to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe. This is notwithstanding those dedicated South Africans who continue to partner with us in our endeavours to ensure safer communities.

Together we will continue to squeeze the space of criminals to zero.



National Commissioner
BH Cele

GENERAL BH CELE
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Roll of Honour

From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 94 members died while on duty.

Free State			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7087527-8	Constable	Mashonko MK	2010-05-09
2056642-5	Reservist Sergeant	Sophile DM	2010-05-09
0622240-4	Warrant Officer	Makhalima MD	2010-05-27
0447296-9	Captain	Masike SPJ	2010-06-19
7139722-1	Administration Clerk	Mogapi KG	2010-07-21
0537166-0	Constable	Tsoene AM	2010-08-10
7078054-4	Constable	Makoelle TI	2010-09-12
0513139-1	Sergeant	Mosadi PC	2010-12-01
0457598-9	Captain	Sikolo MP	2010-12-25

KwaZulu-Natal			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0531857-2	Sergeant	Dlamini KN	2010-04-04
7002003-5	Constable	Mchunu MZ	2010-04-07
2052074-3	Reservist Constable	Gumede ZN	2010-04-29
0198463-2	Foreman	Gumede EA	2010-04-29
0446698-5	Foreman	Mkhwanazi MM	2010-04-29
7007482-8	Cleaner	Ntshangase RS	2010-04-30
0168472-8	Lieutenant Colonel	Pillay F	2010-05-26
0541594-2	Sergeant	Kortjass LA	2010-07-02
0467601-7	Warrant Officer	Abdool Rehmane IM	2010-08-07
0530764-3	Sergeant	Patel B	2010-09-05
0447370-1	Captain	Pedlar A	2010-10-01
7161197-5	Constable	Magwaza PT	2011-02-21
0615686-0	Warrant Officer	Pillay Y	2011-03-26

Western Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0545341-1	Sergeant	Sobetwa K	2010-04-08
0545366-6	Constable	Gagasi M	2010-04-22
0534659-2	Sergeant	Fortuin ML	2011-01-12
0528977-7	Warrant Officer	Abrahams M	2011-01-12
7003045-6	Constable	Bangani M	2011-03-20

Northern Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7182544-4	Student Constable	Boleme TJ	2011-01-14

Eastern Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7066480-3	Constable	Kleinbooi S	2010-04-14

Eastern Cape			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0910347-3	Sergeant	Mbukuqwa MJ	2010-05-13
0417681-2	Captain	van Zyl GJC	2010-06-15
0526005-1	Sergeant	Yundu AZ	2010-07-02
7017062-2	Constable	Khethabahle V	2010-08-27
0488796-4	Sergeant	Majola MH	2010-09-22
0522585-0	Warrant Officer	Tokwe MW	2010-11-01
7173893-2	Student Constable	Abdull AEJ	2010-11-03
7086014-9	Constable	Mavango TC	2010-11-27
7051348-1	Constable	Nkubungu Z	2010-11-28
0445950-4	Warrant Officer	Buti S	2010-12-20
0516655-1	Warrant Officer	Saphepha L	2011-01-23
0498195-2	Sergeant	Ndayi T	2011-01-29
7113326-7	Constable	Dyantiyi V	2011-03-31

North West			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7176386-4	Student Constable	Mochwari ML	2010-06-06
0525038-2	Warrant Officer	Tihaole EN	2010-10-29

Mpumalanga			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7122863-2	Reservist Constable	Ngwenya SS	2010-04-25
7134377-6	Constable	Molefe JL	2010-04-25
7072649-3	Constable	Maroga TP	2010-04-25
2113060-4	Constable	Skosana KM	2010-05-25
7073344-9	Constable	Phelembe R	2010-06-08
7024003-5	Constable	Mabena PJ	2010-06-11
7037040-1	Constable	Nzima D	2010-07-31
7046943-1	Constable	Mogane LK	2011-02-14

Limpopo			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0515243-7	Warrant Officer	Ngoepe LJ	2010-07-30
0606867-7	Warrant Officer	Masopoga TD	2010-07-31
7052299-5	Constable	Tshitevhe LG	2010-10-12

Gauteng			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0638446-3	Warrant Officer	Tshililo MD	2010-04-04
0636654-6	Captain	Shabangu PA	2010-04-11
2054405-7	Reservist Warrant Officer	Mfusi JB	2010-05-04
0631606-9	Warrant Officer	Maswanganyi MG	2010-05-29
0495688-5	Foreman	Makete S	2010-05-31
0469763-4	Sergeant	Du Toit GJ	2010-06-05
7001020-0	Constable	Ngoepe NJ	2010-07-16
0450512-3	Warrant Officer	Mhlongo JO	2010-07-19

Gauteng			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
7134812-3	Constable	Mbatha SP	2010-07-23
0619776-1	Warrant Officer	Nyokong DR	2010-07-25
7151483-0	Student Constable	Mhlongo MB	2010-07-31
0628846-4	Warrant Officer	Nkuna XP	2010-08-15
7132231-1	Constable	Nxadi N	2010-08-24
7128227-1	Reservist Constable	Sokoso M	2010-10-23
7140218-7	Reservist Constable	Lekalakala FS	2010-11-28
7071199-2	Constable	Molemohi KG	2010-12-07
0469590-9	Warrant Officer	Rivombo GI	2010-12-08
0630060-0	Warrant Officer	Kundwani DR	2010-12-19
7150619-5	Constable	Thenga LA	2010-12-19
7021657-6	Reservist Constable	Davies RTG	2011-01-05
7135752-1	Constable	Ngewu LNS	2011-02-05
0637579-1	Captain	Nsimba JM	2011-02-12
7110450-0	Constable	Mathabatha MM	2011-02-16
7124957-5	Reservist Constable	Mathibe BD	2011-03-02
7118481-3	Constable	Masango MJ	2011-03-10
7028700-7	Constable	Legodi E	2011-03-21
0605808-6	Lieutenant Colonel	Iver LS	2011-03-22

Head Office			
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Date of death
0610107-1	Captain	Tsebe LH	2010-04-15
7128017-1	Constable	Tshada N	2010-05-31
0544242-7	Sergeant	King T	2010-05-31
0464085-3	Colonel	Maduna TP	2010-07-23
7128406-1	Captain	Zaayman W	2010-07-23
0469635-2	Warrant Officer	Davids CE	2010-07-23
0468658-6	Warrant Officer	van Aswegen DC	2010-07-23
0430491-8	Warrant Officer	Gouws T	2010-07-23
0535568-1	Sergeant	de Bruin DJB	2010-07-23
0538501-6	Sergeant	Henning J	2010-07-23
7057104-0	Constable	Rasivhetshele A	2010-09-03
0080945-4	Warrant Officer	Nortje JJ	2011-01-17

2. INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall performance

2.1.1 Voted funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Actual Amount Spent	Over/Under Expenditure
	52 556 440	53 529 740	53 529 700	40

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

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 Summary of Programmes

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

Key Departmental Programme and Subprogrammes	Strategic Objectives
Programme 1 – Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry • Management • Corporate Services • Property Management 	Regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.
Programme 2 – Visible Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention • Borderline Security • Specialised Interventions 	Discourage all crime by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime.
Programme 3 – Detective Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Investigations • Specialised Investigations • Criminal Record Centre • Forensic Science Laboratory 	Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.
Programme 4 – Crime Intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Intelligence Operations • Intelligence and Information Management 	Contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.

Key Departmental Programme and Subprogrammes	Strategic Objectives
<p>Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIP Protection Services • Static and Mobile Security • Ports of Entry Security • Railway Police • Government Security Regulator 	<p>Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.</p>

2.1.4 Key strategic objectives achievements

The department's 2010 to 2014 Strategic Plan has specified four operational priorities for the medium term, which are linked to Outcome 3: All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe and the related outputs of the JCPS Cluster:

Crime prevention focuses on reducing the levels of serious crime, contact crime and trio crime. Reducing levels of crime are realised through: improving the police response; improving cooperation from communities through community policing and sector policing; effectively policing public disorder; and combating corruption, among others.

- In 2010/11, all serious crime reduced by -2.4%, contact crime reduced to 1 277 per 100 000 of the population, with attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances indicating the highest decreases and trio crime reduced to 84 per 100 000 of the population.
- To enhance police visibility, 29 891 crime prevention operations were conducted during 2010/11 which led to 1 452 600 arrests for all crimes, compared to 1 361 504 in 2009/10. 47.4% or 688 937 of the 1 452 600 arrests were made on priority crime. 7 888 stolen or lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa and 33 638 vehicles were recovered countrywide. Apart from other drugs that were seized by the SAPS such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) that pose major threats to South Africa, of particular mention is cannabis with a street value of R125 647 604 and cannabis plants with a street value of R22 355 340 that were seized by the SAPS during police actions. 18 883 unlicensed liquor premises were closed down and 1 219 215,643 litres of liquor were confiscated.
- Following the approval of the re-deployment of members of the SANDF in 2009 to render borderline control, the Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Musina and Madimbo (Limpopo), Sandrivier, Macadamia and Zonstraal (Mpumalanga), Pongola and Ndumo (KwaZulu-Natal) and the Ladybrand (Free State) borderline bases were handed over to the SANDF from December 2010.
- 12 651 crowd-related incidents were policed in 2010/11 compared to 8 907 in 2009/10.
- A revised Anti-corruption Strategy and support structures have been developed in terms of the Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity requirements (MACC) to ensure compliance of SAPS members and to eradicate corrupt activities in the Service.
- There has been a gradual improvement of the response times for serious complaints in progress. That is, from 31.11 minutes in 2009/10 to 21.43 minutes in 2010/11

Investigation of crime focuses on the rates of detection and court readiness. The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation played a pivotal role by focusing on crimes of national priority, such as cyber crime, identity theft, corruption and organised crime. The medium term target for the investigation of crime is to increase the detection rate for contact crime to 57 per cent.

- The department has re-established the Family, Violence and Child Protection Units to investigate

crimes against women and children. The policing cluster model was followed and a FCS Unit was established in all of the 176 clusters by 31 March 2011. A total of 1 864 police officials and 218 support staff (Public Service Act members) were placed at the units.

- ▶ Special emphasis was placed on the expansion of human resource capacity of detectives which increased from 20 291 (as on 30 April 2010) to 22 594 personnel (as on 31 March 2011), an increase of 11%. Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, the detection rate for all serious crime increased from 50.47% to 51.84% and 30.84% court ready case dockets was achieved.
- ▶ The detection rate for crimes against children increased by 8.49%, i.e. from 66.27% to 77.42%. Assault GBH indicated an increase of 13.71% and common assault an increase of 12.85%. The detection rate for crimes against women decreased with -1.88% to 71.20%.
- ▶ The detection rate for commercial crime-related charges increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11 and 25.6% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges was achieved. The Organised Crime Unit within the SAPS identified and investigated 179 organised crime groups composed of 492 targets. 57 of these groups were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 282 suspects.

Support to the investigation of crime focuses on improving forensic services and fingerprints, and on capacitating the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Service. Emphasis is put on the incremental basis of targets for processing forensic and fingerprint evidence.

- ▶ As a result of increased efforts, the number of previous conviction reports generated by the Criminal Record Centre within 30 days increased by 18% from 63.41% in 2009/10 to 81.46% in 2010/11. 297 955 or 93.5% entries were analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory within 35 days, an improvement of 7.5% compared to the 2009/10 financial year.

Crime intelligence focuses on intelligence operations relating to serious crime, drug and people smuggling syndicates, and human trafficking and to gather intelligence on syndicates and other people involved in serious crime.

- ▶ Crime Intelligence conducted a total of 24 384 crime intelligence operations, including 13 351 cluster operations and 11 033 ad hoc operations during 2010/11. These operations led to the arrest of 10 016 individuals and the recovery of goods valued at R1 294 820 258,82.

The department has identified three organisational priorities to support the operational focus:

Human capital development (skills development and the retention of skills).

- ▶ In 2010/11, the establishment of the SAPS increased from 190 199 as on 31 March 2010 to 193 892 personnel by 31 March 2011. The human resource capacity was expanded by appointing 5 844 new entry level Police Service Act and 1 726 Public Service Act personnel.
- ▶ To enhance the quality of investigations, 1 341 members were trained on Basic Crime Investigative Practice, 355 members were trained in the resolving of crime, 1 628 members were trained in specialised courses to establish specific skills and knowledge required by specialised detectives and 4 625 members received short interventions to develop the support skills required to enhance the competency of all detectives. 1 183 members were trained in the Station Management Learning Programme to provide the knowledge and skills required by Station Commanders to effectively manage a police station. This programme also included training in generic computer programs and key SAPS computer systems to empower Station Commanders to effectively utilise these management tools.

Budget and resource management: To increase access to communities in line with Outcome 12 (Output 1: Service Delivery Quantity and Access)

- ▶ 19 police facilities, from a total of 33 projects, were completed in 2010/11.

Improving information systems and ICT:

- ▶ In order to ensure an enabling environment, various aspects of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Plan were implemented.

2.1.5 Overview of the service delivery environment

During the 2010/11 financial year, the SAPS' service delivery environment was distinguished by the country's hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, conducted during June and July of 2010. The securing of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ involved extensive planning both prior to and during the event. This involved the mobilisation and deployment of up to 48 000 SAPS members in and around the ten stadia that were identified for the hosting of the 32 teams involved in the tournament. The SAPS also initiated the first "International Police Cooperation Centre" to ensure the effective coordination of the approximate 200 foreign police officials from 27 of the host nations, who assisted the SAPS with the security for their various teams. The matches that took place in the various host-cities were attended by 3 082 514 people and the entire event was managed without serious incidents.

The policing of dangerous situations involving civil unrest remained a challenge for the SAPS during 2010/11, requiring the mobilisation of significant numbers of personnel. While this aspect of policing falls within the operational mandate of the SAPS, it places severe constraints on the SAPS' budget and diverts personnel away from the basic policing functions of the prevention and investigation of serious and violent crime.

The SAPS as a member of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) has provided training courses to 72 members (28 from other countries and 44 from South Africa). These training courses include: the Small Arms and Light Weapons course, the Regional Detective course, the Drug Trafficking and Identification of Chemical Equipment course, the Command/Leadership course for Senior Police Women, a Stock Theft Investigators course, a Crime Intelligence Gathering Train the Trainer course and a Crime Intelligence Analysis Training course.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), identified during the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, during which the international community reached consensus on eight key economic and social development priorities, are supported by the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), as a key driver of Government planning policy. The MTSF identifies five development objectives, all of which support the MDGs directly and which include an objective which has a specific implication for the SAPS in terms of directing the SAPS' medium and short term planning. This development goal: "the improving of the safety of citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption" provides the strategic platform for the SAPS' contribution to the MDGs. The SAPS' Strategic and Annual Performance Plans are the mechanism within which the organisation incorporates its address of the MDGs and the MTSF strategic priorities, thereby contributing directly to the address of the MDGs by Government.

2.1.6 Overview of the organisational environment

The National Commissioner, in conjunction with the SAPS' National Management Forum, decided to address the improvement of station-level policing directly by conducting a number of focused visits to selected stations during the course of their structured meetings. The challenges that were identified during these visits represent the key issues that the SAPS is required to address in order to improve the level of the policing service provided to the people of the country and include:

- ▶ Levels of command and control over all the resources allocated to the SAPS but focusing on the SAPS' substantial staff establishment, most of which is deployed at station level.
- ▶ The improvement of the community's involvement in reducing serious and violent crime through active participation in community-police structures and the reporting of crime-related information to the SAPS.
- ▶ The effective implementation of the SAPS' policy and procedure, designed to regulate the effective performance of the SAPS' key functions.

Immediate interventions on identified challenges are put in place subsequent to these visits. Monitoring mechanisms are also utilised to determine progress on those interventions.

The SAPS has dedicated significant resources to its contribution towards the improving of the Criminal Justice System, through the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster. This includes the development and integration of systems and processes across departments relating to the investigation of crime, and the improvement of the skills and capacity of the Forensic and Detective Services capacities.

The finalisation of the SAPS organisational structure and the expedient filling of vacant posts have improved the functioning of the SAPS at all levels with specific emphasis on cluster and station levels.

2.1.7 Key policy developments and legislative changes

a) Major changes to policy

- ▶ The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) and the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No. 38 of 2005) came into operation on 1 April 2010. The SAPS developed comprehensive National Instructions (official directives) on the implementation of the legislation. Both Acts required substantial changes to the way in which policing is to be undertaken (e.g. the age at which a person is deemed to have criminal capacity was raised from seven to ten years. Children below the age of ten could, therefore, no longer be arrested. A completely new system for the treatment of children in need of care and protection had to be developed and implemented). Training material was developed and extensive training interventions were launched during the 2010/11 financial year to ensure the proper implementation of the legislation. The initial implementation of the legislation has been a success.
- ▶ A new ranking structure, which was initiated on 1 April 2010 required extensive changes to the levels at which authority had been delegated, as well as to the official directives of the SAPS, among others, to enhance command and control. This structure was fully implemented in the SAPS in the course of the 2010/11 financial year.

b) Legislation that affected operations

Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 Of 2006)

Some provisions of the Firearms Control Amendment Act were put into operation in order to provide for a mechanism to renew competency certificates in respect of firearms. The Act also provides for the extension of the validity period of some categories of firearms licenses, such as conducting business as a game ranger and conducting business in hunting from five years to ten years and for other business purposes from two years to five years. These amendments will alleviate pressures on the licensing process. The Act also places an obligation on owners of muzzle-loading firearms to obtain competency certificates, which will promote responsible ownership of firearms and the safe use of firearms. Further amendments to the Act are being

drafted where after the remainder of the Firearms Control Amendment Act will be put into operation.

The Safety at Sport and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 Of 2010)

The Act came into operation during the 2010/11 financial year and had a major impact on the way in which the Service policed the events surrounding the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. All the events relating to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ was policed by the Service in a manner that drew international acclaim.

2.1.8 Departmental revenue, expenditure and other specific topics

a) Collection of departmental revenue

Table 1: Collection of departmental revenue

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2010/11	% deviation from target
	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	Actual R'000	
Non-taxable revenue	179 409	233 023	168 869	128 884	133 631	3,7%
<i>* Sale of goods and services produced by Department</i>	173 409	217 375	147 654	123 376	123 817	0,4%
<i>* Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods</i>	6 000	5 648	21 215	5 508	9 814	78,2%
Fines, penalties and forfeits	8 021	24 336	10 043	10 621	12 275	15,6%
Interest, dividends and rent on land	986	2 235	1 365	1 272	1 116	(12,3%)
Sale of capital assets	14 588	2 515	4 879	1 178	1 141	(3,9%)
<i>* Other capital assets</i>	14 588	2 515	4 879	1 178	1 141	(3,9%)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	142 047	124 347	162 416	130 978	139 574	6,6%
Total departmental receipts	345 051	376 456	347 572	272 942	287 737	5,4%

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

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

However, the set targets were not fully realised due to the following reasons:

- *Sale of scrap, waste arms and other used goods*: The positive deviation of 78,2% is mainly due to military vehicles (caspers) that was sold via a tender process that only realised during December 2010.

- *Fines, penalties and forfeits:* The positive deviation of 15,6% is mainly due to additional revenue that was earned from the unplanned forfeits of money at airports.
- *Interest, dividends and rent on land:* The negative deviation of 12,3% in interest received (revenue) via corporate banks is due to the implementation of the cashier service environment which resulted in the decrease of cash at advance offices from R46,8 million to R11,5 million. Cognisance should also be taken of the fact that bank cost (liability) on the other hand also decreased within the department.
- *Sale of capital assets:* The negative deviation of 3.9% is due to fewer vehicles that were boarded than anticipated.
- *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:* The positive deviation of 6.6% is mainly due to more debt own by other departments that was repaid than anticipated.

2.1.9 Departmental expenditure

Table 2: Departmental expenditure

Programmes	Adjusted Estimates R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance %
1. Administration	18 066 960	17 871 936	(1,1%)
2. Visible Policing	21 500 927	21 702 627	0,9%
3. Detective Service	8 850 257	8 868 123	0,2%
4. Crime Intelligence	1 947 635	1 947 626	0,0%
5. Protection and Security Services	3 163 961	3 139 388	(0,8%)
Total	53 529 740	53 529 700	0,0%

2.1.10 Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

a) Capital investment – police facilities

The following police facilities, from a total of 33 projects, were completed in 2010/11:

Table 3: Police facilities completed in 2010/11

Province	Facility	Expected completion date	Date completed
Newly re-established police facilities completed			
Northern Cape	Kuruman LCRC	5 September 2010	September 2010
	Kakamas police station	2 September 2010	September 2010
Gauteng	Brakpan (Tsakane) police station	20 May 2010	August 2010
Free State	Bloemfontein 10111 centre	13 August 2010	August 2010
Mpumalanga	Hazyview police station	18 June 2010	June 2010
	Pienaar police station	30 April 2010	January 2011
New police facilities completed			
Western Cape	Blue Downs police station	31 May 2010	March 2011
Free State	Zamdela police station	16 June 2011	July 2010
Limpopo	Ga Masemola police station	23 May 2010	September 2010
Gauteng	Benoni Training College – Radio Technical Centre	21 September 2010	September 2010

Province	Facility	Expected completion date	Date completed
Repaired and upgraded police facilities completed			
Eastern Cape	Mount Road police station	1 April 2011	January 2011
	Humewood police station	11 June 2010	June 2010
KwaZulu-Natal	Bergville police station	29 September 2008	March 2011
	Chatsworth police station	12 January 2011	March 2011
North West	Hammanskraal Training Institution	31 August 2010	December 2010
Western Cape	Riebeeck West police station	7 April 2010	April 2010
Re-established police facilities completed			
Gauteng	Thokoza police station	21 May 2010	May 2010
Mpumalanga	Mbuzini police station	1 September 2009	April 2010
Limpopo	Giyani police station	31 May 2010	February 2011

Table 4: Police facilities not completed during 2010/11 and to be carried over to the 2011/12 financial year

Newly re-established police facilities in execution (NRE)				
Province	Facility	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for deviation
Eastern Cape	Bisho police station	31 March 2011	31 July 2011	The BID had to be re-advertised as there were no suitable contractors during the 1st advertisement of bid period (electrical and mechanical).
	Lady Frere police station	31 March 2011	31 July 2011	Work being carried out in-house.
North West	Amalia police station	15 April 2009	Feedback from DPW awaited	The contractor has stopped activities on site but contract was not suspended. Feedback from the Department of Public Works (DPW) awaited.
New police facilities in execution (N)				
Province	Facility	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for deviation
Gauteng	Benoni Training College: K53	Feedback from NDPW awaited	6 May 2011	Mechanical and electrical installations to be completed on 6 May 2011.
	Diepsloot police station	02 August 2010	Court date set for 18 April 2011.	The contractor was placed "in-Mora" under Judicial Management since 2 September 2010 (a legal term used in a contract which entails that the contractor was notified that he/she did not comply with the deliverable as stipulated in the contract. The contractor is afforded an opportunity to reply or rectify. Failing to do so, the contract will be cancelled.) The project has therefore been affected by court proceedings. The next court date is 18 April 2011.
Northern Cape	Kimberley Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC) Archives	1 February 2010	31 May 2011	The site was handed to the second contractor on 13 October 2010, in order to finalise the project.

Repair and upgrade of police facilities in execution (R&U)				
Province	Facility	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for deviation
Gauteng	Silverton: SCM	04 November 2010	20 April 2011	Extension of time was approved by DPW to complete the project on 20 April 2011.
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban North police station	15 July 2010	8 April 2011	Unauthorised scope changes were made by the DPW project manager.
Re-established police facilities in execution (RE)				
Province	Facility	Previous projected completion date	Revised projected completion date	Reason for deviation
Gauteng	Pretoria West ORS	30 April 2011	Feedback from DPW awaited	The contract has been terminated due to poor performance by the contractor. Guarantors have been appointed to complete the project. Feedback awaited from Department of Public Works.
	Roodeplaar Dog School	Completion date could not be determined	Feedback from DPW awaited	The contractor was not on schedule as per the submitted project plan. Delay in appointment of secondary contractors impacts directly on completion date. Feedback awaited from Department of Public Works.
Limpopo	Letsitele police station	30 May 2011	25 July 2011	The site was only handed over to the new contractor on 26 November 2010 to finalise the project.
Mpumalanga	Tweefontein (Kwa-Mhlanga) police station	1 July 2010	Feedback from DPW awaited	The contract was terminated in August 2010 due to poor performance by the contractor. DPW is in the process to appoint new contractors.
North West	Jouberton (Klerksdorp) police station	10 December 2010	08 April 2011	At face value, construction has been finalised. Still awaiting Works Completion Certificate from the Department of Public Works.
Western Cape	Khayelitsha Detective Offices	30 November 2010	22 July 2011	The electrical contractor is in the process of completing the installations as per specifications. The lift shaft to be completed to specifications. Expected completion date scheduled for 22 July 2011.

Definitions:

- **New police facilities**
Police facilities that are constructed in suburbs; townships; towns; cities; and rural areas, where no police facilities existed previously.
- **Re-established police facilities**
Existing police facilities that are replaced by upgraded and new structures on its existing site.
- **Newly re-established police facilities**
Existing police facilities that are replaced by new structures on a new site.
- **Repaired and upgraded**
Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

➤ **Latest projected date of completion**

The date of completion that is planned for, but which could change during any construction phase. Various delays to its completion may arise that could not be reasonably planned for, this could include, weather delays; labour strikes; unavailability of material; scope changes; poor performance by contractor; bankruptcy of contractors; etc.



b) Asset management

Table 5: Vehicles ordered and delivered per quarter for the 2010/11 financial year

Province	Quarter 1 2010/2011			Quarter 2 2010/2011			Quarter 3 2010/2011			Quarter 4 2010/2011		
	Order Start	Delivered Q1	Delivery Pending Q1 End	Order Start	Delivered Q2	Delivery Pending Q2 End	Order Start	Delivered Q3	Delivery Pending Q3 End	Order Start	Delivered Q4	Delivery Pending Q4 End
National Head Office	39	40	-1	12	8	3	191	75	119	576	694	1
Eastern Cape	63	3	60	0	42	18	664	169	513	53	565	1
Free State	131	4	127	0	92	35	264	129	170	21	191	0
Gauteng	371	2	369	0	232	137	916	569	484	109	593	0
KwaZulu-Natal	141	7	134	0	64	70	823	466	427	27	454	0
Limpopo	56	3	53	20	38	35	236	137	134	91	225	0
Mpumalanga	69	6	63	2	45	20	334	230	124	39	163	0
North West	49	2	47	0	4	43	337	303	77	26	103	0
Northern Cape	37	0	37	0	30	7	191	69	129	46	174	1
Western Cape	109	0	109	11	42	78	614	154	538	73	611	0
Total number of vehicles per quarter	1 065	67	998	45	597	446	4 570	2 301	2 715	1 061	3 773	3

Table 6: Personnel per vehicle ratio per province as on 31 March 2011

Province	Total number of personnel on 31 March 2011	Total number of active vehicles on 31 March 2011 as per Provisioning Administration System	Personnel/vehicle ratio
National Head Office	41 981	6 544	6.42
Eastern Cape	20 098	5 893	3.41
Free State	11 981	3 064	3.91
Gauteng	36 099	9 551	3.78
KwaZulu-Natal	24 310	6 886	3.53
Limpopo	12 296	3 810	3.23
Mpumalanga	9 952	2 601	3.83
North West	9 655	2 671	3.61
Northern Cape	7 004	1 770	3.96
Western Cape	20 518	6 497	3.16
Total	193 894	49 287	3.93

Implementation of Automated Vehicle Location (AVL)

A vehicle asset management system has been developed up to station level focusing on the distribution, suitability of vehicles and personnel ratio to vehicles. Provinces and Divisions are required to purchase and distribute vehicles based on the parameters contained in the vehicle asset register.

The implementation of AVL has been phased in since 2007. The purpose of the system is to detect the locality of vehicles deployed or operating in a specific area. To date, 39 098 vehicles have been fitted with AVL. An additional 6 765 AVL units are currently being installed in all vehicles still outstanding. Approximately 20 951 members are registered and trained users of the AVL System.

Repair and maintenance of SAPS vehicles

A project plan has been compiled for the optimisation of SAPS garages to enhance service delivery and includes the following elements:

- The development of a garage HR plan
- The revision of garage functions and processes
- The revision of the garage accessibility and structures
- The implementation of performance measurement systems
- The optimisation of garage infrastructure and technology

During 2010/11 a shortage of 275 artisans was identified to optimise the functioning of SAPS garages. Of these, 226 posts were filled. The outstanding posts (49) would be filled during 2011/12. In order to address skill shortages in the interim, the services of external artisans were utilised.

Table 7: Active bullet-resistant vests per province at the end of March 2011

Total number of bullet resistant vests active on the Asset Register of the SAPS on 31 March 2011 (as on the Provisioning Administration System on 9 May 2011)	
Province	Count of serial number
National Head Office	43 198
Eastern Cape	22 421
Free State	12 813
Gauteng	38 559
KwaZulu-Natal	23 149
Limpopo	12 045
Mpumalanga	9 881
North West	11 737
Northern Cape	6 491
Western Cape	25 540
Total	205 834

A strategy was implemented where all bullet resistant vests are uniquely marked and issued against a personal inventory issue. Unique asset numbers allows SAPS to indicate the exact location and custodianship of the bullet resistant vests. Bullet resistant vests are certified twice per annum to ensure the correct accounting (quantities and distribution) and serviceability status. This mechanism enables the SAPS to conduct a needs analysis for future needs and distribution.

Table 8: Active firearms per province at the end of March 2011

Total number of firearms active on the Asset Register of the SAPS on 31 March 2011 (as on the Provisioning Administration system on 9 May 2011)	
Province	Count of serial number
National Head Office	93 524
Eastern Cape	22 991
Free State	13 377
Gauteng	37 589
KwaZulu-Natal	30 245
Limpopo	13 512
Mpumalanga	11 704
North West	12 583
Northern Cape	7 523
Western Cape	21 736
Total	264 784

2.2 Programme Performance

2.2.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose

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

Strategic objective

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

The Administration Programme regulates the overall management of the Department and provides centralised support services such as information technology, capital works and property management costs. It also provides training of personnel and employer contributes to medical aid benefits.

The Administration Programme comprises the following subprogrammes:

- ▶ Ministry
- ▶ Management
- ▶ Corporate Services
- ▶ Property Management



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 9: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Property Management					
Objective	Output	Measure / Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of minimum level personnel in relation to the approved establishment 	Maintain 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	99.3% achieved. The establishment of the SAPS was 193 892 out of a target of 195 310 on 31 March 2011.	Target achieved.
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of human resources 	Provision of needs-based training	Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	80% of learners declared competent after completion of their training in 2010/11	90.2% of learners declared competent after completion of their training in 2010/11. 178 870 members attended training and 161 350 members competently completed the training. This consists of the following: <u>Entry Level</u> (Basic training for lateral entrants in the SAPS) = 90% 409 members attended training and 368 members competently completed the training. <u>Entry Level Basic Semester 1</u> (Basic training for new recruits/intake) = 99.9%	Target achieved.

Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Property Management					
Objective	Output	Measure / Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of human resources 	Provision of needs-based training	Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	80% of learners declared competent after completion of their training in 2010/11	<p>3 826 members attended training and 3 825 members competently completed the training.</p> <p><u>Entry Level Basic Semester 2</u> (Basic training field training) = 90.2%</p> <p>5 812 members attended training and 5 241 members competently completed the training.</p> <p><u>Management and Leadership</u> = 96.1%</p> <p>4 108 members attended training and 3 948 members competently completed the training.</p> <p><u>Operational</u> = 89.5%</p> <p>145 379 members attended training and 130 150 members competently completed the training.</p> <p><u>Support</u> = 93%</p> <p>16 804 members attended training and 15 623 members competently completed the training.</p>	Target achieved.

Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Property Management					
Objective	Output	Measure / Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of human resources 	Provision of needs-based training	Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	80% of learners declared competent after completion of their training in 2010/11	Reservists = 86.7% 2 532 members attended training and 2 195 members competently completed the training.	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation in maintaining the balance between personnel and operational expenditure 	Return on investment	Compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure	Maintain the expenditure ratio of not more than 73/27% for compensation/operational expenditure	73/27%	Target achieved.
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation in the management of physical resources 	Management of supply chain	Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed	100% bullet resistant vests planned for to be distributed	105% (20 372) bullet resistant vests were distributed in 2010/11, including 2 129 inners and outers to end users to ensure that their bullet resistant vests are functional as they were not usable.	Target achieved.
			Maintain/improve on the ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	Number of personnel: 193 892 Number of vehicles: 49 287 Ratio of personnel to vehicles at the end of March 2011: 3.93:1	Target not achieved due to the fact that previously the target was measured against active fuel cards as per the Transit Solutions System. Subsequently, the target had to be more effectively measured on the active vehicle fleet as per the Provisioning Administration System (PAS).

Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Property Management					
Objective	Output	Measure / Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation in the management of physical resources. 	Management of supply chain	Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed	Not less than 95% of police station projects completed in 2010/11	<p>57.58% police station projects completed in 2010/11 (19 from a total of 33¹ police facilities were completed)</p> <p><u>6 newly re-established police facilities completed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuruman LCRC • Pienaar police station • Brakpan (Tsakane) police station • Bloemfontein 10111 centre • Kakamas police station • Hazyview police station <p><u>4 new police facilities completed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Downs police station • Zamdela police station • Ga Masemola police station • Benoni Training College – Radio Technical Centre <p><u>6 repaired and upgraded police facilities completed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Road police station • Bergville police station • Chatsworth police station • Hammanskraal Training Institution • Riebeeck West police station • Humewood police station 	<p>Target was not achieved due to the following individual project-specific circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-advertisement of BIDs • Delayed installations of amenities • Non-delivery or poor performance of contractors resulting in change of contractors during the project cycle • Contractors not on schedule • Delayed closeout of projects (Completion Certificate Issue) <p>(See Tables 3 and 4).</p>

¹ Nine of the 42 police stations planned for during 2010/11 were completed in previous financial years. Therefore, the remaining 33 police stations were planned to be completed during the 2010/11 financial year. The revised target for 2010/11 was: 9 newly re-established police facilities, 7 new police facilities, 8 repaired and upgraded police facilities and 9 re-established police facilities.

Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Property Management					
Objective	Output	Measure / Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation in the management of physical resources. 	Management of supply chain	Percentage of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan completed	Not less than 95% of police station projects completed in 2010/11	<p>3 re-established police facilities completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thokoza police station • Mbuzini police station • Giyani police station 	
	<p>To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services relating to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development (within the SAPS and between relevant departments), sustainability and implementation of Information Systems and Information and Communications Technology (IS/ICT) • Development, monitoring and implementation of policy, and to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the SAPS 	Management of IS/ICT	Percentage of planned development (within the SAPS and between relevant departments), sustainability and implementation of systems	70% of IS/ICT projects completed in 2010/11	<p>An average of 75.7% IS/ICT projects completed in 2010/11 (see Table 10).</p>

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Labour Relations

- ▶ Labour Relations is a discipline that encompasses a wide range of issues pertaining to labour relations. In the past, workshops have been undertaken in Divisions and Provinces with the purpose of skilling and priming personnel on the application of HR policies and directives. This approach did not have the desired impact in resolving labour conflict. A more effective method of enhancing the understanding of policies was adopted in 2010. Instead of having the usual workshops, round table discussions were used where participants were given the opportunity to participate in a less formal setting that ensures maximum participation and understanding of a particular topic.
- ▶ The topics identified for the financial year under review were informed by the challenges the participants experienced within their respective environments with specific reference to the application of the following policies/directives:
 - Absenteeism/abuse of sick leave in terms of the provisions of National Instruction 2/2004: Leave Management;
 - Strike handling/ultimatums in terms of section 41 of the SAPS Act and 65(1) of the Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995
 - Conditions of service/benefits based on the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997) and applicable collective agreements including the Sue Albertyn Award on benefits;
 - Employment equity focusing on the SAPS Equity Plan and Section 21 Report mandated by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998; and
 - Career development/job descriptions based on the Guidelines on Job Descriptions in SAPS.
- ▶ An agreement (Agreement 1/2010) was concluded at the SSSBC to regulate the daily allowance payable during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The agreement facilitated the payment of the overtime allowance without administrative hitches. A task team comprising of Organised Labour and Management was appointed to ensure that the agreement was implemented correctly. All provinces were visited by the team which explained the contents of the agreement and how disputes emanating from its implementation should be resolved. The team worked tirelessly during the event in order to ensure that the securing of the stadia and world cup events was not disrupted. This was done successfully.

Career Development

- ▶ Career centres play a vital role in the South African Police Service's focused recruitment strategy which is aligned to the strategic objectives of the Department and human resource planning guidelines. Career centers for example contributed to the capacitating of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. The Service was marketed as an employer of choice by participating in career expos, exhibitions and fairs as well as visiting schools and tertiary institutions.
- ▶ In excess of 500 generic job descriptions for all occupational categories and levels were developed, updated, and loaded on the Job Description Dynamic Module System. This included the updating

of job descriptions for top management and alignment to their performance agreements.

Performance Management

- ▶ Compliance to performance management practices of almost 99% has been achieved for the 2010/11 financial year. The cascading of strategic organisational priorities was facilitated via the provision of generic performance agreements for identified posts, namely: Divisional Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners, Cluster- and Station Commanders. The measurement of performance, aligned to strategic objectives, was further facilitated via customised assessment frameworks for the above-mentioned posts. Amendments were made to Provincial Commissioners' assessment frameworks to ensure alignment with Outcome 3 of the JCPS Service Delivery Agreement in addition to the priorities reflected in the SAPS Annual Performance Plan.

Human Resources Planning and Utilisation

- ▶ The Department developed and implemented an Annual HR Plan for the 2010/11 financial year as well as a MTEF HR Plan for the 2010/2014 cycle in accordance with the amended Public Service Regulations; 2008 and the SAPS Employment Regulations; 2010.
- ▶ The establishment increased from 190 199 as on 31 March 2010 to 193 892 personnel by 31 March 2011. This means that the set target of maintaining at least 95% of the approved establishment was surpassed as 99.3% was achieved.
- ▶ The Service expanded its human resource capacity by appointing 5 844 new entry level Police Service Act and 1 726 Public Service Act personnel during the 2010/11 financial year. Special emphasis was placed on the expansion of human resource capacity of detectives which increased from 20 291 (as on 30 April 2010) to 22 594 personnel (as on 31 March 2011), an increase of 11%.
- ▶ As a result of increasing service terminations, the Department also made recommendations for the amendment of the projected losses from 4 500 to 5 000 personnel per annum. This will take effect from the 2011/12 financial year and will be maintained throughout the MTEF cycle to ensure the effective management of attrition in the Department.
- ▶ A new rank structure has been approved by the Minister of Police which came into operation on 1 April 2010. The introduction of a new rank structure is aimed to realise the department's objective to become a force in the fight against crime, to facilitate the enhancement of discipline, instilling public confidence and the upliftment of morale within the police ranks. With the new rank structure, two additional rank levels have been introduced, namely Lieutenant and Major which will create additional career opportunities for members.

Recruitment

- ▶ The South African Police Service is striving to become a career of choice and excellence and therefore, the Recruitment Policy has been amended to ensure focus on quality and not quantity. The policy moves away from a single point decision making authority to the involvement of community structures such as Community Policing Forums, Non-Governmental Organisations, schools, churches, etc., in ensuring quality recruits. The processes are closely monitored by National Head Office which plays an oversight role. All applicants are subjected to the following processes to ensure quality, fairness, objectivity and to prevent corrupt practices in recruitment: a vetting process by Crime Intelligence; verification of qualifications, a more detailed verification process of personal particulars and a thorough reference checking prior to enlistment.

Compensation Management

- ▶ The SAPS continues to participate in the negotiation process regarding compensatory practices at the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) to ensure that the views of the SAPS are considered and taken into account before structures and practices are implemented.
- ▶ The SAPS also participates in the negotiations for the annual cost of living adjustments for all salary levels and facilitates the implementation of the said adjustments in the SAPS in accordance with the collective agreement reached in the PSCBC.
- ▶ Research is currently underway on all matters pertaining to compensatory practices for the SAPS. When finalised, mandates will be obtained and the matter will be consulted/negotiated in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC).
- ▶ Based on PSCBC Resolution 4/2010, the Minister of Police approved the implementation of the following resolutions with effect from 1 July 2010:
 - An annual general salary adjustment of 7.5% for employees on salary bands A to MMS appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995; and
 - An increase in the housing allowance from R500 per month to R800 per month.
- ▶ Based on the determination made by the Minister for Public Service and Administration regarding the increase in the inclusive remuneration packages for Senior Managers, the Minister of Police approved the implementation of a 5% cost of living adjustment for senior managers appointed in terms of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 with effect from 1 January 2011.

Promotions

- ▶ Due to negotiations in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) on criteria to populate the ranks of Lieutenant and Major, no post promotion process was embarked upon during the 2010/11 financial year. Members promoted, were Constables who were promoted to the rank of Sergeant in terms of the grade progression process in their current posts.
- ▶ The promotion policy of the SAPS is currently under review and the subject of negotiation in the SSSBC and provides for a promotion to be subject to the successful completion of specific courses that may from time to time be determined by the National Commissioner for a specific post or rank. If a specific course is a requirement for promotion to a specific post, members will have to comply with the requirements before they can be considered for promotion to the post.

Human Resource Development

- ▶ The Division: Human Resource Development of the SAPS is an accredited Education, Training and Development (ETD) provider with the Safety and Security, Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA). Strict adherence to the stringent criteria of the SASSETA ensures the effective and efficient in-house 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 community.
- ▶ Human resources are developed by providing needs-based training, provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) which consists of the following broad categories:
 - Entry-level training (basic training for lateral entrants)

- Entry-level Basic Semester 1 training (basic training for new recruits)
 - Entry-level Basic Semester 2 training (basic field training)
 - Management and Leadership training
 - Operational training
 - Support training
 - Reservist training
- During the period under review a cumulative total of 178 870 employees attended either Entry level training, Operational training, Support training, and/or Management and Leadership training interventions and Reservist training. 161 350 or 90.2% learners were found competent upon completion of their training.

Priority Training Provisioning in 2010/11

Detective Training

- Introductory courses on the generic skills and knowledge required by detectives.
 - 1 341 members were trained on Basic Crime Investigative Practice and 1 329 members were declared competent upon completion of their training.
- Resolving crime
 - 355 members were trained and declared competent upon completion of their training.
- Specialised course on specific skills and knowledge required by specialised detectives.
 - 1 628 members were trained and 1 615 were declared competent.
- Short interventions to develop the support skills required to enhance the competency of all detectives.
 - 4 625 members were trained and 4 488 members were declared competent.

Client / Customer Service Development

- The courses are intended to improve service delivery at SAPS-Community contact points e.g. Community Service Centers and 10111 Call Centers.
 - 2 601 members were trained and 2 560 members were declared competent.

Victim Support

- The courses are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS employees to effectively support victims of crime.
 - 3 764 members were trained and 3 739 members were declared competent.

Violence against Women & Children

- ▶ The courses are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS employees to effectively deal with violence against women and children.
 - 22 403 members were trained and 22 312 members were declared competent.

Special Development Projects

Tactical Response Team Development

- ▶ These courses provide the required skills to members of the Tactical Response Teams. The training program consists of 3 modules namely the Rural Phase, Weapons Phase and the Urban Phase.
 - 170 members were trained and declared competent.

Development of Station Commanders

- ▶ The Station Management Learning Programme provides the knowledge and skills required by Station Commanders to effectively manage a police station. Courses in generic computer programs and the key SAPS computer systems were also provided to empower Station Commanders to effectively utilise these tools.
 - 1 183 members were trained and 1 180 members were declared competent.

K53 Driver Training

- ▶ These courses are presented to ensure that all required SAPS employees are in possession of a valid drivers license.
 - 3 139 members were trained and 2 646 members were declared competent.

Emergency Care Development

- ▶ The purpose of these courses is to equip SAPS employees with the knowledge and skills to provide adequate medical care and assistance within their scope of application, when required.
 - 746 members were trained and 708 members were declared competent.

Management and Leadership Development Programmes

- ▶ These include the Executive National Security Programme, the Middle Management Learning Programme, the Basic Management Learning Programme, the Junior Management Learning Programme and the Executive Development Institutional Phase.
 - 4 108 members were trained and 3 948 members were declared competent.

International Training Support

- ▶ The SAPS as a member of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) has provided training courses to 72 members (28 from other countries and 44 from South Africa). These training courses include: the Small Arms and Light Weapons course, the Regional Detective course, the Drug Trafficking and Identification of Chemical Equipment course, the Command/Leadership course for Senior Police Women, a Stock Theft Investigators course, a

Crime Intelligence Gathering Train the Trainer course and a Crime Intelligence Analysis Training course.

- ▶ 63 SAPS members attended international training in the USA, India, Korea and Malaysia which included interventions such as Crisis Response Team, Handling of Citation Sovereign (Pilot course for Aircraft), and Disaster Risk Management.
- ▶ The SAPS, in collaboration with the Canada Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, held a Gender Conference on Women in Peacekeeping to discuss experiences and challenges of women whilst on Peacekeeping missions.
- ▶ As part of this initiative, 147 SAPS members were trained on French training interventions including Police Management and Leadership Training, Joint Peacekeeping Training, Language course in French and Operational Intervention.

Skills Development Projects (funded by the SAPS and the SASSETA)

- ▶ To alleviate illiteracy in the SAPS, 1 307 learners were enrolled in the Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programme.
- ▶ 150 learners received the National Certificate: Public Administration (NQF 3 and 4).
- ▶ 422 members were successful in four learnerships i.e. Public Sector Accounting, Information Technology and Public Administration and the National Certificate: Policing (NQF 5) Recognition of Prior Learning.

Basic Police Development

Entry Level Training (Lateral Entrants in the SAPS)

- ▶ 409 personnel that were appointed laterally into the SAPS were trained on Entry Level Training and 368 were declared competent.

Entry Level Basic Semester 1 (Basic Training for new recruits/intake)

- ▶ 3 825 trainees who completed the Basic Training Learning programme were declared competent in the learning areas of Orientation to the SAPS, Law, Community Service Center, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival.

Entry Level Basic Semester 2 (Basic Training - Field Training)

- ▶ 5 812 trainees completed the Basic Training Semester 2 Learning Programme and 5 241 were declared competent after completion of their training.
- ▶ In addition, 100 members were trained in the Basic Training Forensic Science Learnership and 252 were trained in the new Basic Training Resolving of Crime and found competent.

Reservist Development

These courses are intended to enhance the skills of SAPS reservists to effectively perform their policing functions.

2 532 members were trained and 2 195 members were declared competent.

Corruption and fraud prevention

- The SAPS has revised its Anti-corruption Strategy to ensure compliance in terms of the Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity requirements (MACC) as approved by Cabinet. This revision was conducted in response to an audit of the extent of compliance with the MACC as conducted by the Department of Public Service and Administration in 2009/10. The SAPS was assessed as being 69% compliant with the MACC.
- In order to ensure effective implementation of the Strategy, the SAPS has implemented the following:
 - Specific Anti-corruption Action Plans were implemented at divisional, provincial and station levels.
 - An Anti-corruption Sensitisation Programme was developed by the SAPS which focused on sensitising and educating SAPS members and the public on the nature, causes and consequences of corruption. Divisions and provinces initiated the roll-out of the Sensitisation Programme during the last quarter of 2010/11, with station-level personnel being the focus of the Programme.
 - An Integrity Management Framework which functions as a key element of the prevention pillar within the Anti-corruption Strategy has been developed and implemented. It focuses on improving levels of professionalism and integrity in the SAPS, increasing levels of direct managerial support to members, ensuring the necessary corruption-reporting policies are in place, e.g. the Whistle-blowing Policy and establishing an anti-corruption training programme within the SAPS to augment the Sensitisation Programme.
- 476 members were charged for inter alia corruption, defeating the ends of justice, fraud, aiding and abetting an escapee, bribery and extortion in terms of the department's disciplinary regulations, and in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004). 263 members were suspended: 215 without salary and 48 with salary. 213 members were not suspended. 479 corruption charges were brought against members (three members were charged for more than one crime).

Risk management

- The SAPS revised its Risk Management Strategy for implementation during 2011/12 to ensure compliance with the revised Public Sector Risk Management Framework and the risk management recommendations made in the King III Report on Corporate Governance. As a result:
 - a revised national instruction on risk management was developed in consultation with all provinces, divisions and national components and is in the process of being finalised for promulgation.
 - A National Strategic Risk Register for the SAPS was completed and approved by the National Commissioner. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) were developed as well as an information process

flow, for all strategic risks.

- Four comprehensive in-service skills development sessions were held, during which the Risk Management manual was piloted. These sessions were attended by 84 members from provinces, divisions, national components and stations.
- Two National Risk Committee (NRC) meetings were conducted during the reporting period to ensure implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the risk management process.



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

To ensure the development, sustainability and implementation of the Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Plan, the SAPS completed an average of 75.7% information and technological projects during the period under review. Table 10 provides an overview on the progress of Information Technology projects in 2010/11.

Table 10: Information Technology projects

Project	Results	Improvements	Target	Actual % completed	Benefits
Investigate Case Docket Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Integrated Case Management Capabilities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An improved and integrated ability for controlling access to the automated management of reported criminal cases was designed Digital forms were designed for use on mobile devices by detectives Automated email and SMS abilities were designed to communicate the status of criminal cases to the citizen who reported it A security framework was established to guide the management, establishment and maintenance of SAPS information security assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quicker access Better security access control Easier reporting of criminal cases Quicker administration of reported criminal cases Easier communication Quicker communication costs Lower communication costs Clear information security direction and guidance Consistent information security standards Compatible security technologies 	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased efficiency Increased information confidentiality Increased citizen convenience Increased productivity Increased transparency Increased citizen trust Increased information confidentiality Increased information integrity Increased information availability
Criminal Justice System Information Sharing	An automated ability to provide SAPS information to the rest of the Criminal Justice System was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More convenient access to information Easier access to information Quicker access to information Lower information gathering costs 	70%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased information sharing Increased information availability Increased information utilisation
Criminal Justice System Performance Management	The infrastructure for storing Criminal Justice System performance indicators was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More performance information Easier performance measurements Quicker performance measurements Quicker detection of weak performances 	70%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased performance accountability Increased performance transparency Continual performance improvements

Project	Results	Improvements	Target	Actual % completed	Benefits
Corruption Perpetrator Information	Progress was made towards establishing an automated capability that will provide information from the SAPS crime reporting system (CAS) on the involvement of departmental perpetrators in corruption across the Criminal Justice System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quicker detection of internal corruption • Better corruption risk responses • More corruption internal controls • Better combating of internal corruption 	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased effectiveness in combating corruption • Improved service delivery • Increased integrity • Increased citizen trust
Crime Victims Information	An automated capability to provide victims of crime information from the SAPS crime reporting system (CAS) was completed and are in the final testing phase before operationalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of victims of crime • Better victim support • Faster victim support 	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery • Increased citizen satisfaction • Increased citizen trust
Identity Theft Information	An automated capability to provide information from the SAPS crime reporting system (CAS) on cases where identity theft was involved, was completed and are in the final testing phase before operationalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of identity theft • Quicker detection of identity theft • Better combating of identity theft 	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased effectiveness in combating identity theft • Improved service delivery • Increased citizen trust
Cyber-Crime Information	An automated capability to provide information from the SAPS crime reporting system (CAS) on cyber-crime was completed and are in the final testing phase before operationalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of cyber-crime • Quicker detection of cyber-crime • Better combating of cyber-crime 	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased effectiveness in combating cyber-crime • Improved service delivery • Increased citizen trust

The Civilian Secretariat for Police

Introduction

The Civilian Secretariat for Police derives its mandate from Section 208 of the Constitution which requires the Minister of Police to establish a Police Civilian Secretariat which operates directly under the Minister's direction and authority.

Historically, the Civilian Secretariat has been governed by the SAPS Act, 1995. However, during the 2010/11 financial year new legislation, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill, was developed and passed by Parliament in order to ensure that the Civilian Secretariat for Police operates under separate legislation. This legislation was initiated following a decision by the Minister of Police to strengthen civilian oversight over the police. A policy document was subsequently developed during the 2009/10 financial year to guide this process culminating in the drafting of the legislation.

The new legislation structures the Civilian Secretariat for Police to function directly under the authority of the Minister of Police without any impediments that may affect its mandate. In terms of this Act, the Civilian Secretariat for Police will become a designated department and the Secretary for Police will serve as the Accounting Officer.

The objects of the Bill are the following:

- (a) To provide for the establishment of a single Civilian Secretariat for the police service in the Republic;
- (b) To define the objects, functions and powers of the Secretariat;
- (c) To align the operations of the Secretariat at the national and provincial spheres of government and reorganise the Secretariat into an effective and efficient organ of state;
- (d) To assist the Minister in fulfilling his/her constitutional obligations and to work under the authority and direction of the Minister;
- (e) To provide the Minister with policy advice and support to further the government's strategic policy vision and the Minister's constitutional responsibility to determine national policing policy;
- (f) To develop effective policies, strategies and partnerships (such as community policing fora);
- (g) To regulate the appointment, duties and functions, powers and the removal from office of the Secretary for the police and the heads of provincial secretariats;
- (h) To provide for the establishment of a Senior Management Forum and Ministerial Executive Committee;
- (i) To provide for co-operation with the Independent Police Investigative Directorate;
- (j) To provide for intervention into the affairs of provincial secretariats by the Civilian Secretariat;
- (k) To provide for transitional arrangements and other matters.

Service Delivery Achievements

Report of The Secretary for Police

During the 2009/10 financial year the Civilian Secretariat for Police established three functional units which focused on: Policy and Research, Monitoring and Evaluation and Partnerships. Three Chief Directors were appointed to head up each of the respective units.

At the beginning of the 2010/11 financial year the Civilian Secretariat for Police submitted a Strategic Plan, an Annual Performance Plan (APP) and budget. The agreement with the Portfolio Committee on Police was that the Strategic Plan would cover a one-year period because of the institutional and organisation reforms occurring within the Secretariat. The Secretariat did not submit the APP using the approved format but rather a draft set of programmes and activities that would occur during the 2010/11 financial year. As a result, while the report submitted to Parliament at the beginning of 2010/11 has been used to present the performance of the Civilian Secretariat there are some activities which did not have measurable targets linked to the programme or activity.

During the 2010/11 financial year two of the three units functioned effectively. However, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit did not perform at the initially anticipated levels as it experienced problems regarding both leadership and staff capacity. As a means to ensure that this unit functions optimally and is well capacitated, a new Chief Director was appointed as a replacement, together with five additional staff members during January 2011.

- ▶ **Legislation:** The Civilian Secretariat for Police assisted and facilitated three pieces of legislation that were finalised during the 2010/11 reporting period. These include:
 - ▶ Finalisation of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill, which included not only processing the Bill for Parliament but also presentations made in nine provinces during the debating of this Bill. The process also involved meetings with NGOs who had raised concerns during the Parliamentary debate in order to address these concerns prior to the adoption of the Bill by Parliament. The Bill has now been signed off by the President and will be enacted by the end of July 2011.
 - ▶ Assisting with the processing of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Bill.
 - ▶ Finalising regulations for the Firearms Control Amendment Act and the enactment of certain provisions of this Amendment Act.

In addition to the above, the Civilian Secretariat for Police also engaged with the Private Security Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) regarding the finalisation of the Private Security Training Regulations. The public comments on these regulations have been collated and forwarded to PSIRA for processing and to ensure that they are ready for promulgation.

The Civilian Secretariat for Police has also conducted consultations with PSIRA regarding the review of the PSIRA Act. Based on this engagement, the resolution was that the revised PSIRA Bill should be presented to Parliament as part of the 2011/12 legislative programme.

- ▶ **Restructuring of the Secretariat:** The Civilian Secretariat, based on the work done by Deloitte and Touche during the 2009/10 financial year, held consultations with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) to finalise the organisational structure and to ensure that the structure is aligned to the new legislation passed by Parliament. This was followed by the job evaluation process in order to ensure the levels on the structure were appropriate and in line with DPSA requirements. The final structure with job levels was approved and signed off by the DPSA and the Secretariat in December 2010 and is now ready for submission to the Minister. This new structure

will be implemented over a two year period starting in 2011/12.

- ▶ **Civilian Secretariat for Police Website:** The new website for the Civilian Secretariat for Police has been developed in line with the reorganised structure and the new legislation. This website will be launched subsequent to the enactment of the Bill.
- ▶ **Communication Strategy:** A new communication strategy has been developed and is aligned with the new legislation.
- ▶ **Strategic Plan and APP:** During 2010/11 the Civilian Secretariat for Police arranged with Parliament to develop its five year Strategic Plan and APP for 2011/12. These were presented to parliament at the end of the 2010/11 financial year for approval. In developing these, in line with National Treasury prescripts, the Secretariat will now be able to monitor and account for its performance in a better way.
- ▶ **Performance Management Programme:** In addition to the development of a Strategic Plan and APP for the 2011/12 financial year, the Secretariat has also placed significant emphasis on the development of effective performance measures for staff. All staff performance agreements have been thoroughly reviewed and are now aligned with the DPSA requirements. Workshops have also been held to train staff in both the development and management of these performance measures.
- ▶ **Alignment with Provinces:** Quarterly meetings are now being held with the Heads of Department (HODs) of Provincial Departments of Safety and Liaison. In addition to these meetings, two workshops have been conducted with HODs to discuss the alignment of sector APPs and the implementation of the Secretariat legislation.

The provinces are expected to establish Provincial Secretariats within 18 months of the enactment of the legislation. Currently, only two provinces have functioning Provincial Secretariats and, as a result, the forums between the Civilian Secretariat and the Provincial Secretariat will only be fully functional after the enactment of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill.

- ▶ **ICD engagement:** The Civilian Secretariat for Police and the ICD held two workshops to discuss the implications of the two new pieces of legislation and to structure the engagements between the two organisations. Arising from these workshops, a task team comprising of the Civilian Secretariat for Police, the ICD and representatives of two Provincial Secretariats, has been established to address all matters relating to the ICD and Secretariat engagements and co-operation.
- ▶ **Budget:** The Secretariat has attempted to put in place stricter financial accounting and supply chain management processes. The monitoring of the budget has been done on a monthly basis. The Secretariat has also held meetings with SAPS Supply Chain Management and Finance to identify possible weakness in the manner with which these areas are being handled. One of the weaknesses identified was the inadequate capacity of the existing supply chain and finance personnel in the Secretariat. To address this challenge, four new staff members have been appointed. Further appointments will be made after the finalisation of the Secretariat structure to ensure these two sections are urgently and appropriately capacitated.

The Secretary for Police is also currently engaging with SAPS regarding a shared services agreement. In addition, meetings are being held with newly established government departments to identify lessons that can be learnt regarding their financial and supply chain management.

During the 2010/11 financial year the Secretariat has under spent by R4 299 million in its operational cost while it overspent on personnel by R1 824 million. The under expenditure on operational costs can be attributed to two factors. Firstly an amount of R1 million was budgeted for the Victims of Crime Survey. However, it was subsequently agreed by government that this survey should be

conducted by Statistics SA and be financed through donor funding. The second factor relates to the inability by SITA to implement the automated monitoring tool within the 2010/11 financial year.

The over expenditure on personnel related to new appointments made during the 2010/11 financial year. It should be noted that these appointments are all aligned to the new organisational structure that is being finalised between the Secretariat and DPSA.

- ▶ **Special projects:** During the period under review four special projects were undertaken based on instructions of the Minister. These included:
 - Finalising the criminal audit of SAPS members
 - The review of SAPS forensic laboratories
 - The review of missing dockets
 - Firearms amnesty (which took place over both the 2009/10 and the 2010/11 financial years)
- ▶ **Support to the Minister:** The Office of the Secretary for Police has played the following support role with regard to the Minister of Police;
 - Assisting with international engagements including, the facilitation of an Inter Ministerial SARPCCO meeting, review of 3 international agreements and providing technical support for the Minister's international engagements. It should be noted that a policy position on international engagement has been developed for incorporation into the White Paper review process.
 - Administrative support provided to the Ministry of Police
 - 25 briefing documents supplied to the Minister
 - Two policy documents submitted to the Minister
 - Facilitation of quarterly MinMEC Meetings

Chief Directorate: Policy And Research

During the year under review the policy and research unit component operated with a staff compliment of only 8 members under leadership of a Chief Director. These members include two directors, two deputy directors, one assistant director and two administrative assistants. The situation indicates clearly that capacity remains a challenge in delivering on the mandate.

Activities for the year under review include:

- ▶ **State of Policing:** The unit facilitated the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) with the Reference Group to inform the research project. These Terms of Reference were accepted and adopted. However, the roll-out of the actual research project was postponed to the 2011/12 financial year. This change was to accommodate the need for the unit to rather focus on the White Paper as a priority over the State of Policing project as the review of the White Paper was initially not planned for the 2010/11 financial year. The project on the State of Policing will be revived during the new financial year after the TORs have been reviewed.
- ▶ **Victims Perception Survey:** The Secretariat initially planned to commission a survey to assess the perceptions of victims in order to draw some comparison with the annual crime statistics. However,

the JCPS cluster agreed that the survey will be conducted through Statistics South Africa. As a result, the Victims Perceptions Survey Terms of Reference that were developed by the Policy and Research Unit were later incorporated into the StatsSA project brief. The Policy and Research Unit sat on the reference group for the StatsSA survey and also accompanied StatsSA on an international study trip to determine best practice on how victim surveys are conducted in other countries. The actual survey (collation of data) was completed during March 2011 and the data processing process has commenced. It is envisaged that the final report will be released during September/October 2011.

- ▶ **Sector Policing Review:** Literature review on the Sector Policing Policy has been conducted and a draft report has been developed. Further deliberations were dependent on interactions with SAPS to finalise. SAPS also decided to undertake an internal exercise and the Civilian Secretariat is currently aligning the study done with SAPS internal survey. The final draft of the research will be ready for presentation by the end of July 2011.
- ▶ **Metro Police Policy:** The Metro Police policy has been developed and submitted to the Minister for final inputs and approval. Subsequently, the next phase of implementation which entails the physical integration process will commence.
- ▶ **Central Firearms Registry:** An investigation was commissioned into problems experienced by the CFR to identify the cause of backlogs and other issues which impacted on its effectiveness and functionality. The investigation was completed and certain recommendations identified. Some of these recommendations have already been implemented and regular assessment shows that there is some improvement in clearing the backlogs.
- ▶ **Community Safety Forums Policy:** A draft Community Safety Forum (CSF) policy has been developed and, after consultation with some of the role-players, was presented to the Development Committee (DEVCOMM) and finally to the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) DGs Cluster. After certain observations, comments and inputs by the JCPS DGs Cluster, the draft policy will be re-tabled for recommendation and approval by the same forum. The Partnership Unit will assist with the development of an implementation plan and the actual roll-out.
- ▶ **Cash-in-Transit (CIT) Regulations:** Two workshops were conducted with the Government State Law Advisors towards strengthening the regulating process (regulations). Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA) has been involved in this process. Although it was anticipated that stand-alone regulations would be developed and incorporated in line with various sections of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) Act, the process decided that the regulations should be incorporated into the new PSIRA legislation which is not finalised. The regulations have been developed and will be incorporated into the new PSIRA Act. A set of minimum standards have also been developed as a best practice pending the finalisation of the regulation and are being implemented in the interim by 60% of CIT companies.
- ▶ **Reservist Policy:** Literature review was conducted on the current Reservist dispensation in the police which included an analysis of the existing National Instruction and a draft report was compiled. Further deliberations failed when the SAPS started its own review of the National Instruction which culminated in a draft that was submitted to the National Commissioner for approval. The Secretariat was excluded from these deliberations and did not get any further assistance from the SAPS nor was it privy to information. The Reservist Policy will now be incorporated into the White Paper and the SAPS may need to review their standing orders based on this White Paper.
- ▶ **Child Justice Act Regulations:** The Policy unit initiated and facilitated the development of a National instruction to meet the requirements of the the Child Justice Act (CJA). This National Instruction was completed and eventually adopted and published.
- ▶ **Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations Policy:** The Directorate for Priority Crimes

Investigation (DPCI) draft policy has been developed and is currently awaiting comments and approval from the Ministerial Committee.

- ▶ **The Review of the White Paper for Safety and Security:** Although this topic was introduced late during the financial year, literature review has been conducted and a draft work plan for the White Paper has been developed. The White Paper draft will be ready for consultation by the end of June 2011.
- ▶ **Police Station Boundaries:** Initial meetings took place with the SAPS and the Department of Justice to establish initiatives undertaken and progress on the processes. Valuable information has been collected and captured into a draft discussion document which is currently being finalised for tabling during the first quarter of the new financial year. This project was also introduced later during the review period.
- ▶ **Policy Guidelines for Regulating the Private Security Industry:** During the period under review further research was conducted around the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PRISA). This included a relook at the international comparison and bench-marking. This process was aimed at strengthening the initial research. The policy review of PSIRA was presented to the Minister.
- ▶ **Establishment of the Resource Centre:** A resource centre has been established which serves as an information hub to the line function personnel and to enhance and ensure timeous and evidence based research. The centre has secured numerous reports and articles and intends to become the repository of information on safety and security and crime prevention projects information, including information from provinces. Electronic equipment that will ensure efficiency has been approved for procurement. Deliberations are still pursued in 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 had its first meeting in Cape Town. An MOU has been concluded and signed by all members. 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.
- ▶ **Crime Statistics:** The unit also worked with the SAPS on the release of the annual crime statistics. Flowing from this meeting the unit is now working with SAPS on a review of how crime statistics are utilised and captured. This review will be finalised in 2011/12 financial year. As part of this review process two members of the unit were part of a study tour to the UK and Geneva to assess how crime statistics are utilised in other countries.
- ▶ **Reports for Minister:** The unit was also involved in preparing reports for the Minister for use during international engagements and during visits to specific communities. Five such reports were

prepared by the unit.

- ▶ **Conferences and papers:** The unit prepared a presentation for the Secretary of Police that was presented to the Institute for Security Studies Conference in November 2010. This paper was subsequently published as part of the conference papers. The Unit has also prepared two articles that will be published in a journal focusing on civilian oversight. These articles will be published as part of the Acta Criminologica Journal's Supplementary Volume to be published in 2011.

Chief Directorate: Partnership

During the year under review, the Unit undertook various programmes with different stakeholders with a view to:

- i. Deepening social dialogue on crime prevention and the safety of communities;
- ii. Engaging communities on strategies aimed at enhancing rural safety and combating small business robberies;
- iii. Tap into the collective wisdom of stakeholders to enhance existing crime prevention programmes and seek innovative and creative approaches;
- iv. Improving intergovernmental partnerships in the fight against crime.

- ▶ **Community Outreach:** Public participation meetings were held with communities. These meetings assisted the Ministry to gain first-hand knowledge of the circumstances under which communities live. Areas where there is concerted engagement include Nyanga, Umlazi, Matatiele, Escourt and Vryheid.

There were also engagements with communities on criminal violence directed at foreign nationals. This work was undertaken in partnership with faith based organisations, other governance institutions and various organisations representing foreign nationals.

- ▶ **Public Private Partnerships:** There is an ongoing working partnership with BACSA. This engagement is highly fruitful for the Unit. BACSA assists in the provision of insights, particular business skills and a broad organised business network. This work has resulted in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service and BACSA. Other aspects of this work include ongoing projects aimed at the fight against small business robberies.

A strong partnership has also been established with AgriSA as part of the effort to improve rural safety. The Ministry, AgriSA and the Food and Allied Workers Union have embarked on visits to various provinces in search of shared solutions to challenges.

- ▶ **Civil Society Partnerships:** The cultivation phase of civil society partnerships has progressed well. However, there is still considerable work to be done. Relationships and partnerships have been established with a whole host of organisations including trade unions, faith based organisation, some community organisations, including numerous Community Police Forums.

The trade unions that operate within the policing environment have participated actively in the meetings and workshops aimed at finding solutions to issues of crime and criminality.

- ▶ **Inter-Governmental Partnerships:** There is an ongoing working relationship with the policing operational arm. The police participate consistently on engagements with stakeholders and regularly convene meetings with the provincial CPF chairpersons.

Partnerships have also been forged with Social Development. This effort is aimed at contributing to government's Extended Public Works Programme. Furthermore, the programme seeks to consolidate provincial experiences on crime prevention, to assist communities to learn from each other and create space for the development innovative national approaches to crime prevention.

The Unit has also dealt with numerous public complaints, including complaints from reservists.

- Constraints: Various challenges have impacted negatively on the Units performance. These include the following:
 - a. Staff shortage, as the new Secretariat structure had still to be approved;
 - b. Staff health issues, resulting on longer periods of time spent on sick leave;
 - c. Congested Secretariat programme.

Chief Directorate: Monitoring And Evaluation

The purpose of the unit is to monitor and evaluate SAPS's performance in relation to service delivery, transformation and compliance to policy and legislation. In the year under review, it should be noted that a new Chief Director was appointed together with other critical supporting staff in January 2011. This has enhanced the capacity of the unit to deliver on its mandate which did not exist prior to the filling of these posts.

- **National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool:** The draft National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (NMET) had to undergo a revision in order enable alignment to key focus areas outlined by the Minister of Police. The revision was conducted in conjunction with the M & E Forum and BAC. The draft was piloted within the nine provinces in collaboration with Provincial Departments of Community Safety. Comments and inputs received were incorporated into the final draft which will be tabled at the Heads of Secretariats Forum for approval and implementation.

The final draft of the tool was handed over to the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to develop an electronic database. The Project Initiation Document and User Requirements have been finalised. Development is expected to commence in the first quarter of the 2011/12 financial year. It is envisaged that the system will be fully rolled-out to provinces by the end of the 2011/12 financial year.

- **Firearms Amnesty 2010:** The M & E unit played a crucial role in the Firearms Amnesty process by participating in the Task Team. The unit delivered training to provincial task teams and monitored the process. Consolidated monthly reports were produced and presented to the Secretary for Police and the National Amnesty Task Team on SAPS implementation of the 2010 Firearms Amnesty in all nine provinces. The final Amnesty Report was produced with recommendations to be implemented by SAPS.
- **Complaints Management Mechanism:** A stakeholder workshop was held with the ICD, the National Inspectorate of SAPS and M & E Forum to discuss challenges experienced with the implementation of recommendations made in relation to complaints against the police. A task team consisting of the three organisations was established to clarify roles and outline processes to ensure effective implementation of recommendations.
- **Provincial coordination and systems development for improved service delivery:** The National Monitoring and Evaluation Forum was established and officially launched on 31 May 2010, with senior delegates from all nine Safety Departments present, as officially nominated by their respective Heads of Departments. The Monitoring and Evaluation Forum had several successful meetings during the period under review. The alignment of performance indicators, key performance areas between the Secretariat and provinces, implementation of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Bill

and the transfer of certain functions of the Independent Complaints Directorate were high on the agenda of the Forum.

- ▶ **Establishment of reference groups:** A Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group was established. This reference group draws in expertise from civil society and Government. It aims to assist and partner with the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in meeting its mandate.
- ▶ **Management of Special Projects:** The M & E Unit spearhead the customisation of the safety sector objectives and indicators for 2011/12. The Unit has established a structure that is composed of National Treasury, The Presidency's Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Department, the CFO in the Presidency and the Hawks representative, with regular ongoing discussions to chart a new path for a streamlined sector, in line with the service delivery model outlined by the Presidency. This "Think-Tank" will assist in achieving a uniform Performance Plan for the sector for the next financial year, informed by agreed sector objectives and indicators. This will further ensure that service delivery models are in line with national developments on performance management in respect of oversight responsibilities, reporting requirements and accountability measures.

Directorate: Support Services

The purpose of the directorate is to manage and provide corporate functions to the Secretariat, which relate to the rendering of human resource services, financial management and reporting, supply chain management and auxiliary services that encompasses administrative and office support services.

- ▶ **Main Activities:** The component Support Services falls under Programme: Administration in the Secretariat and is responsible for the financial management and administration within the Secretariat. It consists of four sub-components: Human Resource Management; Finance; Supply Chain Management and Auxiliary Services. This component provides the backbone support service operations to the core business of the Secretariat.

Outputs And Delivery Trends

The following are some key outputs of Support Services:-

Human Resource Management

The Sub-component has its functions divided into four areas, that is, performance management, training and skills development, strategic support and human resource administration (labour relations, recruitment and employee benefits).

An internal task team, in close co-operation with the Department of Public Service and Administration, is managing the process of restructuring the Secretariat in preparation for the Secretariat becoming a designated department as contemplated by the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No. 2 of 2011). The proposed structure is in its final stages, with the work-study being completed, and will be submitted to the Minister for approval in June 2011. More than 50 new posts have been created and existing staff have been placed in appropriate posts. A process to fill key posts in line with the new organisational structure will follow once the structure is approved.

The appointment of staff in the HR sub-component has greatly enhanced the service delivery potential of the human resources function. An appropriate performance management system with career-pathing and pay progression has been put in place with the assistance of a consultant.

The HRM supported the filling of vacant posts and reduced the vacancy levels as it appears in the table below.

The post of Secretary for Police was filled on the 1st of July 2010 on a five year contract and critical senior

management posts were created and filled from 1st of January 2010 to assist the Chief Directors. The human resource component provides support to the Secretary for Police in the process of restructuring and reorganising the Secretariat, in addition to providing human resource support to the staff of the Secretariat.

All vacant posts within the existing structure of the Secretariat have been filled during the period under review except one administrative post. The draft Employment Equity Policy for the Secretariat has been developed.

Induction of the new members was held during February 2011. The Workplace Skills Plan for 2010/11 financial year and quarterly reports were submitted to PESETA. A report on all performance agreements for SMS members have been submitted to DPSA in compliance with the DPSA prescripts. The employee wellness policy has been developed in preparation for the establishment of a wellness centre. A report was submitted to the Public Service Commission (PSC) for formal disputes for 2011/10/11. HR policies have been developed for the Secretariat.

Finance

The Secretariat is still operating as a cost center falling under Programme 1: Administration of the South African Police Service and the audit of the finances of the Secretariat is done by the Auditor General. The Secretariat's financial management is done in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and applicable regulations. The structural and capacity challenges that exist in the Finance Unit are being addressed as part of the organisational review of the Secretariat.

An amount of R4, 299 million on the Programme budget was not spent. This under-expenditure is attributed to the fact that the amount of R3 million that was set aside for the National Monitoring Evaluation Tool, was not utilised. SITA has not finalised the M & E tool. The initial draft M & E tool underwent a review and the revised tool is now ready for SITA to automate. This process will be conducted in earnest during the next financial year.

The amount of R1 million was set aside for the National Victim Survey. The Secretariat was informed that STATS SA would be dealing with the victim survey at its own cost.

In the light of the above, the Secretariat would have under-spent by R299 000 if the above projects were completed. The amount of R299 000 translates to an under-spend of 3% of the programme budget. There is a significant improvement on the reduction of under expenditure as compared to the previous financial year. There has been an improved control on managing the finances and expenditure trends and risks are identified and reported.

There was an over expenditure of R1,824 million on the personnel budget as a result of posts that were filled in addition to the fixed establishment.

Programme Performance

Office of the Secretary

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
Development and finalisation of legislation for the Secretariat which will empower and capacitate the Secretariat	Finalise secretariat legislation (detail will be addressed in legislative support to the Minister)	Implementation plan approved by Minister and portfolio committee	1 Bill	1 Bill	
	Enhance DPSA restructuring investigation	Approved organisational structure for Secretariat	No target set	1 organogram submitted to Minister after finalisation by DPSA and Secretary's office	
Provide technical support to the Minister	Regular briefings and meetings by the Secretary with the Minister	Quality and timely reports on support provided	No target set	25 reports prepared and submitted and discussed with Minister.	
	Determine Minister's calendar of engagements with SADC, SARPCCO and other foreign countries	Minister's calendar	1 workshop for SADC Ministers	1 workshop held	
Assist and provide support to the Minister with regard to International obligations	Determine policy regarding international cooperation and agreements as well as invitations requests	Policy developed	1 policy developed	0	Incorporated into the White Paper and not as separate policy document
	Engage and liaise with international counter parts	M&E reports on implementation of agreements	4	3	
Provide institutional leadership and direction to the Secretariat		Approved communication strategy and plan	1	1	
	Developed strategic plan (MTSF/MTEF)	Approved aligned strategic plan	1 strategic plan	1	
	Monitored SMS performance through Performance Agreements (details of measurement to be reflected under HR)	No performance indicator set	100%	100%	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
	Managed Secretariat budget (addressed under Support Services)	Budget over/under spending variance	3% variance	3 % variance	Secretariat slightly under spent due to changes that took place in such as the Victim Survey and development of the Monitoring Tool.
Ensure implementation of Departmental legislative programme and assist the Minister with his statutory mandate in this regard	Present the following instruments to Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat Bill • ICD Bill • Firearms Control Regulations • Private security training regulations • PSIRA Bill 	Number of Cabinet approved Bills	3 bills	2 bills approved	PSIRA Bill to go to Cabinet in 2011
		Number of regulations promulgated in government Gazette	2 regulations	Regulation drafted and sections of the FCA amendment Act enacted PSIRA training regulation submitted to PSIRA for finalisation	
Ensure effective accountability to and liaison with Parliament	Active participation and presentation in parliament regarding budget and other reporting matters relating to Secretariat	Parliamentary feedback on presentations made Reporting feedback of committee activities Provincial visits	100%. PLO appointed and all meetings and briefings requested by Parliament attended	100% attendance 3 briefings of parliament	
Ensure consistency and alignment in the implementation of the Secretariat oversight mandate	Provincial and national structures aligned with legislation	Aligned provincial organisational structure	HODs forums to be held quarterly	4 meetings held and agreement reach on national alignment and Secretariat aligned APPs submitted to Treasury	
	Established provincial secretariat management forums	Functional provincial secretariat management forums with action plans	4 quarterly meetings	4	
	Engaged Provincial HOD on civilian oversight	HOD and Secretariat meeting reports	4 quarterly meetings	4	
	Technical support to MINMEC	Attendance of MINMEC meetings	No target set	4 meetings	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
Ensure co-operation and engagement with ICD	Establishment of functional ICD and Secretariat Forum	Feedback report on forum activities	No target set	Task team has been established working on the implication for both structures of the new Bills	
Monitor the implantation of ICD recommendations	Ensure the implementation of ICD recommendations	Progress reports on implementation of recommendations	Quarterly reports	Task team has been established working on the implication for both structures of the new Bills	
Render communication support for the Secretariat and the Minister	Upgrade and maintain Secretariat website	Upgraded Secretariat website	1 upgraded website	Website upgrade and will go live as soon as Minister approves the new organogram	
	Develop a communication strategy on the release of crime statistics	Developed communication plan	1 plan	1 plan	
Manage and monitor the implementation of special projects	To provide advice on annual reports submitted to the Minister on statutory organs (SAPS, ICD, PSIRA)	Analytical report submitted to Minister	No target set	Advice and report submitted to Minister	
	Develop project plans	Approved project plan	No target set	3 special project undertaken	
	Implement special projects (Firearms amnesty project)	Achievement of due dates within the limited budget	100%	100%	
		Progress and final project report submission to Minister and parliament	4	4	

Chief Directorate: Policy and Research

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To provide evidence based strategic research and policy advice	A fully developed, flexible and responsive research programme with concrete deliverables	Policy advice reports to the Secretary/Minister on:	3 reports	5 reports submitted	Two reports have been submitted but will only be published in 2011
		Policy and research briefings	No target set	Briefings were done	
		Published reports	2 published reports	1 article published 2 articles submitted for publishing in 2011	
		State of Policing	1 report	State of Police Report Terms of Reference (ToRs) have been completed and discussed with the Reference Group.	Unit was requested to put report on hold in order to finalise the White Paper and the State of Policing Report would take place in 2011/12 financial year
		Victim perception Survey	1 report	The Victims of Crime Survey Terms of Reference has been developed.	Unit participated in StatsSA survey preparatory workshops. Comments made to questionnaire to add elements of Unit's ToR. Unit was involved in behind the glass testing of survey questionnaire. 2 members of Unit participated in an international Study Visit on Victim Survey. Report on visit was submitted. Training for field workers conducted by StatsSA during the first two weeks of January and data collection completed March 2011
		Sector Policing Review	1 report	1 report submitted	Interactions with SAPS to align SAPS evaluation with our report being finalised
Metro Police Policy	1 draft policy	1 draft policy report developed and submitted			

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To develop strategic partnerships with parliament, civil society and the Police	Managed partnerships through establishing Policy and Research Reference Group	Community Safety Forums Policy	Approved policy	Draft Community Safety Forums (CSF) policy has been developed and submitted to JGPS.	
		CIT regulations	Approved standards and regulations	2 workshops held on regulations process with State Law Advisors. Best practice and minimum standards develop. Regulation be incorporated in PSIRA Act	
		Reservist Policy	1 report with recommendations on areas to be reviewed.	Literature review on Reservist National Instruction has been conducted and a draft report has been developed. For inclusion in the White Paper	
		CJA regulations	National instruction finalised	The Child Justice Act (CJA) National Instruction was completed and published through facilitation of the Policy and Research Unit.	
		DPCI Policy	Draft policy	The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) draft policy has been developed for the Ministerial Committee	It has been agreed the policy will be considered after the amendments are made to the DPCI in line with the Constitutional Judgment
		Review of the White Paper for Safety and Security	New project no target set	A discussion document finalised	
		Police Station Boundaries	Discussion document	Discussion document developed.	
		MOU signed and agreed by all members	1 MOU	MOU has been developed and signed by all members.	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
	Conducted reference group workshops	Minutes and reports of workshops		Reference Group established and had 3 of the four intended meetings, i.e. April, July and November 2010. Members of the Reference Group have indicated interest and are working with Unit on various projects.	
To strategically access and analyse raw research SAPS data	Develop policy database and access SAPS databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Chart, reports and • other crime data 	Fully functional database Regular meetings with SAPS efficiency services management Regular research reports and analysis	1 database Monthly reports	Unit is in process of developing policy database through Resource Centre.	
To collect relevant research material on police practice and methodologies locally and internationally	A well managed research database with catalogued research papers, reports and analyses A completed index of available research material, data sets and internal research reports Audit of research material	Functional database Update of research material Completed index Conducted audits	1 database No target set 1 index	In process of data collection to secure all research papers on policing and compiling analyses of reports.	
To work in partnership with SAPS and other research organisations	Joint research teams set up and working on joint research projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservists, • Metro Police, • CIT robberies etc. 	Minutes of Project Team Meetings Quarterly research briefings and seminars on findings held Reporting on research project	Annual seminars/briefings Quarterly Reports Quarterly Reports	Unit set up joint research project teams in number of areas. Teams set up on National Instructions on Child Justice, Metro Police and private security industry regulatory authority and Crime Statistics. Forum set up with SAPS on Reservist Policy. No progress made since SAPS started its own deliberations on reservists	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
Establishment of information hub of best practices and policy for utilisation by the Secretariat and any relevant stakeholders	Fully functional National Resource Centre	Established resource database with evidence based information Provision of information Regular reports on National resource centre utilisation	1 database Number of reports	Resource Centre has been established with relevant materials to all Chief Directorates and newspapers, and it is fully functional. Resource center has issued daily reports based on information collated	

Chief Directorate: Monitoring and Evaluation

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To provide a professional civilian oversight capacity through active monitoring evaluations of SAPS systems, process and approaches	A single comprehensive streamlined M&E Tool developed and implemented	Monitoring and evaluation plan	No target set	1 plan	
		M&E system and tool implementation including provinces	No target set	1 NMET	
		Finalised database system for monitoring and evaluation	No target set	Database is being developed	Revision of the NMET resulted in delays in the development of the electronic database
Monitor and evaluate the SAPS performance, ICD recommendations and SAPS complaints mechanism		Report on SAPS performance monitored against Performance Chart	4 performance reports	0 performance reports	Access to the SAPS Performance Chart not granted
		Report on the ICD recommendations monitored and evaluated	4 performance reports	0	Task Team comprising of Secretariat, SAPS and ICD established to map out processes to address complaints and recommendations
Monitor and evaluate the 2010 Firearms Amnesty with civil society partners nationally and provincially		SAPS complaints management mechanism monitored and evaluated	4 complaints management reports	0 complaints management reports	Task team comprising of the Secretariat, SAPS and ICD established to map out a clear process to address complaints and recommendations.
		Analyse implementation data: Readiness of SAPS training provided to amnesty task teams members All amnesty related process Present and report on the impact of the implementation of the amnesty process	Weekly task team reports Monthly evaluation reports to Minister	Evaluation report with recommendations presented to Minister	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To monitor and evaluate the transformation of SAPS with respect to the management and deployment of human and material resources	Monitor and evaluate the legal implications emanating from the promulgation of the FAC Act	M&E report on legal implications emanating from the promulgation of the FAC Act submitted to the Minister	1 report	1 report	
	An inclusive Monitoring and Evaluation Forum established and convened.	Monitoring and Evaluation Forum meetings and reports	1 M&E forum	1 M&E Forum established	
	Management of special M&E projects (ad hoc)	Implementation of project in time			
	Monitored SAPS systems, including the transformative program.	Established SAPS system database on police station management and practices and transformation	1 SAPS database	Database is being developed	
	Improved SAPS station service delivery	Report on SAPS resource deployment and performance against transformative programme including DVA.	1 report	0 report Data gathered at 19 police stations	Data essential to the functioning of a M&E system had to be generated.
		Developed and deployed interventionist oversight strategies on police station service delivery in the form of a plan	1 plan	0 plan	
		Station level police practice and governance reports	1 report	0 report	

Chief Directorate: Partnerships

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
Facilitate the participation of communities in crime prevention initiatives	Develop criterion for identifying areas to implement community outreach programmes	Approved community outreach programmes criterion	1 community outreach criteria	1	
	Implemented quality outreach programmes	Implemented programmes	10 outreach programmes	10	Facilitated resuscitation of CSFs as part of community outreach programmes
Ensure an collaborative effort between government and business on crime prevention	Implement Public Participation Programmes (Ministerial Izimbizo)	Report on the impact of the implemented programmes	No target set	6	
	Joint crime prevention programmes between governance institutions and the business community	Develop and sign off of memoranda	4 MOU	1 MOU	Time constraints
	Functioning reference group	Implemented programmes	No targets set	0	Programme implemented by SAPS and Reference Group
		No indicator set	1	0	Time constraints
Ensure a collaborative effort between government and civil society organisations on crime prevention	Engagement of civil society organisations in crime prevention and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Faith based organisations Political organisations Women's organisations Youth organisations Civic organisations CPFs and St Cts Specific interest 	Regular meetings with business organisations	4	4	
		Quarterly reports on business meetings	4	4	
		Civil Society Partnership Plan	1 plan	1	
		Report on engagement	4 reports	6	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
Enhance intergovernmental co-operation on safety and security through an coordinated effort in tackling challenges and blockages	Keep CPF's informed of latest crime prevention initiatives	Developed CPF engagement guidelines	No target set	1 CPF engagement guideline	
		CPF meetings	12	12	
		Report on CPF meetings	4	4	
	Drafted CSF policy (functioning model)	Approved CSF policy (incorporated successes in pilot projects)	1 CSF policy	0	Policy is being finalised in 2011/12
	Developed project criterion	Approved project criterion (consultative process)	1	1	
	Implement pilot CSF projects	Report on project progression	10	10	
	Monitor provincial pilot projects	Meetings and the reporting thereon	4 meetings	6 meetings	

Directorate: Support Services

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To re-organise and align the Secretariat of Police	Develop and implement MTSF/MTEF	Medium Term Strategic Framework	1 Medium Term strategy Framework	Nil	Currently operating as a cost centre. Plans in place to comply with Treasury deadlines in preparation for becoming a designated department.
	Approved organisational structure by the Minister of Police in consultation with the Minister of the DPSA (including JE) with the Secretariat direction and legislation as mandate	Submit HR Plan to DPSA and report on HR plan implementation		1 Plan	1 HR Plan submitted to DPSA
Alignment of the organisational structure with the Secretariat mandate		Ministerial approval on final organisational structure	1 Organisational Structure	Organisational structure done and awaiting Minister's approval	
		Appropriate matching and placing implementation		1 Report	Preliminary matching and placing done.
Implemented change management process	Effective financial planning relating to Human Resources	Approved management report	1 Report	Preliminary change management done and approved.	
		Estimate HR compensation need for 2011/2012	1 Compensation budget	Compensation budget approved and include in Strategic Plan for the 2011/2012 financial year.	
To attract, recruit and retain appropriate skilled and qualified human resources	Appoint qualified, competent and skilled personnel on the Secretariat establishment	Reduced vacancy levels	Vacancy levels reduced by 50%	Vacancy levels on existing structure reduced by 78% and include posts additional to fixed establishment created and filled.	Additional critical staff to be appointed once new organisational structure approved.
		Appropriate appointments made within 3 months of advertisements	100 %	74% filled	No suitable candidates found on remainder.

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
	Conduct internal and external Induction programmes as required	New appointments inducted within 3 months of appointment	1 Induction session	Induction of all staff conducted in February 2011.	
	Employment Equity (EE) Plan	Submit EE Plans/inputs and adhere to EE targets	1 EE plan submitted by September	Draft EE policy developed	EE Plan to be developed once Secretariat becomes a designated department.
Skills Enhancement	Implement approved Workplace Skills Plan (WSP)	Submitted WSP plan. % WSP compliance	4 Reports 100% compliance with Plan	4 quarterly reports to PSETA 100% compliant with Plan.	
	Report on WSP implementation	Annual training report	1 Training report	Training report submitted to PSETA	
Manage performance management systems	Align performance management practices with DPSA guidelines	Chapter 4 SMS handbook training in performance management for SMS members	1 training session	SMS training conducted	
	Established comprehensive performance agreement database	Update and report on database	1 database and 4 quarterly reports	1 database and submitted 4 reports.	
	DPSA performance management compliance report	Signed Performance Agreements	100% compliance	100% compliance (12 SMS performance agreements)	
		Quarterly assessments	100% compliance	100% compliance	
		Report submitted to DPSA (SMS)	1 report to DPSA	1 report submitted for DPSA	
Plan for employee wellness services	Draft employee wellness framework according to required needs	Approved employee wellness framework	1 framework	1 draft wellness policy developed	
Institutionalise professional ethos	Alternative dispute resolution processes	Finalise formal disputes and grievances in 3 months	100% disputes finalised within 3 months	100% compliance (2 disputes)	
	Engage in disciplinary cases	Report compiled for Secretary	1 report	1 report submitted to Secretary	
		Report compiled for PSC	1 report submitted to PSC	1 report submitted to PSC	
To revise and align all HR policies of the Secretariat to that of the Public Service	Establish HR policy repository	Policy accessibility and availability	Policy Repository established	All HR policies aligned to DPSA collated and filed in repository	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
To revise and align all HR policies of the Secretariat to that of the Public Service	Drafted HR policies	Revised HR policies	3 draft policies submitted by September 2011.	9 policies drafted	
Manage the finances of the Secretariat (Ministry) in accordance to the PFMA and NT regulations	Draft and cost consolidated Secretariat strategic plan Expenditure control	Consolidated strategic plan Audit qualifications. No irregular expenditure. Expenditure reports	1 strategic plan 100% compliance 12 reports	Consolidated Strategic Plan costed 100% compliance 12 monthly expenditure reports submitted.	
	Financial Risk Management	Report on financial misconduct/non compliance Risk management plan Report on risk management	Monthly reports 1 Risk Management Plan Monthly	No financial misconduct reported. Draft Risk Plan developed. Reports submitted to Secretary.	
To provide an integrity based document management in compliance with the relevant prescripts relating to document registration and security standards	Develop document registration, filing, retrieval and disposal (or destruction) systems in compliance with prescripts (National Archives Act and MISS) Develop policies and procedures	Report on automated management document system for development Approved policies and procedures	1 report 1 policy	Current electronic system being utilised, and system under review Policy and procedures developed in terms of Archives Act. Document registration and File Plan developed.	
To provide procurement services to the Secretariat and the Ministry in compliance with the PFMA and other related prescripts	Ensure compliance with SCM policy Demand and acquisition Asset and facilities management	Ensure full compliance with all prescripts on supply chain management Duration of acquisition Integrity based and updated asset register	100% compliance Within 30 days Quarterly	100% compliance. Submissions checked for compliance with Treasury Guidelines. 100 % compliance IT asset register in place. Manual records of furniture kept and awaiting capturing on PAS by SAPS.	

Strategic Objective	Measurable Objective	Performance Measure Indicator	Actual Performance Against Target		Challenges/Reasons for Non Performance
			Target	Actual	
	Logistical services and facilities management	Payment lead times	Within 30 days	Payments processed within 30 days.	
	Develop and maintain a database of accredited suppliers	Updated Secretariat supplier database	Quarterly updates	Supplier database updated quarterly	
	Risk management	Approved and implemented Risk Management Plan	1 Risk Management Plan.	Risk Management and draft plan developed	
	Information technology support	Turnaround time on logged calls	2 days	All logged calls attended to within 2 days.	

2.2.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

Purpose

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

Strategic objective

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

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 services centres.
- ▶ *Borderline Security* provides for the policing of borderlines.
- ▶ *Specialised Interventions* comprise the Air Wing, the Special Task Force and the crime-combating capacity, among others.



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 11: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention				Reason for Variance	
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target	Actual	
<p>To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More policeable crime: • Aggravated robbery • Carjacking • Truck-hijacking • Bank robbery • Robbery of cash in transit • Robbery at residential premises • Robbery at business premises • Common robbery • Other aggravated robbery • Housebreaking and unlawful intrusion (residential and non-residential) • Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles • Theft out of or from motor vehicles • Stock theft • Malicious damage to property <p>All of the above include attempts</p>	<p>Visible crime deterrence</p>	<p>Number of police stations rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse</p>	<p>An additional 79 police stations rendering a victim friendly service in 2010/11</p>	<p>10 additional Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) were established at police stations namely at Jane Furse, Bothokwa, Zamdela, Pienaar, Brakpan (Tsakane), Thokoza, Mbuzini, Hazyview, Blue Downs and Giyani police stations.</p>	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Due to other priorities that had to be funded, including the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, funding could not be allocated for the establishment of VSRS in 2010/11. A budget will be allocated for this purpose during the following financial years.</p>
			<p>Conduct a minimum of 25 000 crime prevention actions in 2010/11</p>	<p>29 891 crime prevention actions were conducted. These include intelligence driven operations, targeting 'hot spot' areas, according to the Crime Pattern Analysis (CPA) and Crime Threat Analysis (CTA) in order to prevent or reduce the levels of crime.</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p>

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>Contact crime which occurs as a result of more policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder and attempted murder • Sexual offences <p>Crimes dependent on police action for detection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition • Drug-related crime • Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs 	Visible crime deterrence	Rate of all serious crime, contact crimes and trio crimes	All serious crime to be reduced by between 1 to 1.8% by 2010/11	All serious crime reduced by -2.4%	Target achieved.
			Contact crimes reduced to 1288 per 100 000 of the population by 2010/11	Contact crimes reduced to 1 277 per 100 000 of the population.	Target achieved.
		Trio crimes reduced to 90 per 100 000 of the population by 2010/11	Trio crimes reduced to 84 per 100 000 of the population.	Target achieved.	Target achieved.
		Number of escapes from police custody	Decrease the number of incidents of escapes from police custody by 50% in 2010/11	Decreased by 20.6%. 478 escape incidents occurred in 2010/11 during which 669 persons escaped from police custody compared to 602 incidents in 2009/10 during which 857 persons escaped.	Target not achieved. Although there has been a decrease in the number of incidents of escapes, the target could not be achieved due to the fact that, since escapes were identified as a strategic priority risk, measures and mechanisms put in place in that regard, were not yet cascaded down to police station level during 2010/11, as this process was scheduled to be fully implemented during 2011/12.

Subprogramme: Borderline Security					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To secure borderlines by focusing on arrest and seizures in respect of the following prioritised crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal organisations involved in crimes relating to firearms, vehicles, drugs and illegal goods. • Violations in terms of the Immigration Act. • Corruption • Marine life resources. • Precious metals and stones. • Illegal smuggling and trafficking of humans 	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines	Number of policing actions at borderlines focusing on prioritised crime	Conduct a minimum of 350 policing actions in 2010/11	261 policing actions were conducted in 2010/11. These include joint operations, cross border operations, assistance to other police components along the borders and follow-up operations.	Target not achieved due to the commitment of members to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and the withdrawal of SAPS members from borderline bases which were handed over to the SANDF.

Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To provide a rapid response capability for intervening in dangerous and potentially dangerous situations where normal policing must be supported, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious and violent crime incidents. • Public gatherings and marches. • Hostage situations 	Stabilise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations	Number of medium to high-risk incidents stabilised	Stabilise 95% incidents in 2010/11	97.2% incidents were successfully stabilised during 2010/11 (14 807 incidents were attended to, of which 14 387 were stabilised).	Target achieved.

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

Programmes in support of interdepartmental and partnership initiatives to improve services to women and children and the reduction of crime

- Recognising that the Department of Police alone cannot prevent crime necessitates the engagement of the SAPS in partnerships to prevent crime and in mobilising communities and specific sectors to address crimes that affect them. An effective response to crime also requires partnerships between the department and other stakeholders in the Criminal Justice System to ensure coordinated and integrated responses to crimes.
- As a result, the SAPS' role in crime prevention does not take place in isolation but focuses on working with other departments and stakeholders to address crime, and in particular social fabric crimes. Cooperation does not only happen at national level where legislation and policies are defined and training programmes developed, but also at provincial and local level where stakeholders must implement legislation in a coordinated manner, as reflected below.

Gender-based violence

- The SAPS continued to participate in the Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT) for the Rape and Sexual Offences programme, led by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). This programme focuses on prevention, improving the criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences. SAPS responsibilities include proactive policing (prevention) and victim support (investigation).
- During the period under review, the Interdepartmental Task Team on Domestic Violence, which involves the SAPS, developed and circulated a draft Domestic Violence Strategy to all stakeholders for comments and inputs. In addition to the developed strategy, the task team compiled a domestic violence booklet entitled: "A Guide to Management of Domestic Violence". The booklet was compiled as a reference tool for service providers in all frontline service points, such as police stations, to facilitate assistance and provision of information to applicants.
- The SAPS participated in the round table discussions at the Commission and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic pertaining to the Ukuthwala practice. "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" refers to a practice which can be, but not always, the early and forced marriage of young girls. In certain instances this may be the elopement of consenting adults. Discussions were held around the "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" custom when relating to abductions and particularly of underage sexual activities of children, and how government departments can deal with this issue in a coordinated manner. The responsibilities of the SAPS in terms of "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" are as follows:
 - where parties are not in agreement, charges of abduction and rape can be brought against the abductor;
 - where both parties are between the ages of 12 and 15, they can be charged in terms of section 14 of the Criminal Law for consensual rape; and
 - where one party is under the age of 16, the other can be charged with statutory rape.
- The SAPS participated in the development of the Sexual Offences National Policy Framework led by

the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

- ▶ The multi-disciplinary training on sexual offences was developed and finalised in consultation with Criminal Justice Departments affected by the Sexual Offences Amendment Act, 2007.
- ▶ The SAPS formed part of the delegation accompanying the Minister for Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities to Switzerland. The purpose of the visit was to table the country report at the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Achievements, challenges and sound practices by South African Governments were discussed at the convention.
- ▶ 1 117 SAPS members were trained in the Sexual Offences First Responders course during 2010/11 aimed at first responders to sexual offences, which include community service centre personnel, emergency police service personnel and detectives.
- ▶ To ensure that service delivery by SAPS members to the community complies with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), 1 983 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Programme in 2010/11.

Human trafficking

- ▶ During the period under review, the SAPS participated in the development and finalisation of the Human Trafficking step-by-step guideline for front line service personnel. The aim of the guidelines is to direct members in the provision of services for human trafficking victims. SAPS responsibilities in terms of the guidelines include: identifying the victims; screening of victims to determine if they are indeed victims of human trafficking; implementing procedures to be followed when the person has been identified as the victim; dealing with child victims in terms of National Instruction 3/2010 (the Care and Protection of Children in terms of the Children's Act), preliminary enquiries and investigation and the duties of detectives when dealing with a victim of human trafficking.
- ▶ The SAPS participated in the official launch of the Red Card Campaign (RCC) against human trafficking and other forms of violence which was held at the Mbombela Stadium in the Mpumalanga province. The Red Card Campaign is a preventative awareness programme developed to sensitise communities, tourists and young people on the dangers of trafficking. This campaign also provides information on where to report incidents of human trafficking.

Children and youth at risk

Child justice and child protection

- ▶ The SAPS continues to be represented in the Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The committee is responsible for monitoring the observation of the constitutional rights of children awaiting trial. The SAPS is represented in similar structures that have been established at provincial level to ensure SAPS representation.
- ▶ During the period under review, the National Instructions on the Children Act and Child Justice Act were finalised and approved by the National Commissioner. To ensure effective compliance with the responsibilities of the SAPS as described in the Children Act and Child Justice Act, an implementation plan was developed and tabled in parliament for Justice Portfolio Committee members.
- ▶ To give effect to SAPS responsibilities in terms of the Children Act and Child Justice Act, a training programme for vulnerable children was developed to capacitate SAPS members dealing with

children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection. 15 891 members were trained in this programme.

- To enable police officials to refer children in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection to the relevant nearest authorities, a list of probation officers and secure care facilities were circulated to all police stations countrywide.
- In May 2010, the SAPS presented a national awareness programme regarding child protection and ambassadorship at Glenstantia Primary school. The event was attended by 1 370 children. In addition, a national programme was also presented on 16 June 2010 at the Union Buildings.

Youth crime prevention

- The SAPS continues to be represented in the Interdepartmental Youth Committee headed by the National Youth Development Agency in the Presidency. During the reporting period, government departments were consulted on the draft SAPS Manual for Youth Crime Prevention to gather inputs and comments. Provincial work sessions were also conducted in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng provinces to gather inputs from provincial role players.
- The SAPS was also represented in the youth month projects that were organised by the National Youth Development Agency. The SAPS attended the main event on 16 June 2010, a rally at Thulamahashe stadium in Mpumalanga, to encourage the youth to join the police in the fight against crime.

Safer Schools Programme

- During 2010/11, the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education engaged in several consultative processes with the aim of formulating interdepartmental protocol geared at outlining the roles and responsibilities of both departments in creating a safe and secure schooling environment. A collaborative protocol document was jointly developed and submitted to both Ministries for approval. The objectives of the partnership are to: link police stations to schools; establish Safe School Committees, implement joint social crime prevention programmes and to mobilise communities to take ownership. Various collaborative provincial meetings between the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education led to the linkage of 9 000 public schools to establish Safe School Committees, implement joint social crime prevention programmes and to mobilise communities.
- During the period under review, 1 001 schools with 174 248 learners were visited to discuss drug and substance abuse, safety when crossing the road and crime-related issues.

Drug Demand Reduction Programme

- In March 2011, a National Biannual Summit on substance abuse was held in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal at the ICC Convention Centre. The theme for the summit was "an integrated approach towards a drug free society". The SAPS as the key role player, participated in drafting the resolutions that would inform the new National Drug Master Plan and the National Programme of Action to combat substance abuse.

Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP)

- The VEP is aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. SAPS responsibilities with regard to victim empowerment include the development, monitoring and implementation of 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 assist in the establishment of

Victim Support Rooms.

- ▶ During the reporting period, the SAPS participated in the following interdepartmental initiatives aimed at reducing victimisation and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services:
 - *a workshop on the development of the Victim Empowerment Programme System within all government departments led by the Department of Social Development*
The aim of the workshop was to give opportunity to all victim empowerment programme stakeholders and programme managers to make inputs to the process of developing an information system to capture data of all victims receiving support from the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS) Departments as well as to seek support from all victim empowerment programme stakeholders for the development and implementation of the Victims Register and database. The register will be managed by the SAPS, and will keep victims of violent and sexual offences updated regarding any developments relating to their reported cases.
 - *a seminar to review section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977).*
The purpose of the seminar was to review the issue of victim participation and the repercussions in criminal court proceedings as set out in section 188 of the above Act.
 - *a Victims Rights Awareness Week (13 to 17 September 2010)*
During Victim Rights Awareness Week, the SAPS was represented as a role-player in the National Victims' Charter Programme, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, in visiting identified provinces as part of Government's Victims Rights Week. The aim of the visits was to address specific challenges in the delivery of services to victims of crime and to assess the implementation of the Victims' Charter by government departments. Provinces visited included the Western Cape, North West and Limpopo. During these visits training was provided to provincial victim empowerment coordinators to improve service delivery to victims of crime. The SAPS also attended the International Conference on Victim Empowerment on 29 and 30 October 2010. The conference was held in Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.
 - *a victim of crime survey coordinated by the Department of Social Development*
The objectives of the survey were to: gain insight into the levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction by victims on services provided by the JCPS; identify various areas that need improvement and to identify measures that can be implemented to improve services; and to assess whether the users understand the role of each cluster department, and victims perceptions about the safety and effectiveness of the cluster departments.
- ▶ The SAPS VEP training programme sensitises police officials about the needs of crime victims. The content of the training programme includes: affirming communication skills, sensitising members to victims' needs, ensuring that victims are treated with respect, networking with other service providers and making referrals to other role players. During the period under review, 1 018 members were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme.

Victim Support Rooms (VSRs)

- ▶ The SAPS VSRs are used for interviews, statement taking and consultations with victims of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence. During the period under review, 10 VSRs were established at the following police stations: Jane Furse, Botlhokwa, Zamdela, Pienaar, Brakpan (Tsakane), Thokoza, Mbuzini, Hazyview, Blue Downs and Giyani. This brings the current number of functioning VSRs to 900 compared to 806 at the end of March 2010.
- ▶ There are a number of stations that do not have office space available for building VSRs. In order

to address this issue, an arrangement was made to provide park homes that will be used as VSRs to provide for these stations. Four park home type facilities were presented and inspected and have been approved by the SAPS since they meet the requirements of a VSR. A budget would be allocated for this purpose in the following financial years.

- ▶ In addition to the above, an audit on the existing VSRs at police stations countrywide was conducted during 2010/11. The finalised audit included an additional 90 VSRs already in existence that was not captured previously on the national database, bringing the total number of audited VSRs to 890.
- ▶ Table 12 provides an overview of VSRs per province, as at 31 March 2011. These figures include VSRs at 20 satellite police stations, 22 contact points, 29 railway police stations and mobile units, 3 airport police stations, 27 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, 789 police stations and 10 newly established.

Table 12: Number of Victim Support Rooms per province

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	97
Free State	52
Gauteng	146
KwaZulu-Natal	175
Mpumalanga	72
North West	40
Northern Cape	57
Limpopo	71
Western Cape	190
Total RSA	900

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

- ▶ SAPS police stations work in nodes in support of the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) to improve access to policing, police service delivery and integrated community safety programmes.
- ▶ The following additional sites were identified and capacitated on the CRDP, namely, Muyexe in Limpopo (Giyane cluster stations), Makgolokweng and Diyatalawa in the Free State (Harrysmith cluster stations) and Riemvasmaak in the Northern Cape (Kakamas cluster stations).
- ▶ Capacity building work sessions were conducted in various provinces regarding the CRDP and URP programmes. All police stations within the nodes, contact crime police stations and relevant role players were empowered to build capacity and strengthen partnerships between role players; to develop an integrated plan to address the causes of socio fabric factors of crime; to capacitate stations on programmes to fight crime; and to capacitate SAPS members on the Integrated Development Planning Process and the development of a station profile.
- ▶ Information sessions were conducted throughout the country to sensitise police stations on safety and security during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ with a focus on viewing areas, whereby big screen television sets were installed to afford communities to watch the soccer games.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

- Crime Stop is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS.
- From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, the call centre received 168 560 calls and 686 web tips which led to 226 positive cases compared to 299 positive cases in 2009/10. As a result, 280 arrests were made and goods valued at R1.4 million were seized.
- The partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS, launched in June 2007, provides members of the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via sms to the number 32211 or by reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. This information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 1 257 sms tips and 632 web tips were received which led to 73 positive cases. 116 arrests were made and goods valued at R4 million were seized as a result of this partnership.

The crime challenge facing the South African Police Service

- ▶ The main purpose of the South African Police Service is to reduce crime through crime combating (meaning both the prevention and detection of crime). The first question posed by members of the public in this regard is always whether the South African Police Service succeeds in creating a safer environment to live in. This annual report provides a detailed response to this question and illustrates how crime combating was geared towards addressing the different dimensions of the crime challenge facing South Africa.
- ▶ The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime² respectively during the 2010/11 financial year are reflected in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. These statistics provide a synopsis of the challenges posed by crime to the South African society. From the tables the following issues already emerge: The occurrence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime was reduced by **-5,0%**, **-6,9%** and **-10,7%** respectively, while the government reduction targets for the past financial year aimed at reductions of **-1,0%** to **-1,7%**, **-8,5%** and **-7,7%** respectively. The targets for serious crime and trio crimes were thus not only met, but exceeded by a significant margin. The only exception is noted in the case of contact crime, which decreased by an overall **-6,9%** somewhat short of the **-8,5%** target. The more detailed analysis of the crime situation in Annexure A explains that the main reason for only achieving **81,2%** of the contact crime reduction target is that conventional policing alone cannot effectively address the more voluminous social contact crime.

Police actions

- ▶ Table 13 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 crime. The actions were carried out in all station areas.
- ▶ There were 29 891 crime prevention operations conducted from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

² For the different crime categories included under these three crime types see the footnotes under tables 2-4 in Annexure A.

Table 13: Police actions and successes for contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime.

Crime prevention actions	
Action	Number
Roadblocks	65 381
Cordon and Searches	61 216
Air support operations	682
Vehicles searched	7 712 536
Premises searched	845 112
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	3 851 034
Stop and search operations	2 063 923
Persons searched	19 754 241
Farm visits	872 466
Firearms checked	83 881
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 058 936
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 292
Licensed liquor premises inspected	153 140
Unlicensed liquor premises closed down	18 883
Liquor confiscated	1 219 215,643lt

Successes	
Contact crime	
Crime type	Number of arrests
Murder (including farm murders)	14 756
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 424
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 803
Assault GBH	120 706
Common assault	64 099
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	25 077
Common robbery	24 137
Subcategories of aggravated robbery	
Crime type	Number of arrests
Carjacking	1 961
Truck hijacking	204
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 334
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	4 540
Cash-in-transit robbery	60
Bank robbery	30
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	12 948
Contact-related crime	
Crime type	Number of arrests
Arson	1 748
Malicious damage to property	30 874

Crimes dependent on police action for detection	
Crime type	Number of arrests
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 262
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	92 620
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	46 256
Property-related and other serious crime	
Crime type	Number of arrests
Burglary at residential premises	43 508
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 281
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 375
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	5 855
Stock theft	4 806
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 748
Shoplifting	55 685
Other theft	73 290
Total arrests for priority crime	688 937
Total arrests for other crime	763 663
Total	1 452 600

- ▶ Table 13 indicates that 1 452 600 arrests were made for all crime during policing actions, compared to 1 361 504 in 2009/10. Most arrests were made in the Gauteng province with 560 372 or 38.6% followed by the Western Cape with 220 036 or 15%. 47.4% or 688 937 of the 1 452 600 total number of arrests made were related to priority crime.
- ▶ From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 65 381 roadblocks and 2 063 923 stop-and-searches were conducted compared to 52 233 roadblocks and 1 524 031 stop-and-searches in 2009/10.

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.
- Sector Policing has been rolled out to 208 or 99.5% of the 209 provincial priority stations by the end of September 2010. Sector policing is not fully implemented at Tarlton police station in Gauteng, a new police station which formerly formed part of Krugersdorp police station, due to insufficient resources and the non-existence of Community Policing sub forums in the sectors.
- Up to the end of March 2011, sector policing has been introduced to 986 (88%) of the 1 120 police stations.

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 that supports a problem-orientated approach.
- The categories in which reservists are appointed determine the nature of work that they will perform. These categories are:
 - Functional deployment
 - Support personnel at stations
 - Specialised support e.g. doctors and pilots
 - Rural and urban safety
- In support of the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent members of the SAPS, 1 245 reservists were appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 and 332 in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.
- The establishment of the Reserve Police Force stood at 64 360 reservists at the end of March 2011. An audit to align information on all active reservists conducted during the period under review revealed that only 26 259 are considered active reservists (performs at least 16 hours duty per month).
- During the 2010/11 financial year, 2 532 reservists were trained, of whom 2 195 or 86.7% were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes on 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 functions.

Rural Safety

- During the period under review a comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to enhance safety and security, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community was approved by the Minister of Police. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach based on the principles of sector policing, to address the needs of the entire rural community. The strategy 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.
- The national Rural Safety Priority Committee is represented by the SAPS, Farm Workers Union, Organised Agricultural Farmers and relevant government departments. The purpose of the committee is to discuss strategies in order to identify shortcomings and challenges to address safety and security issues in the rural community. Similar structures/committees were established at provincial level.
- Incidents of violent crime aimed against rural communities are monitored regularly to establish trends and new developments. Information is shared and communicated to relevant provinces and stations to address crime in identified flashpoint areas by means of crime prevention operations. Preventative measures include inter alia, increased visibility, the involvement of sector commanders and special crime prevention operations, including road blocks and cordon and search operations.
- Rural communities are invited and encouraged to share their security concerns that will be jointly addressed with the SAPS.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

- Security forces, together with several other key government departments and role players, ensured that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ unfolded in a safe and secure environment. Inner-perimeter security duties were undertaken in five of the 10 stadiums – Port Elizabeth, Durban, Western Cape and Gauteng (Soccer City and Ellis Park). Each of the 32 playing teams was allocated a team security liaison officer and close-protection officers.
- The SAPS initiated the world-first International Police Cooperation Centre to host almost 200 foreign police officers from other participating countries. These officers assisted the SAPS at the stadiums during matches in which their country's team participated. The centre also consisted of senior officials from the SARPCCO to coordinate information among neighbouring countries, especially movement of soccer fans across borders and the coordination of cross-border crime combating operations.
- At the National Joint Operational centre from where all security-related activities were coordinated, personnel from 22 departments worked around the clock on 12-hour shifts. This structure was duplicated in each province and at various major events.
- Within a 1.5km radius around the various stadiums on the 25 match days (outside stadiums), 704 crime-related incidents were reported to the police, the majority being minor crimes such as theft.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

- A total of 290 incidents were reported to the police inside the stadiums, taking into account the total attendance of 3 082 514 during matches.
- A total of 1 271 500 fans attended fan fests on match days; and 76 incidents were reported to police inside the various venues.
- In the 1,5km radius around the fests, 1 712 incidents were reported.
- There were 1 002 case dockets opened and investigated by dedicated police detectives countrywide.

Police reaction times

The purpose of this dimension is to measure the performance with regard to the attending of complaints in terms of reaction time in order to comply with the vision and mission statement of the SAPS. The performance indicators measuring reaction time are:

- ▶ Alpha complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints in progress.
- ▶ Bravo complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints that already occurred.
- ▶ Charlie complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to other complaints.

The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene. At station level, only complaints attended by vehicles belonging to that station are considered for the purpose of calculating the reaction time. The illustration in table 14 below includes average complaints reaction times at provincial (inclusive of police station level averages) and national levels. It should be noted that in some instances the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year. This is ascribed to the fact that the baseline is automatically recalculated taking into consideration complaint detail that rolled over to the next year. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement purposes.

Table 14: Police reaction times

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average Reaction Time – Alpha Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	National	93.11	64.84	49.39	49.39	33.16	31.11	31.11	23.03	21.43
	Eastern Cape	514.06	92.63	109.33	123.92	47.36	41.04	41.46	29.91	27.75
	Free State	82.01	53.13	46.1	50.01	38.3	26.08	26.77	20.58	21.92
	Gauteng	110.8	78.38	53.38	56.29	39.58	32.32	31.42	27.95	24.98
	KwaZulu-Natal	67.03	46.26	68.67	73.11	25.25	20.23	20.14	17.43	17.87
	Limpopo	38.19	21.03	21.46	21.46	17.73	20.94	20.96	17.78	22.64
	Mpumalanga	175.19	66.2	73.29	117.44	48.69	38.51	38.51	25.03	22.51
	North West	39.11	24.86	24.33	44.87	21.81	20.8	20.81	17.86	20.63
	Northern Cape	35.38	29.79	44.09	49.51	25.39	61.74	61.74	22.47	27.56
	Western Cape	31.95	26.91	23.48	25.23	18.06	16.91	17.17	15.75	15.95

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average Reaction Time – Bravo Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	160.17	98.87	75.55	75.55	52.2	39.47	39.47	31.49	28.58
	Eastern Cape	448.02	96.84	90.37	104.74	52.76	56.23	55.84	36.4	35.18
	Free State	117.46	64.83	55.06	61.9	42.38	37.98	37.98	24.22	25.63
	Gauteng	207.9	127.93	92.58	93.7	65.01	48.23	47.65	43.26	35.37
	KwaZulu-Natal	83.77	58.15	110.0	115.77	34.63	28.77	28.88	21.42	23.03
	Limpopo	43.38	23.82	31.19	31.19	19.05	25.42	25.5	19.24	26.68
	Mpumalanga	155.13	71.34	72.43	129.11	47.06	56.35	60.28	31.52	29.55
	North West	54.19	28.13	30.37	30.48	27.55	27.7	27.83	22.68	23.18
	Northern Cape	49.47	40.4	46.8	46.8	32.54	71.63	71.63	28.9	37.98
	Western Cape	42.81	37.21	31.14	33.78	24.16	22.74	22.74	19.63	20.51

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011				
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average Reaction Time – Charlie Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	114.06	103.14	61.19	61.19	33.21	33.21	33.21	27.01	25.48
	Eastern Cape	208.75	105.82	117.63	120.05	53.63	42.82	44.7	32.19	33.78
	Free State	73.55	57.17	46.38	46.38	41.25	28.25	29.64	23.74	23.42
	Gauteng	123.19	86.38	64.5	76.89	55.9	40.36	37.18	34.42	30.04
	KwaZulu-Natal	71.78	45.23	105.72	110.54	35.85	28.7	28.81	19.57	20.82
	Limpopo	21.57	12.18	18.33	18.33	15.08	19.36	20.01	15.59	20.48
	Mpumalanga	107.14	68.59	57.92	67.0	42.81	31.71	31.71	23.66	27.34
	North West	67.0	30.26	27.66	35.1	24.9	25.03	25.03	21.35	21.61
	Northern Cape	43.43	35.2	50.9	58.71	39.32	41.89	41.89	27.05	30.8
	Western Cape	36.7	31.42	29.5	31.61	24.56	20.47	20.47	17.43	19.51

10111 Centres

9 734 501 calls were received by the SAPS's 21 10111 centres in 2010/11, 14% more calls than in 2009/10 (8 537 619 calls). An estimated 70.9% (6.9 million) of all calls received are non-police related (these calls include prank calls, emergency service enquiries, road directions to hospitals or legal advice relating to domestic violence and other personal problems). A communication plan has been developed to implement a media-driven campaign to educate the public in terms of the functioning and value of the 10111 centres.

Firearms control

- ▶ The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual firearm licenses, renewals of existing firearm licenses, official licenses to applicants in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms. People seeking firearm licenses are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm license. All persons who possess firearms, permit or authorisations in terms of the previous Act, the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) are expected to renew such firearm licenses, permits and authorisations.

The table below indicates the comparison of applications finalised between two financial years:

Type	2009/2010	2010/2011
Competency certificates	112 315	240 422
Renewal of licenses	89 524	268 459
Firearm licenses	20 375	89 994

- ▶ The remarkable increase in the number of firearm licenses, renewals and competency certifications that were processed by the SAPS during the financial year can be mainly accredited to the implementation of a nine-month turnaround strategy that was intended to address outstanding applications, championed by the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner.
- ▶ The backlog turnaround strategy was developed by the Central Firearms Registry (CFR) together with the Civilian Secretariat for Police. This cooperation has contributed in the improvement of service delivery at the CFR and has also strengthened the relationship among the various role players. The processes and procedures in finalising applications with speed were developed and that has yielded more positive results in the processing of applications.
- ▶ The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part in the implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. There were 107 additional institutions such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations that were accredited during 2010/11, which brings the total of all accredited institutions to 1 936 at the end of March 2011, compared to 1 829 institutions accredited at the end of March 2010, as illustrated in table 15 below.

Table 15: Accredited institutions

Province	Total as at 31 March 2010	Accredited in 2010/11	Total as at 31 March 2011
Eastern Cape	169	2	171
Free State	121	6	127
Gauteng	407	20	427
KwaZulu-Natal	170	17	187
Mpumalanga	115	7	122
North West	175	5	180
Northern Cape	85	5	90
Limpopo	385	28	413
Western Cape	202	17	219
Total RSA	1 829	107	1 936

- ▶ The tracing of **illegal firearms** and the testing for legal compliance remained a priority for the SAPS. To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 19 327 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition were recovered by the SAPS during day-to-day activities and special operations (compared to 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition in 2009/10). These firearms might, but will not always, include the recovery of firearms that have been previously reported as stolen or lost.
- ▶ The circulation of **lost, stolen and found firearms** plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime and ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. During the period under review, 9 427 firearms were reported stolen or lost compared to 11 982 in the previous financial year. 7 888 stolen or lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered compared to 7 376 in the previous financial year. Firearms circulated as found include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years. A great number of firearms without serial numbers have been recovered after being used in illicit activities. These may include firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. Firearms that have been recovered without serial numbers cannot be identified or linked to the owner and, consequently their status cannot be verified on the Firearm Registration System. Table 16 provides a breakdown of stolen and lost firearms recovered, relative to the number of firearms stolen or lost as well as the recovery rate per province.

Table 16: Stolen or lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost

Province	Firearms circulated as stolen or lost	Stolen or lost firearms recovered	Recovery rate
Eastern Cape	822	1 256	152.8%
Free State	522	240	46.0%
Gauteng	3 561	1 399	39.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 904	2 612	137.2%
Mpumalanga	649	194	29.9%
North West	530	273	51.5%
Northern Cape	41	17	41.5%
Limpopo	427	330	77.3%
Western Cape	971	1 567	161.4%
Total RSA	9 427	7 888	83.7%

- ▶ During 2010/11, there was a significant reduction of recorded official firearm losses by SAPS members. There were 1 335 firearm losses recorded compared to 3 814 in 2009/10. The decrease is attributed to various interventions implemented by the SAPS such as:

- a bi-annual inspection of all official firearms,
 - the implementation of improved safekeeping mechanisms for official firearms and the reduction of safety level stocks at police stations,
 - the certification of official firearms at least twice per annum to ensure the correct accounting (quantities and distribution) and serviceability status,
 - stocktaking to confirm compliance in terms of location and custodianship,
 - the establishment of task teams in all provinces to focus on safekeeping and the investigation of firearm losses,
 - the unique (dot pin) marking of official firearms which contributed to the identification of recovered firearms even though the serial numbers had been removed. There were 167 official firearms recovered in 2010/11.
 - the utilisation of ballistic prints/specimen of all test-fired SAPS firearms on the Integrated Ballistics Information System for comparison of the specimen firearms against the crime database. During 2010/11 there were 20 328 prints/specimen acquired.
- Specific procedures are in place for legal firearm owners to surrender firearms and ammunition voluntary 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. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 20 404 legal firearms and 175 944 legal rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntary (Table 17), compared to 38 153 legal firearms and 371 060 legal rounds of ammunition in the previous financial year.

Table 17: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	Firearm voluntarily surrendered	Ammunition voluntarily surrendered
Eastern Cape	1 155	4 637
Free State	1 696	6 092
Gauteng	6 746	85 025
KwaZulu-Natal	3 327	14 625
Limpopo	1 597	7 861
Mpumalanga	1 042	6 552
North West	1 677	9 156
Northern Cape	170	720
Western Cape	2 992	41 276
Total	20 402	175 944

- From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 46 527 firearms were destroyed by the SAPS, compared to 167 240 in 2009/10.

Recovery of vehicles

Table 18 provides a breakdown of the number of vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen and robbed.

Table 18: Vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles stolen and robbed

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2010/11 Crime was committed during 2010/11		Recovered in 2010/11 Crime was committed before 1 April 2010		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 595	558	4 153	1 669	379	272	61	2 381
Free State	1 988	329	2 317	880	212	189	38	1 319
Gauteng	29 555	7 759	37 314	7 783	4 592	1 625	437	14 437
KwaZulu-Natal	9 780	2 950	12 730	3 423	1 947	573	195	6 138
Mpumalanga	2 600	823	3 423	1 004	583	290	97	1 974
North West	2 211	361	2 572	684	221	181	32	1 118
Northern Cape	193	36	229	100	13	36	5	154
Limpopo	753	257	1 010	385	204	146	29	764
Western Cape	8 313	628	8 941	3 998	511	690	35	5 234
Military Police Agency	18	-	18	2	-	1	-	3
Head Office	-	-	-	32	9	60	15	116
Total	59 006	13 701	72 707	19 960	8 671	4 063	944	33 638

- 72 707 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 82 661 in 2009/10), of which 37 314 (51.3%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. The 12% decrease in the number of vehicles stolen and robbed countrywide can be attributed to an increased visibility during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. More vehicles were stolen (59 006) than robbed (13 701) in 2010/11. When compared to 2009/10, a decrease of 9.9% was noted in the number of vehicles stolen and a 20.3% decrease in the number of vehicles robbed.
- 33 638 vehicles were recovered countrywide of which 14 437 or 43% were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles remained the same at 40.7% compared to 2009/10 whilst the recovery rate for robbed vehicles increased from 66% in 2009/10 to 70.2% in 2010/11.

Confiscation of drugs

- Cannabis remains the primary drug of abuse since it is the most easily accessible drug as it is cultivated in South Africa. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 89 748,289kg dry cannabis with a street value of R125 647 604 and 159 681 cannabis plants (equals 15 968,100kg) with a street value of R22 355 340 were confiscated by the SAPS during police actions, compared to 179 716,711kg dry cannabis and 251 227kg cannabis plants in 2009/10.
- Other drugs such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) pose major threats to South Africa. During the period under review, 282 880 mandrax tablets, 73,952kg cocaine, 62,832kg heroin, 11 374 ecstasy tablets and 163,928kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) were confiscated by the SAPS during police actions.

Escapes from police custody

Table 19 provides an overview of escapes from police custody during the past four financial years.

Table 19: Escapes from police custody

Province	Number of escape incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Eastern Cape	55	65	59	43	100	119	85	66
Free State	32	44	30	33	51	74	35	54
Gauteng	141	143	148	118	181	192	205	143
KwaZulu-Natal	81	90	72	72	130	200	111	111
Mpumalanga	69	61	56	25	88	96	129	44
North West	65	45	54	50	133	144	59	81
Northern Cape	51	41	30	28	73	54	44	33
Limpopo	40	63	42	29	57	93	54	48
Western Cape	130	167	111	80	167	172	135	89
Total	664	719	602	478	980	1 144	857	669

- ▶ When comparing the figures with the 2009/10 financial year, the number of incidents decreased by 20.6% (from 602 to 478), while the number of escapees decreased by 21.9% (from 857 to 669) in 2010/11. Although the SAPS did not reach the target of a 50% reduction, there was a reduction of 124 incidents compared to 2009/10 considering the number of arrests made by the SAPS and the number of people who were held in SAPS detention facilities, the condition of detention facilities at many police stations and the fact that many awaiting trial detainees are remanded back to police custody for detention after court appearances.
- ▶ The following table provides an overview of the circumstances under which these escape incidents took place:

Circumstances	Number of incidents
Community Service Centres	111
Court holding cells	77
Police station holding cells	75
Hospitals	42
From court during appearance	35
During arrest (before taken to a police station)	30
Whilst in transit	30
During investigation	27
From the station loading zone	16
From the court loading zone	7
Other	28

- ▶ The most incidents (118 or 24.7%) occurred in Gauteng, followed by the Western Cape with 80 incidents (16.7%). The number of incidents decreased in seven of the nine provinces, while the number of incidents in KwaZulu-Natal remained the same during 2010/11. Limpopo province recorded an increase of 10% or three incidents compared to 2009/10.
- ▶ Gauteng had the most escapees in 2010/11 (143 or 21.4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 111

or 16.6%. With the exception of the Free State and the North West provinces where the number of escapes increased by 19 and 22 respectively and KwaZulu-Natal where the figure remained the same, the number of people escaping from police custody decreased in all other provinces.

Since escapes were identified as a strategic priority risk, measures and mechanisms to address this risk will realise full implementation during 2011/12. The levels of escapes were also assessed to develop and implement corrective measures.

In Table 20 an overview is provided of the number of SAPS members murdered during the past four financial years.

Table 20: SAPS members murdered

Province	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Eastern Cape	12	11	10	11
Free State	8	6	2	6
Gauteng	38	21	24	33
KwaZulu-Natal	21	28	25	17
Mpumalanga	9	6	4	8
North West	2	3	2	2
Northern Cape	1	2	0	1
Limpopo	6	7	8	2
Western Cape	10	11	10	7
Head Office		10	16	6
Total RSA	107	105	101	93

Murders on police officials

- The Department is responsible for managing the safety of all personnel of the SAPS, the main objective being the prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks and murders of SAPS personnel. The methodology employed is in tandem with the existing Police Safety Strategy which is based on the key pillars of operational readiness of members and the provision of reactive as well as restorative support. Integral to this is the maintenance of a national database which is vital for statistical and analytical purposes, as well as the ongoing development of preventative actions.
- During the 2010/11 financial year, 93 members were murdered countrywide (36 on duty and 57 off duty). The total of 93 represents a decrease of 8 or 8% murders compared to the 2009/10 financial year. Gauteng province recorded the highest provincial total of 33 or 35.4% murders followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17 or 18.3% murders. The decrease in police murders can be attributed to efforts made to increase safety awareness, as well as the operational readiness of members. There is a consistent pattern of a higher number of murders taking place off duty, i.e. when members' vigilance is at lower levels. Members are also vulnerable off duty as they are not adorned with protective gear such as bullet resistant vests and other safety accoutrements.

Subprogramme: Borderline Security

- Following the decision taken in 2009 to reinstate members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to render borderline control, the following borderline bases were handed over to the SANDF from December 2010:
 - Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Musina and Madimbo (Limpopo)

- Sandrivier, Macadamia and Zonstraal (Mpumalanga)
- Pongola and Ndumo (KwaZulu-Natal)
- Ladybrand (Free State)
- Borderline bases at Beitbridge (Limpopo), Muzi (KwaZulu-Natal) and Blenheim (Free State) were closed down in totality with no deployment.
- During the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy in 2004, the SAPS adopted a rotational detachment duty model whereby operational members were posted to borderline bases from different police stations for a period of two months. This operational function did not have permanent capacity, hence the withdrawn members of those borderline bases that were handed over to the SANDF in 2011, went back to their respective stations.

Table 21 provides an overview of successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2010/11.

Table 21: Successes at borderlines

Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	76	35
Number of vehicles recovered	340	305

Illegal firearms		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	115	120
Number of firearms recovered	179	149

Illicit drugs		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	554	512
Quantity of cannabis seized	87 175,790kg	46 493,220kg

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	38 892	20 175

Illegal goods		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	207	304

- From Table 21 it is evident that the number of arrests and recoveries in the borderline environment decreased when compared with the previous financial year. This can be attributed to the thinly spread human resources during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and the withdrawal of SAPS members from borderline bases which were handed over to the SANDF from December 2010.

Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

Interventions in medium to high-risk operations

- ▶ The SAPS National Intervention Units deal with medium to high-risk operations which include the stabilisation of serious and violent crime incidents (volatile situations), escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and special events, and providing specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Units conducted 1 960 interventions of which 82.7% or 1 620 were successfully resolved.
- ▶ The Special Task Force provides a rapid response capability by intervening in extreme situations which include hostage situations, interventions to combat urban and rural terror; organised crime; serious and violent crime incidents and crimes against women and children; and search-and-rescue operations. During the reporting period the Special Task Force Units conducted 196 interventions of which 59.2% or 116 were successfully resolved. Members of this Unit were also deployed to 68 potential incidents which did not materialise.
- ▶ The crime-combating intervention capacity within the SAPS deals with the combating of crime and the maintenance of public order. This involves monitoring various major incidents such as strikes and public gatherings. During the reporting period, 12 651 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 11 680 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations and 971 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery, etc.) compared to 7 913 peaceful incidents and 994 unrest-related incidents in 2009/10. As a result, 3 671 persons were arrested during the 971 unrest-related incidents in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. All incidents were successfully resolved.
- ▶ The most prevalent unrest-related incidents monitored in 2010/11 included:
 - ▶ The national strike by South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) members relating to disputes over wages.
 - ▶ The national public servant strike demanding an increase of 8.5% and an increased housing allowance.
 - ▶ The national strike by South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU) and United Transport and Allied Trade Union (UTATU) members due to wage disputes with Transnet.
 - ▶ The national strike by members of the South African Catering and Commercial Workers Union (SACCAWU) relating to wage disputes with Pick & Pay.
 - ▶ Protests actions by residents about the lack of service delivery by local municipalities included incidents in Brandvlei, Soshanguve, Boikhutso, Zandspruit, Honeydew (Gauteng), Khutloanong (North West), Nyanga (Western Cape), Wesselton and Ermelo (Mpumalanga).
 - ▶ Protest actions by residents in Hangberg (Western Cape) and Bapsfontein (Gauteng) against evictions and relocations.
 - ▶ Students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal protesting about outstanding class fees.
- ▶ Other situations of national interest monitored during the period under review included the murder of the AWB leader in April 2010 and the 17th World Aids Day festival in December 2010.

Policing of major events

- ▶ To ensure that international standards are maintained during major events, the SAPS provides a concept plan to all stakeholders for planning purposes. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 178 major events were attended to and monitored. These include the 2010 World Cup Music Festival at Orlando stadium in June 2010; 2010 FIFA World Cup™ matches in June and July 2010; Tri-nations rugby matches between South Africa, Australia and New Zealand in August and September 2010; the Airtel Champions League Twenty/Twenty in September 2010; the 17th World Youth Festival in Tshwane in December 2010; and the Cape International Jazz Concert in Cape Town in March 2011.

Other specialised interventions

- ▶ **SAPS Air Wing:** 8 463.3 hours were flown by 37 helicopters and 14 airplanes of the SAPS including communication flights, shows and training and maintenance flights, of which 6 715 hours were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries and Special Forces operations. Successes include 2 077 arrests, the recovery of 15 firearms, 345 vehicles, 2 406 cattle and the confiscation of 32,313kg cannabis.
- ▶ **Specialised policing services to neighbouring countries:** The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review 154 members were deployed to Sudan compared to 156 members in 2009/10. 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 Sudanese Police and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.
- ▶ **Diplomatic policing:** The main responsibility of Diplomatic policing is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Services to the diplomatic community are currently being extended to include consular offices and officials in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. The Unit patrols and visits diplomatic premises on a 24-hour basis and serves 94 embassies, 25 High Commissions and 20 international organisations. Actions conducted during the period under review included 241 375 physical visits, the policing of 520 functions, the attendance of 137 accidents involving diplomatic vehicles and 226 escorts. These actions led to various arrests and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, vehicles and drugs, among other things. 172 case dockets were registered for crimes reported by diplomats.

2.2.3 Programme 3: Detective Services

Purpose

Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

Strategic objective

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* 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* funds forensic science laboratories, which provide specialised technical analysis and support to investigators regarding evidence.



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 22: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crimes, relating to:</p> <p>More policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated robbery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carjacking - Truck-hijacking - Bank robbery - Robbery of cash in transit - Robbery at residential premises - Robbery at business premises • Common robbery • Other aggravated robbery • Housebreaking and unlawful intrusion (residential and non-residential) 	Crimes investigated	<p>Detection rate for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime</p> <p>Percentage of court ready case dockets for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime</p>	Detection rate of between 43 - 60% in 2010/11	51.84% in 2010/11 (1 092 861)	Target achieved.
			To be determined ³	30.84% in 2010/11 (155 933)	

³ This indicator as described in the Annual Performance Plan for 2010/11, tabled on 3 March 2010, indicated that the target for court ready case dockets **will be determined**. According to outcome 3 and the related outputs of the JCPS cluster, signed on 24 October 2010, a target of 35% court ready case dockets must be achieved by 2014. The 35% includes court ready case dockets for crimes against women and children. The SAPS therefore included this target in its Annual Report for 2010/11.

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles • Theft out of or from motor vehicles • Stock theft • Malicious damage to property (All of the above include attempts)	Crimes investigated	Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Detection rate of between 68 - 75% in 2010/11	71.20% in 2010/11 (159 440)	Target achieved.
		Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	To be determined (Refer to footnote 3)	34.85% in 2010/11 (26 922)	
		Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Detection rate of between 76 - 80% in 2010/11	77.42% in 2010/11 (5 267)	Target achieved.
		Percentage of court ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	To be determined (Refer to footnote 3)	21.66% in 2010/11 (12 549)	

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations				Reason for variance	
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target		Actual
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crime, relating to:</p> <p>Corruption Investigation of corruption related charges in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).</p> <p>Commercial Crime To investigate, gather and analyse evidence relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud, forgery and uttering, • Theft such as theft of trust money and funds • The enforcement of fifty-four (54) Acts of Parliament, including the Companies Act, 1973, the Close Corporation Act, 1984 and the Banks Act, 1990. 	<p>Crimes investigated</p>	Percentage of court ready case dockets for charges of corruption in relation to cases reported	To be determined ⁴	35.04% in 2010/11	
		Detection rate for commercial crime-related charges	Detection rate of between 40 - 50% in 2010/11	68.4% in 2010/11 (44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded)	Target achieved. The detection rate which increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11 can be attributed to the changed calculation method. From 2010/11 the calculation is based on commercial crime charges, which was previously based on cases. The volume of charges brought into calculation increased significantly, resulting in a higher output (one case can lead to multiple charges).
		Percentage of court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges	Court ready cases of between 30 - 40% in 2010/11	25.6% in 2010/11 (On average 2 304 court ready cases)	Target not achieved due to the complexity of the majority of commercial crime cases.

⁴ As this is a new indicator, the actual achievement in 2010/11 (35.04%) will be used as a baseline for the 2011/12 financial year.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate and court ready case dockets of priority crimes, relating to:</p> <p>Organised crime To identify, investigate and terminate Organised Crime Projects relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal drugs and substances • Smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods • The plundering of mineral and marine resources • Smuggling firearms • Human and child trafficking • Car and truck-hijacking • Aggravated robberies • Cable theft • Money laundering and fraud 	Crimes investigated	Percentage of registered organised crime project investigations (OCPI) successfully terminated	Successfully terminate 50% of registered projects investigated in 2010/11	Successfully terminated 30.3% registered organised crime project investigations.	Target not achieved. More networks were discovered during operations than organised groups that were initially identified during the initial operational planning thereof.

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To provide fingerprint evidence relating to contact crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action and commercial crime in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime scene management • Evidence management • Presentation of evidence in court • Providing information on crime history 	Fingerprint identification	Percentage of previous conviction reports generated within 30 days	76% offender's previous conviction reports for crime-related fingerprints generated within 30 days in 2010/11	81.46% (994 020 from a total of 1 220 205) offender's previous conviction reports for crime-related fingerprints were generated within 30 days.	Target achieved. More previous conviction reports were generated in 2010/11 due to the upgrading of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
<p>To provide forensic evidence relating to contact crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action and commercial crime in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime scene management • Evidence management • Explosive response • Presentation of evidence in court 	Forensic evidence	Percentage of exhibits analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days	92% entries received by the forensic analyst, analysed within 35 days in 2010/11	93.5% (297 955 from a total of 318 665) entries were analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days.	Target achieved.

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime

- ▶ There are two different criteria that are utilised to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime. These are the detection rate (the ability to solve cases) and court ready case dockets. Table 23 reflects the targets on the detection rate and court ready case dockets achieved from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 on contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime.
- ▶ Table 23 reflects the number of charges that were reported at police stations in respect of the above crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system. The charges carried over are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year/s, of which the investigation has not been concluded at that time.
- ▶ The total number of charges that were investigated is determined by the number of charges reported (new charges) as well as charges that are still pending from previous financial years (charges that are still being investigated).
- ▶ It should be noted that, to determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court plus charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded were divided by the total number of charges investigated. Charges withdrawn before court are charges which had, for example, been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor and a decision was made not to prosecute. The reason for this decision might be that the victim does not want to continue with the case or there was insufficient evidence or it was actually a civil matter. Charges are closed as unfounded if it is established, in the course of the investigation, that a crime has not actually been committed.
- ▶ A court ready case docket is a fully investigated case docket, which includes one or more charges that can be utilised by the National Prosecuting Agency (NPA) for the prosecution of an offender. The term fully investigated entails that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, DNA, etc.) has been obtained. To determine the court ready rate, the total number of charges that are marked as 'court ready' on the Crime Administration System (dockets booked out to court) are divided by the total number of charges that are not yet finalised in court.

Contact crime (crimes against the person)

- ▶ Table 23 shows that the total number of charges reported decreased by 37 977 (-5.61%), i.e. from 676 445 in 2009/10 to 638 468 in 2010/11. The highest decrease in reported charges was in respect of attempted murder with 1 917 (-11.01%) less charges and robbery aggravated with 12 292 (-10.81) less charges. Marginal decreases were noted in all the other crimes.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate:	56.99%
Court Ready Dockets:	32.24% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for contact crime increased with 3.53% to 56.99%. The highest increase was in respect of attempted murder with 3.15%, but marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

Property-related crime

- ▶ 18 917 (-3.42%) less charges were reported in 2010/11 than in 2009/10, i.e. from 553 368 in 2009/10 to 534 451 in 2010/11. The highest decrease in reported charges was in respect of theft of motor vehicle with 7 272 (-10.13%) less charges, but theft out of or from motor vehicle indicated an increase of 2 229 (1.84%) more charges.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate:	15.84%
Court Ready Dockets:	31.06% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for property-related crime increased with 0.71% to 15.84%. The highest increase was in respect of theft of motor vehicle which was 1.17%.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

- ▶ 19 521 (9.19%) more charges were reported in 2010/11 than in 2009/10, i.e. from 212 321 in 2009/10 to 231 842 in 2010/11. The highest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crime with 15 833 (11.74%) more charges.
- ▶ The following percentages were achieved for the 2010/11 financial year:

Detection Rate:	98.53%
Court Ready Dockets:	28.41% was achieved which will be utilised as a baseline for future planning purposes and target setting.

The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection increased with 0.75% to 98.53%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition indicated the highest increase of 3.24% to 93.64%.

Table 23: Performance of General Investigations

Crime category	Contact Crime (Crimes against the person)															
	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff
Murder	16834	15940	-894	-5.31	25973	29409	3436	13.23	12864(24.79)	12575(26.84)	2.05	-0.39	28205	28095	-110	-0.39
Attempted murder	17410	15493	-1917	-11.01	6979	7505	526	7.54	11010(41.22)	10441(44.37)	3.15	0.53	10922	10980	58	0.53
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	113755	101463	-12292	-10.81	28169	34648	6479	23.00	19004(14.24)	17678(15.74)	1.50	-0.43	21996	21902	-94	-0.43
Common robbery	57537	54883	-2654	-4.61	5570	7554	1984	35.62	23636(34.49)	22299(35.73)	1.24	-4.52	12004	11461	-543	-4.52
Assault GBH	205293	198502	-6691	-3.26	22443	23739	1296	5.77	175342(74.11)	172264(76.78)	2.67	-4.28	65481	62680	-2801	-4.28
Common assault	197284	185891	-11393	-5.77	25631	26978	1347	5.26	166281(72.01)	160667(74.80)	2.79	-2.39	35131	34292	-839	-2.39
Sexual offences	68332	66196	-2136	-3.13	15727	16959	1232	7.83	51182(71.17)	49199(71.66)	0.49	1.20	48816	49402	586	1.20
Total	676445	638468	-37977	-5.61	130492	146792	16300	12.49	459319(53.46)	445123(56.99)	3.53	-1.68	222555	218812	-3743	-1.68
Crime category	Contact-related crime															
	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff
Arson	6701	6533	-168	-2.51	1481	1613	132	8.91	3248(37.12)	3225(38.81)	1.69	0.32	1252	1256	4	0.32
Malicious damage to property	132134	125327	-6807	-5.15	12126	13268	1142	9.42	69418(45.98)	66611(47.79)	1.81	-4.67	19332	18429	-903	-4.67
Total	138835	131860	-6975	-5.02	13607	14881	1274	9.36	72666(45.49)	69836(47.29)	1.80	-4.37	20584	19685	-899	-4.37
Crime category	Property-related crime															
	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff
Burglary at residential premises	256577	247630	-8947	-3.49	22221	33085	10864	48.89	57258(18.88)	53281(19.40)	0.52	0.52	28842	28992	150	0.52
Burglary at non-residential premises	71773	69082	-2691	-3.75	5963	8856	2893	48.52	13159(16.22)	12565(16.30)	0.08	-1.70	8066	7929	-137	-1.70

Property-related crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles	71776	64504	-7272	19338	32460	13122	67.86	8279(6.80)	7883(7.97)	1.17	8326	-102	8224	0(0.00)	2782(33.83)	33.83
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	120862	123091	2229	6331	9929	3598	56.83	13380(10.14)	13672(10.41)	0.27	5622	-102	5520	0(0.00)	1785(32.34)	32.34
Stock theft	32380	30144	-2236	7122	7373	251	3.52	9610(23.64)	9273(24.27)	0.63	4399	-68	4331	0(0.00)	1400(32.33)	32.33
Total	553368	534451	-18917	60975	91703	30728	50.39	101686(15.13)	96674(15.84)	0.71	55255	-259	54996	0(0.00)	17083(31.06)	31.06
Crimes dependent on police action for detection																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14542	14472	-70	854	1022	168	19.67	14679(90.40)	14718(93.64)	3.24	20880	110	20990	0(0.00)	7601(36.21)	36.21
Drug-related crime	134840	150673	15833	897	905	8	0.89	133640(98.90)	150202(99.24)	0.34	47977	2173	50150	0(0.00)	15227(30.36)	30.36
Driving under the influence of alcohol	62939	66697	3758	1312	1171	-141	-10.75	62819(97.44)	66850(98.13)	0.69	50651	-282	50369	0(0.00)	11692(23.21)	23.21
Total	212321	231842	19521	3063	3098	35	1.14	211138(97.78)	231770(98.53)	0.75	119508	2001	121509	0(0.00)	34520(28.41)	28.41
Other serious crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Theft (other)	367442	368095	653	39908	55890	15982	40.05	136318(30.52)	131513(31.35)	0.83	43096	-998	42098	0(0.00)	12775(30.35)	30.35
Fraud	84842	88388	3546	31592	36158	4566	14.45	39363(35.08)	39705(32.32)	-2.76	22217	-218	21999	0(0.00)	5366(24.39)	24.39
Shoplifting	88634	78383	-10251	365	581	216	59.18	88184(98.80)	78240(99.03)	0.23	28219	-1672	26547	0(0.00)	7925(29.85)	29.85
Total	540918	534866	-6052	71865	92629	20764	28.89	263865(40.50)	249458(40.57)	0.07	93532	-2888	90644	0(0.00)	26066(28.76)	28.76
Trio crime																
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total charges in court			% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff	
Trio Crime: Car-jacking / house robberies /business robberies	47222	42183	-5039	19653	22919	3266	16.62	10841(14.77)	10900(16.02)	1.25	12451	309	12760	0(0.00)	4815(37.74)	37.74
Total	47222	42183	-5039	19653	22919	3266	16.62	10841(14.77)	10900(16.02)	1.25	12451	309	12760	0(0.00)	4815(37.74)	37.74

All 20 serious crimes combined																				
Crime category	Total number of charges reported				Total number of charges incomplete				% Detection rate				Total charges in court				% Charges court ready			
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff
Contact crime	676445	638468	-37977	-5.61	130492	146792	16300	12.49	459319(53.46)	445123(56.99)	3.53	222555	218812	-3743	-1.68	0(0.00)	70543(32.24)	32.24		
Contact crime	138835	131860	-6975	-5.02	13607	14881	1274	9.36	72666(45.49)	69836(47.29)	1.80	20584	19685	-899	-4.37	0(0.00)	7721(39.22)	39.22		
Property-related crime	553368	534451	-18917	-3.42	60975	91703	30728	50.39	101686(15.13)	96674(15.84)	0.71	55255	54996	-259	-0.47	0(0.00)	17083(31.06)	31.06		
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	212321	231842	19521	9.19	3063	3098	35	1.14	211138(97.78)	231770(98.53)	0.75	119508	121509	2001	1.67	0(0.00)	34520(28.41)	28.41		
Other serious crime	540918	534866	-6052	-1.12	71865	92629	20764	28.89	263865(40.50)	249458(40.57)	0.07	93532	90644	-2888	-3.09	0(0.00)	26066(28.76)	28.76		
Total	2121887	2071487	-50400	-2.38	280002	349103	69101	24.68	1108674(50.47)	1092861(51.84)	1.37	511434	505646	-5788	-1.13	0(0.00)	155933(30.84)	30.84		

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years)

- ▶ Figures pertaining to some contact crimes against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment are also provided. It is evident from table 24 that 42.49% of all reported sexual offence cases, 7.20% of all reported common assault cases and 5.54% of all reported assault GBH cases was committed against children. 5.07% and 5.68% of reported attempted murder and murder cases respectively, were committed against children.
- ▶ From the table it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 6 636 (-10.9%) in comparison with the same period in the 2009/10 financial year. Attempted murder indicated a decrease of -35.31% and murder a decrease of -24.94%.
- ▶ The detection rate increased with 8.49% to 77.42%. Assault GBH indicated an increase of 13.71% and common assault an increase of 12.85%.

Detection rate and court ready case dockets for crimes against women (persons 18 years and older)

- ▶ As illustrated in table 24, 54.11% of all reported sexual offence cases, 48.39% of all reported common assault cases and 30.52% of all reported assault GBH cases were committed against women. 18.34% and 16.27% of all reported attempted murder and murder cases respectively, were committed against women.
- ▶ The table also shows that the total number of charges reported decreased by 27 589 (-12.57%) in comparison with the same period in the 2009/10 financial year. Particularly, attempted murder indicated a decrease of -24.74%.
- ▶ The detection rate decreased with -1.88% to 71.20%. Although the total detection rate indicated a decrease, an increase of 11.69% was noted in attempted murder.

Table 24: Investigation of crimes against women and children

Crimes against children (under 18 years)																			
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total Charges in Court			% Charges Court Ready						
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff				
Murder	1207	906	-301	-24.94	1079	1033	-46	-4.26	1060(46.37)	986(50.85)	4.48	7.93	2093	2259	166	7.93	0(0.00)	533(23.59)	23.59
Att murder	1215	786	-429	-35.31	478	434	-44	-9.21	966(57.06)	783(64.18)	7.12	-11.74	1465	1293	-172	-11.74	0(0.00)	229(17.71)	17.71
Assault common	16131	13387	-2744	-17.01	2692	2436	-256	-9.51	14161(75.23)	13937(88.08)	12.85	-8.48	3538	3238	-300	-8.48	0(0.00)	1182(36.50)	36.50
Assault GBH	12729	11018	-1711	-13.44	1914	1594	-320	-16.72	11458(78.25)	11598(91.96)	13.71	-7.28	5168	4792	-376	-7.28	0(0.00)	1936(40.40)	40.40
Sexual offences	29579	28128	-1451	-4.91	7833	8313	480	6.13	23956(64.03)	25368(69.61)	5.58	3.04	44985	46351	1366	3.04	0(0.00)	8669(18.70)	18.70
Total	60861	54225	-6636	-10.90	13996	13810	-186	-1.33	51601(68.93)	52672(77.42)	8.49	1.19	57249	57933	684	1.19	0(0.00)	12549(21.66)	21.66
Crimes against women (persons 18 years and older)																			
Crime category	Total number of charges reported			Total number of charges incomplete			% Detection rate			Total Charges in Court			% Charges Court Ready						
	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	diff	% diff	09/10	10/11	% diff				
Murder	2928	2594	-334	-11.41	3565	3622	57	1.60	2206(33.98)	2407(38.72)	4.74	3.65	4462	4625	163	3.65	0(0.00)	1234(26.68)	26.68
Att murder	3776	2842	-934	-24.74	1720	1610	-110	-6.40	2676(48.69)	2688(60.38)	11.69	-6.81	3069	2860	-209	-6.81	0(0.00)	800(27.97)	27.97
Assault common	105779	89956	-15823	-14.96	12353	10444	-1909	-15.45	92420(78.23)	76423(76.12)	-2.11	-0.41	20625	20540	-85	-0.41	0(0.00)	7760(37.78)	37.78
Assault GBH	66350	60630	-5720	-8.62	7440	6047	-1393	-18.72	5911(80.11)	4847(72.70)	-7.41	-3.18	21248	20573	-675	-3.18	0(0.00)	9254(44.98)	44.98
Sexual offences	40598	35820	-4778	-11.77	11233	10362	-871	-7.75	30481(58.81)	29451(63.77)	4.96	-0.65	28849	28662	-187	-0.65	0(0.00)	7874(27.47)	27.47
Total	219431	191842	-27589	-12.57	36311	32085	-4226	-11.64	186894(73.08)	159440(71.20)	-1.88	-1.27	78253	77260	-993	-1.27	0(0.00)	26922(34.85)	34.85

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS)

- ▶ The re-establishment of the FCS Units commenced in June 2010. The policing cluster model was followed and FCS Units were established in all 176 clusters by 31 March 2011. A total of 1 864 police officials and 218 support staff (Public Service Act members) were placed at the units. The majority of these members have previous FCS-investigative experience and training. An additional 250 FCS members attended the FCS Detective Learning Programme during the financial year. Members were exposed to the following training programmes:
 - FCS Detective Learning Programme
 - Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
 - Basic Crime Investigation Programme
 - Detective Commanders Learning Programme
 - Sexual Offences Investigation Course
 - First responder to Sexual Offences Course
 - Integrated Sexual Offences Course (multi-disciplinary)
 - Statement Taking Programme
 - In-service Training (on the job training)
 - FCS-related workshops.

- ▶ The focus areas of the FCS can be summarised as follows:
 - Sexual Offences, i.e. rape, sexual assault, incest, etc in terms of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
 - Person directed crime, i.e. assault with the intention to commit grievous bodily harm and attempted murder
 - Illegal removal of persons, i.e. kidnapping and abduction
 - Electronic media facilitated crime, i.e. exploitation of children by means of the production, distribution, importation, and possession of child pornography in terms of the Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996).

- ▶ The following sentences on FCS-related crime were handed down in court during the financial year:
 - Cases where the victim was a child (under the age of 18 years)
 - ➔ 175 life time sentences
 - ➔ a total of 10 345 years imprisonment
 - Cases where the victim was an adult (older than 18 years)
 - ➔ 131 life time sentences
 - ➔ a total of 10 854 years imprisonment.

Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations

Organised Crime

- Organised crime spans a wide area: illegal drugs; plundering precious metals and diamonds; smuggling firearms and weapons; human trafficking; money laundering; specific violent crime; non ferrous metals; vehicle related crime; endangered species; crimes against the state; and related crime. In terms of this, the Organised Crime Unit within the SAPS identified and investigated 179 organised crime groups composed of 492 targets. 57 of these groups were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 282 suspects.
- Additional to the mandate, 1 415 arrests were made and 376 convictions were secured for specific violent crime such as the hijacking of cars and truck-hijacking, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, ATM bombings, house- and business robberies. 2 910 arrests and 700 convictions resulted from non-project investigations which exclude specific violent crime.

Drug-related crime

- For the past decade in respect of organised crime groups, drug threats accounts for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling, as well as vehicle hijacking. Major drugs, such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, CAT and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), are the most pervasive drugs produced, distributed and consumed in South Africa.
- During the investigation of organised crime cases, 13 342,738kg cocaine, 246,544kg crack cocaine, 29 551,184kg cannabis, 52,602kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 1,357kg heroin, 32,088kg CAT, 970 ecstasy tablets, 623 180 mandrax tablets and 19,704kg chemicals were confiscated. It should be noted that these confiscations are additional to those that are reported under Programme 2: Visible Policing.
- During the reporting period 32 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled. 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 122 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. Additionally, 539 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities for action.

Precious metals and diamonds

- During the reporting period, 653 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals, compared to 856 arrests in 2009/10. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash confiscated was R25.9 million.
- Investigations into non-ferrous metals focused primarily on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable). Organised Crime Investigation Units succeeded in arresting 123 suspects for crimes relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals. 27 convictions were secured during 2010/11 compared to 141 arrests and 26 convictions in 2009/10.

Seizure of assets

- To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime Units and Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), Organised Crime seconded members to the AFU to conduct investigations to trace the assets of organised criminal groups. The Assets Forfeiture task teams achieved the following in relation to the investigation of 1 009 cases:

Orders Obtained	Number	Value
Restraining orders	48	R127.4 million
Preservation orders	193	R21.5 million
Forfeiture orders	234	R3.1 million

Implementing the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 188 (Act No. 121 of 1998) (POCA)

- ▶ As a result of good cooperation between Organised Crime and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the NPA appointed dedicated organised crime prosecutors since 2007, to deal with organised crime-related cases. Up to 31 March 2011, this initiative resulted in 166 prosecutions that were instituted for contravening the Prevention of Organised Crime Act. During the reporting period a total of 30 potential cases were submitted to the NPA for consideration to prosecute based on charges of racketeering.

Cross-border crime operations

- ▶ In order to establish better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes and improved cooperation between SARPPCO countries in addressing cross-border crime were emphasised, including illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling, and stolen and robbed vehicles.
- ▶ Various cross border operations were conducted during which 261 vehicles were impounded, 14 firearms were seized, 396 illegal immigrants and 41 suspects were arrested for various crimes. 34kg cannabis, 243g heroine and 34kg CAT were seized during these operations. Various SAPS Divisions were involved including Visible Policing, Detective Services, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI.

Endangered species

- ▶ During the reporting period 230 persons (compared to 83 in 2009/10) 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 R62.7 million.

Charges relating to commercial crime

- ▶ Commercial crime refers to fraud, forgery and uttering; theft such as theft of trust money or funds that have been manipulated to such an extent that the services of a chartered accountant are required to bolster investigations; and the enforcement of 54 Acts of Parliament such as the Companies Act, 1973, the Close Corporations Act, 1984, the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997, and the Banks Act, 1990.
- ▶ There were 54 986 charges reported and 16 446 charges carried forward in 2010/11. The detection rate for commercial crime-related charges increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11. That is, in 2010/11, 44 023 charges were referred to court, 3 585 charges were withdrawn and 1 290 charges were unfounded.
- ▶ 25.6% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges were achieved in 2010/11. The average monthly court ready case dockets was 2 304 and the average monthly cases not yet completed in court was 9 014.
- ▶ Operation Clean Audit, which focuses on corruption within local government, is one of the priorities that were addressed by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation. Dedicated capacity was created in the provinces to investigate and combat these cases. During 2010/11, a total of 362 cases

were received for investigation. 144 public officials and 120 members of the public appeared in court of which 60 public officials and 29 members of the public were convicted. A total of 229 cases are currently on court roll.

- ▶ During 2010/11, the DPCI finalised a widely publicised investment fraud case, the Krion investment scheme. This case was one of the biggest cases ever dealt with by the South African Police Service, involving some R1.5 billion in investors' money. The mastermind behind the scheme was sentenced to an effective 25 years imprisonment on 118 409 charges, including racketeering, money laundering and other statutory offences. Others involved in the case were sentenced to between 5 and 15 years in prison.
- ▶ Table 25 summarises the achievements on the investigation of commercial crime cases. It illustrates that the number of reported cases decreased with 4.6% from 30 114 cases in 2009/10 to 28 720 cases in 2010/11. Internet-related fraud notably decreased from 2 533 cases in 2009/10 to 1 981 cases in 2010/11 (a decrease of 21.8%). Fraud with counterfeit cards remains a significant threat. These cases indicate an increase of 39.7% from 2 906 cases in 2009/10 to 4 059 cases in 2010/11. Although the number of persons convicted decreased by 7.6%, which is in line with the decrease in the number of new cases reported, the number of charges on which convictions were obtained, increased significantly from 22 808 to 26 475 - an increase of 16.1%.



Table 25: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions					
	Number	Actual ⁵	Potential ⁶	SA Citizen	Non-citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Number Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Internet fraud	1 981	511 517 738	9 553 079	130	13	29 049 521	0	24	414	25	11 009 087	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	4 059	118 053 534	412 200	279	29	8 565 998	301 061	128	1 644	114	4 654 877	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	339	22 599 546	51 651	60	4	1 319 337	0	44	277	48	1 405 183	0
Fraud with other cards	6 878	61 695 043	253 746	269	4	1 912 923	13 737	57	152	61	912 939	0
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	45	76 025 574	1 810 700	34	5	253 210	910 700	3	3	3	4 800	0
Fraud with stolen (altered) cheques	674	116 165 293	4 268 358	113	16	88 358 242	216 480	52	83	51	16 640 577	0
Fraud with cloned (fabricated) cheques	294	31 099 439	4 583 750	66	6	11 412 863	4 950	17	209	18	17 733 580	38 000
Advance Fee Fraud (419)	371	43 894 530	665 780	19	9	819 846	29 000	1	2	2	1 133 272	0
Black dollar fraud scams	52	4 117 303	375 000	10	17	2 748 074	1 500 000	10	10	10	242 500	0
Kite flying	89	43 291 670	299 238	43	2	32 510 509	0	17	17	17	5 957 901	0
Other fraud	9 766	7 291 864 867	311 569 406	5 470	84	1 252 271 530	21 096 684	4 258	15 002	4 066	755 568 658	1 602 903
Theft	1 042	3 411 024 567	1 121 620	428	7	528 387 325	37 200	550	5 184	271	61 158 274	0
Forgery and uttering	349	214 708 837	5 567 814	138	8	33 845 902	524 800	33	151	36	8 996 531	10 000
Insolvency Act, 1936	7	1 815 234	0	3	0	102 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption Act, 1992/Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	86	297 671 417	0	38	1	4 351 284	295 000	9	11	11	185 863	0
Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	72	23 559	151 000	7	0	10 920	39 600	0	0	0	0	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	15	885 060	0	20	0	768 427	0	6	8	6	1 180 131	0

⁵ An actual loss is where a victim has parted with the goods and the payment was fraudulent. The victim suffered an actual loss.

⁶ A potential loss is, for example, where a buyer deposits a cheque before the goods that were purchased, were delivered.

Crime description	Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values											
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Convictions					
	Number	Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non-citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Number Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Exchange Control Regulations, 1961 (Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	7	600 000	1 482 155	7	4	53 256 747	1 482 155	3	3	3	0	1 212 585
Companies Act, 1973	42	108 128 158	100 000 000	12	0	462 000	0	1	2	1	20 000	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	6	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Credit Act, 2005	5	83 309	0	4	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	1	19 727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	7	1 460 000	0	1	3	20 000	0	1	1	1	500	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	397	61 592 321	4 607 895	193	79	9 627 097	7 189 400	148	447	183	34 088 874	2 415 000
Other crime	2 136	389 521 347	31 147 979	1 156	388	160 262 740	105 584 066	1 063	2 853	1 032	53 591 131	2 105 273
Total	28 720	12 807 859 173	477 921 371	8 500	680	2 220 316 495	139 224 833	6 427	26 475	5 961	975 484 678	7 383 761

Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre

- ▶ The Criminal Record Centre (CRC) is responsible for the identification and/or confirmation of previous conviction reports of persons suspected of having been involved in criminal activities that have/are being investigated by the SAPS. Therefore, rapid processing of previous conviction reports is of great importance to the SAPS and the community at large.
- ▶ During the 2010/11 financial year, the CRC received 1 206 333 crime-related fingerprint enquiries for possible identification and/or confirmation, 2% more than the previous financial year. Of these enquiries received, 595 707 (49.4%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and/or confirmed. 610 626 (50.6%) were first offenders.
- ▶ The number of previous conviction reports generated within 30 days increased with 18% from 63.41% in 2009/10 to 81.46% in 2010/11, as a direct result of the upgrade of the AFIS.
- ▶ During the period under review, the CRC received a total of 1 163 209 commercial/non-criminal related enquires, which is 25.2% or 233 912 more than those received in the 2009/10 financial year. These enquiries are made in order to determine whether or not persons applying for, inter alia, firearm licenses, professional driver's permits, and new employment, have had any previous convictions.
- ▶ In addition to the above, the CRC performed 5 531 electronic palm prints, 11 294 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) fingerprint identifications, 473 manual palm prints and 1 076 manual fingerprint identifications.
- ▶ The following table provides an overview of the performance of the fingerprint laboratories of the Local Criminal Record Centres during 2010/11 in comparison with 2009/10. The table indicates that there was an increase in the overall performance of fingerprint laboratories compared to the previous financial year.

Performance by Local Criminal Record Centres	2009/10	2010/11	% increase/ decrease
Number of exhibits processed	81 676	99 108	+21.3%
Number of cases processed	16 973	23 649	+39.0%
Number of positive cases	7 539 (44.4%)	9 859 (41.7%)	+30.8%
Number of Micro Viper investigations (a tool which magnifies the surface of an object/item/exhibit to identify samples)	147	329	+123.8%
Number of positive Micro Viper investigations	159 (108.2%)	61 (18.5%)	-61.6%
Number of shoe-print investigations	192	201	+4.7%
Number of positive shoe-print investigations	142 (74%)	186 (92.5%)	+31%
Number of objects etched	1 282	1 621	+26%
Number of objects etched (positive)	666 (52%)	727 (44.8%)	+9%

Upgrade of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System

- ▶ The AFIS database has been converted to an Oracle database to ensure an improved and more stable environment and the central and remote site hardware was replaced with the latest certified hardware. The AFIS upgrade included the following:

- The central database increased from 7 to 8 million persons
 - An additional capacity of 4 million plain impressions to increase the accuracy and capability in crime solving
 - An additional 200 000 persons included in the palm print database (increased from 3 to 3.2 million)
 - An increased capacity for unsolved latent palms (a palm image processed on AFIS which cannot be linked to a suspect) from 300 000 to 600 000
 - An increased fingerprint search capacity from 8 750 to 15 000
 - An increased search capacity in the fingerprint to unsolved latent process from 2 900 to 6 000 searches
- The upgrade of the system resulted in a faster response time, allowing for search results to be returned faster to the remote sites. The system completes between 11 000 and 12 000 searches in a 15-hour period in comparison to the previous system which could only process 8 750 searches in a 22-hour period.

Crime scene-related services

- To enhance the delivery of crime scene-related services in the provinces, ten service points were established during the period under review, namely at Maluti in the Eastern Cape, Parys (Tumahole) and Harrismith (Tsiame) in the Free State, Umlazi, Pinetown, KwaMashu and KwaDukuza in KwaZulu-Natal, Burgersfort in Limpopo, Malalane in Mpumalanga and Pudimoe in the North West Province.

Investigative Psychology Unit

- The Psychology Unit played a critical role in the arrests, sentencing and convictions relative to the following major cases:
- Contact murder of Avhatakali Netshisaulu – son of City Press editor, Mathata Tsedu – All the accused were sentenced to life imprisonment in February 2011.
 - Orange Farms serial murders – David Nocela – The accused was convicted on all three murder charges and received three life sentences in March 2011.
 - Westonaria serial rapist – Jack Mogale – The accused was sentenced to twenty life sentences in March 2011.

Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory

- During 2010/11, the Forensic Service Laboratory received 260 826 entries for analysis, 25.6% more than in the previous financial year. A total of 318 665 entries were analysed (including entries from previous financial years) of which 297 955 or 93.5% was analysed within 35 days, an improvement of 7.5% compared with the 2009/10 financial year.
- Table 26 provides a summary of entries received and the actual time it took to analyse against the set standard of 35 days.

Table 26: Exhibits analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory

Section	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed	Entries analysed within 35 days
<i>Ballistics</i> (Examination of firearms and tool marks as well as etching processes to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms)	87 822	93 617	93 617 (100% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Biology</i> (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))	63 627	100 026	92 024 (92% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Chemistry</i> (Analysis of substances e.g. powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs)	54 404	63 044	59 261 (94% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Questioned documents</i> (Analysis of questioned documents e.g. handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes)	50 869	57 847	49 170 (85% analysed within 35 days)
<i>Scientific Analysis</i> (Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substances e.g. plastics, synthetic fibres, fuels, vegetable medicines/poisons, soil, gold, metals and primer residue)	4 104	4 131	3 833 (93% analysed within 35 days)

Dealing with the backlog at the Forensic Science Laboratory

- The overall backlog within the Forensic Science Laboratory decreased by 19.25% from 59 023 to 47 660 during the 2009/10 financial year and indicated a further decrease of 66% from 47 660 un-assigned entries on 1 April 2010 to 16 200 by the end of March 2011 – the lowest figure recorded since March 2009.
- During 2010/11, the backlog decreased by 8.4% at the Questioned Documents Unit, by 6.7% at the Scientific Analysis Unit and by 54.9% at the Chemistry Unit. Biology and Ballistic Units recorded the most decreases in the backlog of 82.7% and 81.5% respectively.
- The backlog at the Forensic Science Laboratory continues to be prioritised and increased efforts are being embarked upon to ensure the eradication thereof. Un-assigned entries on hand at the Laboratory are not regarded as a backlog as they are still within the period allowed for processing.

Transversal matters – Forensic Science Laboratory

- During the 2010/11 financial year, the focus was on sustaining technology and eradicating the backlog within the respective disciplines.
- At the Biology Unit, semi-automated equipment with improved chemistries has been acquired which will provide improved results on degraded and difficult DNA samples. Upon finalisation of the prescribed validation of this equipment, it will be applied to case work samples.

- ▶ Evidence collection kits were introduced to facilitate the collection and laboratory processing of DNA samples, providing guidance to crime scene examiners to improve on identification and evidence recovery of DNA at crime scenes. The evidence collection kits, as designed, have assisted in protecting the integrity of exhibits and to ensure improved results in the laboratory.
- ▶ An internal archiving capacity will be established since the contract with Document Warehouse that was responsible for the archiving of case files, has not been renewed.
- ▶ To ensure the retention of forensic analysts, the revision of the entry level for forensic analysts has been done. Deserving employees were promoted and the moratorium on the consideration of 'new' scarce skills applications was lifted in 2010/11. The focus will now be on the streamlining of job categories in each discipline to be in line with required skills and subsequent alignment with equivalent salary bands. The development and implementation of an effective retention strategy in 2011/12 will ensure the retention of expertise/specialised skills.
- ▶ Forensic Services continues to embark on a drive to ensure targeted recruitment and the enlistment of the most suitable candidates. The implementation of an Occupation Specific Dispensation (OSD) for the FSL environment is under consideration.
- ▶ The management of Forensic Services regards the eradication of corrupt practices within the FSL environment as a high priority. Criminal and disciplinary proceedings were instituted in respect of all reported cases and these are currently under investigation. The conducting of Lifestyle Audits was initiated and will be fast-tracked and measures are being implemented to optimise the securing of exhibits (specific objectives were included in the revised CJS Revamp Plan for Forensic Services in 2011/12).
- ▶ Processes were implemented to curb the unnecessary and impetuous procurement of equipment/instruments and to ensure the proper management of assets. Expert Forums were established and the establishment of Research Capacity has been prioritised for 2011/12.
- ▶ In an effort to enhance the support to the line function, a decision was taken to centralise the support capacity of Forensic Services. The process commenced in 2010/11 and it is foreseen that the centralised support capacity will be fully functional within the 1st semester of the 2011/12 financial year.

2.2.4 Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

Purpose

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

Strategic objective

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.



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 27: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity relating to:</p> <p>Contact crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder and attempted murder • Sexual offences • Aggravated robbery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carjacking - Truck-hijacking - Bank robbery - Robbery of cash in transit - Robbery at residential premises - Robbery at business premises • Other aggravated robbery <p>Property-related and other serious crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housebreaking (residential and non-residential) • Theft of motor vehicles • Theft out of or from motor vehicle • Commercial crime • Stock theft • Other theft • Precious metals and stones • Corruption 	Crime Intelligence projects/ operations/ investigations	Number of cluster and ad hoc actionable intelligence operations on contact crime reductions	Maintain/increase the number of operations/ investigations relative to the baseline figures of 8 103 cluster operations and 6 559 ad hoc operations in 2010/11	A total of 24 384 operations (13 351 cluster operations and 11 033 ad hoc operations) were conducted in 2010/11 compared to 24 368 in 2009/10	The target was surpassed due to the focused approach and the improved use of crime intelligence/information in, for example, the planning and coordinating of operations during the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity relating to:</p> <p>Contact crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder and attempted murder • Sexual offences • Aggravated robbery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carjacking - Truck-hijacking - Bank robbery - Robbery of cash in transit - Robbery at residential premises - Robbery at business premises • Other aggravated Robbery <p>Property-related and other serious crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housebreaking (residential and non-residential) • Theft of motor vehicles • Theft out of or from motor vehicle • Commercial crime • Stock theft • Other theft • Precious metals and stones • Corruption <p>Crimes dependent on police action for detection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of firearms • Drug-related crime 	<p>Crime Intelligence products</p>	<p>Number of crime intelligence products relating to:</p> <p>Operational analysis reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles • Analysis reports • Communication analysis reports • Communication interception analysis reports <p>Research and statistical reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research reports • Statistical reports • Station and cluster intelligence reports 	<p>Maintain/increase the number of operational analysis reports relative to the baseline figure of 62 500 operational analysis reports in 2010/11</p>	<p>115 877 operational analysis reports compiled in 2010/11. These reports comprise 51 674 profiles, 45 909 analysis reports, 12 744 communication analysis reports and 5 550 communication interception analysis reports.</p>	<p>Target achieved due to an increase in the gathering, collating and analysis of intelligence information during the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.</p>
			<p>78 000 research, statistical, station and cluster intelligence reports in 2010/11</p>	<p>202 099 research and statistical reports in 2010/11. These reports comprise 6 700 research reports, 64 038 statistical reports and 131 361 station and cluster intelligence reports.</p>	<p>The drastic increase in the station and cluster intelligence reports is a result of intelligence gathering aimed at the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.</p>

Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security intelligence-related crime: • Counterterrorism (e.g. rightwing and religious extremism) • Border security-related matters • Public stability • VIP security • Taxi violence • Intergroup violence • Major events • Counter-intelligence investigations relating to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police corruption - security vetting • Institutional intelligence 	Crime Intelligence products				

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Crime intelligence operations and reports contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity relating to contact crime, property-related and other serious crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and security intelligence-related crime.

Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations

- Cluster operations refer to police investigation and intelligence gathering techniques which include the detection, investigation, uncovering and/or the prevention of criminal conduct. Ad hoc operations refer to police investigations, which do not form part of a registered undercover or network operation, and which are usually initiated by other components in the SAPS.
- Crime Intelligence conducted a total of 24 384 crime intelligence operations, including 13 351 cluster operations and 11 033 ad hoc operations during 2010/11. These operations led to the arrest of 10 016 individuals and the recovery of goods valued at R1 294 820 258,82.

Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management

- From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, a total of 115 877 operational analysis reports were produced.
- Operational analysis reports are generated by the collection capabilities and other sources to ensure the fulfillment of operational crime information needs for the investigation and combating of crime with specific reference to organised and commercial crime and to alert the SAPS about new syndicates, and a change in modus operandi of existing syndicates. These reports relate to:
 - **Profiles** (resuming information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to serve as an aid to the investigating officer to locate the suspect and identify him/her beyond reasonable doubt)
 - **Analysis reports** (factual reports based on evaluated information/intelligence which can be used to identify specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or tendencies, relevant premises, contact points and methods of communication)
 - **Communication analysis reports** (a report based on the result of the analysis of specific identified telephone/cellular phone numbers as provided by the various communication networks when subpoenaed to do so).
 - **Communication interception analysis reports** (reports based on the result of the analysis of voice intercepted communications, intercepted text messages as well as internet service provider telecommunications)

Table 28 provides a breakdown of the operational analyses reports generated by crime intelligence.

Table 28: Types of operational analysis reports

Operational analysis reports	Number of reports
Profiles	51 674
Analysis reports	45 909
Communication analysis reports	12 744
Communication interception analysis reports	5 550
Total	115 877

- Research and statistical reports and station and cluster intelligence reports are generated in an attempt to explain crime trends and overall crime stability. Reports are used to identify crime patterns and time patterns of crime, as well as the linkages of crime at stations and cluster stations and to identify the preventative and rehabilitative measures for specific reasons for crime and crime-related phenomena. Research and statistical reports and station and cluster intelligence reports relate to:
 - **Research reports** (reports on findings of research done through social science methodology in an attempt to explain crime phenomena, e.g. docket analysis, interviews and GIS analysis).
 - **Statistical reports** (descriptive reports based on crime statistics for a specific area and time period).
 - **Station and cluster intelligence reports** (guidance reports compiled at cluster and station levels based on the spatial and time patterns of crime statistics, matrix case linkage analysis and fieldwork. These reports guide station commissioners on the what, where, when, why, who and how of the incidence of crime).
- A total of 202 099 research, statistical, station and cluster reports were produced in 2010/11.

Table 29 provides a breakdown of the research, statistical and station and cluster intelligence reports generated by crime intelligence.

Table 29: Types of intelligence reports

	Number of reports
Research reports	6 700
Statistical reports	64 038
Station and cluster intelligence reports	131 361
Total	202 099

2.2.5 Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

Purpose

To provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests.

Strategic objective

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

The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises 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.



Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 30: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: VIP Protection Service					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
To minimise security violations by protecting the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents and other VIPs while in transit.	Protection of all identified VIPs while in transit	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided	100% protection provided without security breaches in 2010/11	Protection was provided to 433 South African and foreign dignitaries with only one deemed security breach in 2010/11.	Target not achieved. This refers to one insignificant incident where a small banner was thrown in the direction of the former president which was intercepted 20m away. However, the minimum security standards were applied in terms of search for possibly dangerous objects from all participants as procedure dictates and appropriate steps were taken against the individual.

Subprogramme: Static and Mobile					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
To minimise security violations of VIPs and their property, and other identified government buildings, as well as valuable cargo.	Static protection of all identified VIPs, their property, and other government buildings, including persons related to the President and Deputy President	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided	100% protection provided without security breaches in 2010/11	Protection was provided at 28 installations/government buildings and 93 presidential and national ministerial residences in 2010/11. In eight instances there were security breaches compared to 13 security breaches in 2009/10.	Target not achieved due to non compliance to standard operational procedure by members.
	Protection of valuable cargo	Percentage of safe delivery of valuable cargo	100% safe delivery in 2010/11	100% safe delivery. Protection provided to 214 cargos with no security breaches compared to 203 cargos with no security breaches in 2009/10.	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
To secure ports of entry by focusing on arrests and seizures in respect of- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> criminal organisations involved in crimes relating to firearms, vehicles, drugs and illegal goods violations in terms of the Immigration Act corruption marine life resources precious metals and stones illegal smuggling and trafficking of humans 	Security and policing at ports of entry	Number of planned crime prevention and combating actions to enhance the national security and territorial integrity by focusing on - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> illegal firearms illegal goods and drugs stolen/robbed vehicles illegal migration movement of wanted suspects in and out of the country 	Conduct a minimum of 3 848 planned actions at ports of entry in 2010/11	4 008 planned crime prevention and combating actions conducted in 2010/11.	The increase in the number of actions can be attributed to intensive 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and festive season operations.

Subprogramme: Railway Police					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To prevent and combat crime in the railway environment by focusing on arrests relating to -</p> <p>More policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated robbery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carjacking - Truck-hijacking - Bank robbery - Robbery of cash in transit - Robbery at residential premises - Robbery at business premises • Common robbery • Other aggravated robbery • Housebreaking and unlawful intrusion (residential and non-residential) • Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles • Theft out of or from motor vehicle • Stock theft • Malicious damage to property <p>(all of the above include attempts)</p> <p>Contact crime: which occurs as a result of more policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder and attempted murder • Sexual offences <p>Crimes dependent on police action for detection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition • Drug-related crime • Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs 	<p>Crime prevention and combating in the railway environment</p>	<p>Rate of contact crime in the railway environment</p>	<p>Reduce by 8.5% by 2010/11</p>	<p>Contact crime reduced by 37% in the railway environment in 2010/11.</p> <p>2 117 contact crime cases were reported in 2010/11 compared to 3 396 cases in 2009/10.</p>	<p>The target was surpassed as a result of increased visibility in the railway environment. More personnel were deployed during 2010/11.</p>

Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator					
Objective	Output	Measure/ Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target	Actual	
To regulate physical security in the government sector and strategic installations	Secured National Key Points and strategic installations	Degree of compliance with institutional framework	50% from a total of 207 identified strategic installations appraised by 31 March 2011	51.7% (107) strategic installations were audited in 2010/11.	Target achieved.
			All National Key Points (165) evaluated in 2010/11	164 National Key Points evaluated in 2010/11.	One National Key Point was not evaluated as a result of the re-deployment of members during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services

- ▶ VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the President, Deputy President, former Presidents and other identified VIPs while in transit.
- ▶ During 2010/11, VIP Protection Services provided protection to –
 - 229 presidential, national and provincial dignitaries
 - 204 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State, who visited South Africa
 - 257 special and provincial events (includes protection operations for South African and foreign VIPs during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™)
 - 167 774 South African VIP journeys within South Africa
 - 246 South African VIP visits outside South African borders.
- ▶ During the reporting period, one security breach occurred during the 2nd quarter while protecting a South African VIP at the Tshwane University of Technology. No security breaches occurred during special and provincial events and visits by foreign VIPs to the country or South African VIP visits abroad.

Subprogramme: Static and Mobile

- ▶ Static Guard Services provides static security, i.e. protecting VIPs and their property, including those related to the President and Deputy President, as well as other local and foreign VIP's. A total of 88 330 shifts were worked in 2010/11 to protect 28 installations/government buildings and 93 presidential and national ministerial residences. Eight security breaches were reported, excluding security breaches that occurred at the Parliamentary parks. Of the eight security breaches reported, four cases were concluded and four cases are still being investigated. No suspects involved in these cases were arrested.
 - During the 1st quarter, one security breach relating to unauthorised entry at the Parliamentary complex at Parliament in the Western Cape was reported.
 - During the 2nd quarter, four security breaches relating to housebreaking and theft were reported, one at Parliament in the Western Cape and three at presidential and national ministerial residences in the Western Cape and Gauteng.
 - During the 4th quarter, three security breaches relating to unauthorised entry were reported, one at the Parliamentary complex in the Western Cape and theft out of or from motor vehicles at two national ministerial residences in Gauteng.
- ▶ Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality such as cash currency, gold bullion and currency printing material, as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. For the 214 cargos protected, a 100% safe delivery rate was achieved.

Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security

- ▶ Fifty-three land ports, eight sea ports, one dry port and 10 international airports are operational.
- ▶ The Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) is a subcommittee of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster and was mandated in 2005 to strategically manage the South African Ports of Entry environment in a coordinated manner. The lead government agency and chair of the BCOCC, is the South African Revenue Services (SARS). Other departments involved in the BCOCC, are the Department of Home Affairs, the National Intelligence Agency, the Department of Transport, the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Department of Health, the South African National Defense Force and the South African Police Service.

The BCOCC's mandate as a coordinating structure extends to all sea, land and airports of entry and exit. During peak seasons, e.g. the Easter period, the festive season and major events, the SAPS participated in intensified crime prevention measures to monitor trends in the movement of goods and people, employ contingency plans and ensure the swift processing of travelers at various ports of entry.

- ▶ From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 4 008 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted at ports of entry to enhance the national security and territorial integrity. These operations and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry, and are indicated in table 31 below.

Table 31: Successes achieved at Ports of Entry for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Firearms and ammunition		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	138 for firearms 28 for ammunition	106 for firearms 18 for ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	152 firearms 3 989 rounds of ammunition	319 firearms 4 704 rounds of ammunition

Illicit drugs		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	1 051	966
Seizures		
Heroin	290,817kg	925,720kg
Cocaine	686,862kg	350,205kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	31,690kg	19,143kg
Cannabis (dry)	29 521kg	17 978,869kg
Cannabis (plants)	1 895	22 118
Ecstasy tablets	324 523	518
Mandrax tablets	132 159	62 873
Crack cocaine rocks	53	246

Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	821	457
Number of vehicles recovered	845	536

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	20 435	12 644

Transnational commerce-related crime (illegal goods)		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	314	236

Maritime-related offences		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	95	88

Other crime		
	2009/10	2010/11
Arrests	2 975	2 549

Subprogramme: Railway Police

- ▶ The railway police function was reintroduced in the SAPS in 2004. As part of the pilot project and roll-out plan, 24 railway police stations and six provincial command structures had to be built in the Metrorail environment during the period of 2004 to 2010. During this phased out period, 27 completed facilities were handed over to the SAPS for occupation. In 2010, an additional two facilities were handed over to the SAPS for occupation. There is currently one outstanding facility for the Metrorail environment, namely Stretford. To date, a total of 29 of the 30 facilities have been completed in the Metrorail environment.
- ▶ As part of the roll-out plan, five National Mobile Train Unit bases had to be built. Up to the end of March 2011, only one base has been occupied by the National Mobile Train Unit (NMTU) in Tshwane. Due to a lack of funding from the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA), the outstanding bases have not yet been completed and it is expected to receive attention during 2011/12. In the interim, members are performing their functions from various other facilities.
- ▶ A total of seven mobile train coaches had to be manufactured. These are mobile police stations that can be hooked onto a train coach in order to render a service to the community. The prototype coach was handed over to the SAPS in 2009, and a further four coaches were completed in 2010. These completed coaches are not yet operational due to power supply challenges, as a result of deviations in terms of the specifications set out for the prototype coach. The outstanding two coaches are expected to be completed and handed over in 2011/12.
- ▶ A total of 2 644 members have been deployed for Metrorail and 663 for Mainline Services (National Mobile Train Unit). Railway Police Metrorail members are deployed to prevent and combat crime within the Metrorail environment, i.e. on local trains and railway stations, while the National Mobile Train Unit is deployed on long-distance trains.
- ▶ Reported contact crime cases in the railway environment indicate a decrease of 37.7% compared to the previous financial year. The highest decrease was recorded in the sexual offences category,

indicating a decrease of 65.3% from 202 cases in 2009/10 to 70 cases in 2010/11.

► The following table provides an overview of the decrease in reported contact crime cases:

Contact crime	2009/10	2010/11	% decrease
Murder and attempted murder	184	122	-33.7%
Sexual offences (rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	202	70 (rape)	-65.3%
Assault GBH	449	231	-48.6%
Common assault	745	468	-37.2%
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery, robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon other than a firearm)	895	574	-35.9%
Common robbery	921	652	-29.2%

- 7 542 contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime were reported compared to 5 959 in 2009/10, an increase of 26.6%.
- 48 100 other crime were reported in 2010/11, compared to 24 536 in 2009/10, an increase of 96%. These crimes include crimen injuria, culpable homicide, drinking in public and crimes in terms of the Legal Succession to the South African Transport Services Act, 1989 (Act No. 9 of 1989) (e.g. illegal railway crossings and train surfing).
- A total of 29 374 arrests were made in 2010/11 compared to 27 887 in 2009/10.

Table 32 provides an overview of reported contact crime and other priority crime in the railway environment.

Table 32: Contact crime and other priority crime cases reported and arrests made in the railway environment in the period of 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

	Crimes reported	Arrests
Contact crime		
Murder and attempted murder	122	27
Sexual offences (rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	70 (rape)	90
Assault GBH	231	326
Common assault	468	192
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery, robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon other than a firearm)	574	363
Common robbery	652	41
Total	2117	1 039
Subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Hijacking of cars and trucks	1	12
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	0	8
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	12	9
Cash-in-transit robbery	3	0
Bank robbery	0	2
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	558	332

	Crimes reported	Arrests
Contact-related crime		
Arson	11	7
Malicious injury to property	527	100
Total	538	107
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms	49	174
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)	2 139	1 950
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	44	130
Total	2 232	2 254
Property-related and other serious crime		
Housebreaking at residential and non-residential premises	210	107
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (includes truck theft)	209	49
Theft from motor vehicles (includes goods from the back of LDV, parts and accessories)	233	24
Stock theft	10	2
Commercial crime (fraud)	229	268
Shoplifting	13	86
Other theft	3 868	403
Total	4 772	939

Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

- The Government Security Regulator relates to National Key Points evaluated in compliance with the National Key Points Act; strategic installations appraised; and evaluation of compliance to minimum physical security standards. 164 from a total of 165 National Key Points were evaluated in 2010/11 compared to 130 in 2009/10. One National Key Point was not evaluated as a result of the redeployment of members during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. 107 or 51.7% strategic installations were audited in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standard guidelines at national and provincial government departments during the reporting period compared to 157 in 2009/10.
- The following functions were also conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980):
 - 18 security service providers were registered
 - 101 criminal records were detected
 - 1 561 applications for National Key Point security guards were received
 - 17 National Key Point security guards were deregistered
 - Seven training providers were de-registered
 - 30 training institutions were evaluated
 - Four training institutions were suspended
 - 18 Security Officer Liaison Forums (SOLF) were held.
 - Three security training providers were registered.

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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

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.

1. Meeting attendance during 2010/2011

Name of Member		Number of Meetings attended
Mr B Coka (retired)	ex-Chairperson ¹	4
Ms B Ngunjiri	Chairperson	4
Lieutenant General MM Stander	Deputy National Commissioner ²	4
Lieutenant General B Mgwenya	Deputy National Commissioner	1
Ms M Roos (retired)*	External	3
Ms KT Rapoo (retired)*	External	3
Mr T. Boltman	External	1
Mr W. van Heerden	External	1
Mr J Mpai	External	1

¹ Mr B Coka retired as his term of office expired effective January 29, 2011 and in his place Ms B. Ngunjiri was appointed effective January 29, 2011. Ms B Ngunjiri was appointed to the Audit Committee in August 2008.

² Lieutenant General MM Stander membership was restructured at the appointment of Lieutenant General B Mgwenya as both the Chief Operating Officer for the SAPS as well as the new internal member of the audit committee. Her appointment therefore fills the same place previously held by Lieutenant General MM Stander effective January 29, 2011.

* Members retired as their term of office expired effective July 29, 2010.

2. Deputy National Commissioners

By delegation of the National Commissioner (Accounting Officer); the Deputy National Commissioner appears in the audit committee meeting as both an in internal member as well as a representative of the Accounting Officer. This process has been altered and in future audit committee meetings the Accounting Officer will represent himself.

3. Performance of the Audit Committee

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

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for the year ended 31 March 2011

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 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 2011 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 25 July 2011 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements by the South African Police Service.

B NGUNJIRI
Chairperson

DATE: 25 July 2011

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REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

The main appropriation for the Department included in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2010 amounted to R52 556 440 000. The Adjusted Estimates for 2010/11 included an additional amount of R973 300 000, which increased the Department's allocation to R53 529 740 000. This represents an increase of 12,4% over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R47 621 967 000.

The total expenditure for the 2010/11 financial year amounted to R53 529 700 188,87, which represents a spending rate of 100%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	Increase/(Decrease) (%)
* Compensation of employees	33 739 819	38 415 337	13,9%
* Departmental operational costs	13 882 148	15 114 363	8,9%
Total expenditure	47 621 967	53 529 700	12,4%

The surplus on the vote for the 2010/11 financial year amounts to R39 811,20. Spending on compensation of employees (70,8% in 2009/10 and 71,8% in 2010/11) remained the most significant expense in the Department's vote.

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

Programmes	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Actual Amount spent R'000	Variance
1. Administration	18 167 072	18 066 960	17 871 936	195 024
2. Visible Policing	20 702 464	21 500 927	21 702 627	(201 700)
3. Detective Services	8 757 701	8 850 257	8 868 123	(17 866)
4. Crime Intelligence	1 886 902	1 947 635	1 947 626	9
5. Protection and Security Services	3 042 301	3 163 961	3 139 388	24 573
TOTAL	52 556 440	53 529 740	53 529 700	40

Although very marginal in nature, virements were applied and to the following extent:

Programme 1: Administration (Under spending)

Due to spending pressures experienced with the compensation of employees, in the entire vote, the amount due to Polmed (the State's contribution) payable in March 2011 had to compensate to allow for the payment of other compensation expenses in other programmes. However, the full State contribution payable to Polmed was still paid into their bank account on 1 April 2011, according to the agreement. This arrangement implied a partial charge against the allocations of both financial years, i.e. 2010/11 and 2011/12. As a result, Programme 1 realised a decreased level of spending. Due to technical contractual difficulties, monies allocated for the TETRA system in the Eastern Cape were redirected to

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other programmes as well.

Programme 2: Visible Policing (Overspending)

Due to spending pressures experienced with the budget for the compensation of employees in this programme (subprogramme Crime Prevention), a budget overrun realised as was anticipated. Apart from this, over-commitments on the Borderline Security subprogramme projects resulted in a budget shortfall. The source of funding for these overruns is Programme 1.

Programme 3: Detective Services (Overspending)

Due to spending pressures experienced with the budget for the compensation of employees in this programme (subprogramme Crime Investigations), a budget overrun realised as forecasted. Apart from this, capital spending also overspent mainly as a result of capital purchases in respect of the CJS programmes in the FSL/CRC environments. The initial budgetary provision was made under goods and services in these subprogrammes.

Programme 5: Protection and Security Services (Under spending)

Although the compensation of employees realised an overspending for the reasons indicated above, goods and services and payments for capital assets realised budget surpluses as anticipated. The main reason for this spending trend is the organisational changes and redirection of functions that impacted on spending prioritisation and execution. These amounts supplemented the budget difficulties experienced in Programme 3.

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

Programmes	2009/10 R'000	2010/11 R'000	Increase/ (Decrease)
1. Administration	16 009 520	17 871 935	11,6%
2. Visible Policing	19 769 866	21 702 627	9,8%
3. Detective Services	7 493 634	8 868 123	18,3%
4. Crime Intelligence	1 658 018	1 947 626	17,5%
5. Protection and Security Services	2 690 929	3 139 388	16,7%
Total expenditure	47 621 967	53 529 700	12,4%

The Department's estimates will increase to R66, 696 billion in 2013/14 over the medium term, at an average rate of 7, 6 % over the period.

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

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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 is not or cannot be fixed by any law and that relate to revenue accruing to a revenue fund are managed by the Department's Tariff 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
- ▶ services to members who participate in certain official activities such as sport, recreational and cultural activities

3. Capacity constraints and improvements

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

Since 1 April 2002 the Department 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 2011 was 193 129.

4. Use of donor funds

France

The Minister of Police signed an agreement with the Government of France on 9 March 2009. The

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overall objective of this new project is to contribute to the creation of a safe and secure environment by reinforcing the capacity of the South African Police Service (SAPS) to fight against Transnational Organised Crime and Terrorism.

The Project consists of the following components:

Component 1

To strengthen the capacity of the South African Police Service in dealing with the threat of criminal networks and terrorism including but not limited to -

- ▶ developing more efficient border control
- ▶ strengthening the capacity of specialist investigative units
- ▶ developing the capacities of technical and scientific police units
- ▶ developing the crime intelligence information-gathering capacity on terrorism and organised crime; and
- ▶ developing a capacity to carry out anti-terrorist operations.

Component 2

To strengthen the interaction of the South African Police Service with neighbouring countries, by, among other things, -

- ▶ developing a Detective course for countries of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO)
- ▶ arranging international conferences and workshops
- ▶ providing French language courses.

The value of the project is 1.2 million Euros, which will be supplied over a period of three years.

Sudan

In November 2009 a project agreement was signed between the SAPS and Norway on Sustainable Policing in Sudan. This is a regional partnership between the SAPS and the Sudanese Police Force, supported by funding from the Royal Norwegian Government.

Belgium

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University's Business School has been involved in the development and presentation of a *Programme to Support the Planning and Management for Improved Organizational Performance* within the Strategic Management Unit of the South African Police Service (SAPS) nationally.

The programme, which is funded by the Belgian Government as part of a bilateral support programme for South Africa, is aimed at equipping the members with the necessary knowledge and skills to become

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more self-directed and accountable for the nature and quality of their own output.

The aim of this project is to have skilled and competent members within a Strategic Management environment who assist the SAPS with the provision of strategic direction and facilitate organisational developmental initiatives. The success of this training in terms of changed attitudes and behaviour and improved service delivery, has resulted in three (3) groups of thirty (30) learners each, funded by the Belgian Technical Cooperation over a three-year period. In February 2011 a group of 15 members started with another cycle of training for 2010/2011.

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 a primary objective of the regulation of the private security industry, exercising 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 that transfer payments have been made to

In terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), and the Skills Development Levies Act, 1999 (Act No 9 of 1999), an amount of R23, 861 million was paid to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority in 2010/11.

7. Corporate governance arrangements

7.1 Fraud prevention policies

The SAPS has revised its Anti-corruption Strategy to ensure compliance in terms of the Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity requirements (MACC) as approved by Cabinet. This revision of the Anti-corruption Strategy was conducted in response to an audit of the extent of compliance with the MACC as conducted by the Department of Public Service and Administration in 2009/10. The revision of the Strategy has focused specifically on ensuring the effective implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy, namely prevention, detection, investigation and restorative actions by all divisions, provinces and stations. In order to ensure effective implementation of the Strategy, specific Anti-corruption Action Plans have been developed for implementation at divisional, provincial and station levels, ensuring that all corruption combating initiatives contained in the Strategy are reflected in the Anti-corruption Action Plans.

These Anti-corruption Action Plans contain specific priorities and actions in each of the four pillars, with measureable performance indicators, baselines and targets. The divisions, provinces and stations focus on implementing the Anti-corruption Action Plan during each of the four quarters of the financial year, and provide quarterly reports on the progress made with achieving targets to the office of the National Commissioner. The provinces and divisions initiated the implementation of their Anti-corruption Action Plans during the last quarter of 2010/11 and revised Anti-corruption Action Plans for

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all levels have been developed for implementation during 2011/12.

The SAPS developed an Anti-corruption Sensitization Programme. This Programme focuses on sensitizing and educating SAPS members and the public on the nature, causes and consequences of corruption. The divisions and provinces initiated the roll-out of the Sensitization Programme during 2010/11, with personnel at stations being the focus of the Programme.

The SAPS has developed an Integrity Management Framework for the SAPS that will function as a key element of the Prevention Pillar within the Anti-corruption Strategy. The Integrity Management Framework focuses on improving levels of professionalism and integrity in the SAPS, increasing levels of direct managerial support to members, ensuring the necessary corruption-reporting policies are in place, e.g. the Whistle-blowing Policy and establishing an anti-corruption training programme within the SAPS to augment the Sensitization Programme.

7.2 Management processes aimed at managing conflict of interest

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

National Instruction 6 of 2005 indicates that members of selection panels must declare any interest that they may have that could influence the assessment of applicants.

7.3 Approach to risk management

The SAPS has revised its Risk Management Strategy for implementation during 2011/12 to ensure compliance with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework and the risk management recommendations made in the King III Report on Corporate Governance. As a result of revisions to the Risk Management Strategy, a draft, revised national instruction on risk management was developed in consultation with all provinces, divisions and national components. Changes to the existing national instruction were effected and are in the process of being completed by Legal Services for promulgation.

The annual Risk Management Implementation Plan was compiled and approved on 5 July 2010 for implementation. Quarterly reports regarding the implementation of the Implementation Plan were completed and submitted to the National Risk Committee and the SAPS Auditing Committee for consideration and approval. In its quarterly reports, the SAPS was able to demonstrate that the mitigation of certain risks had been achieved, resulting in the reprioritisation of risk.

Members of top management were sensitized about their roles and responsibilities towards the implementation of Risk Management, including the importance of establishing a risk management culture in the SAPS. This took place in the risk identification sessions for provinces and divisions and provincial consultation sessions in preparation of the strategic planning session for the National Commissioner.

A schedule was completed for the conducting of risk assessments in the provinces, divisions and national components, which resulted in eight provinces and ten divisions having approved risk registers.

A National Strategic Risk Register for the SAPS was completed and approved by the National

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Commissioner of the SAPS. Key Risk Indicators (KRI's), as well as an information process flow, were developed for all strategic risks. National Control Standards were developed for each of the Strategic Risks. The Strategic Risk Register for the SAPS, including KRI's and National Control Standards, were communicated to all provinces, divisions and stations.

The Risk Management manual was piloted in four comprehensive in-service skills development sessions. These sessions were attended by 84 members from the provinces, divisions, national components and stations. Skills development enhances the establishment and empowerment of a risk management capacity at the different levels within the SAPS. Risk management sensitization, an overview of the risk management process in the SAPS, and an explanation of the Risk Register and Quarterly Risk Report templates were provided.

Two National Risk Committee (NRC) meetings were conducted in the reporting period. The National Commissioner appointed the Chief Operations Officer of the SAPS, as the chairperson of the NRC. The NRC comprises two Provincial Commissioners, the majority of the operational divisional commissioners and the key support divisional commissioners, a member of the Auditing Committee, the Chief Risk Officer and the Police Secretariat. A Charter for the NRC, including charters for the Provincial and Station Risk Committees were completed. The Charter defined their roles, membership and functions.

7.4 Implementation and assessment of the Code of Conduct

The SAPS Code of Conduct was communicated to all members. It specifically focused on providing a policing service that is characterized by professionalism and integrity and has been included in the corporate documentation developed by the SAPS. The SAPS Code of Ethics was included specifically in the Strategic Plan 2010 to 2014 in order to provide a strategic platform for the continued internal and external communication of the ethical values that the SAPS subscribe to.

The Anti-corruption Sensitization Programme developed by the SAPS is being implemented on all levels, but particularly on station level and it emphasizes the role played by the Code of Conduct in structuring and setting standards for the conduct of all SAPS members. Specific elements of the Code of Conduct are included in the programme, and it focuses members on the need for the actual implementation of the Code of Conduct through the day-to-day behaviour and conduct of SAPS members.

The requirements of the King III Report

The King III report on Corporate Governance includes an extended set of recommendations regarding risk management and its implementation within organizations. The SAPS analysed these recommendations and ensured their integration into the revised Risk Management Strategy. The SAPS Risk Management Strategy for 2011/12 is therefore compliant with both the Public Sector Risk Management Framework and the recommendations regarding risk management made in the King II Report.

7.5 Effectiveness of Internal Audit and Auditing Committee

The Strategic Internal Audit Plan, which extends over three years and incorporates the Annual Plan for the 2010/2011 financial year, was approved by the Audit Committee. The approach was to formulate a risk-based plan that aligned the priorities of the Internal Auditing component with the objectives and goals of the Department and related strategic risk areas the Department faces over the next three years. The projects, among other things, include the following types of reviews:

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- Risk-based compliance
- Financial discipline
- Cyclical reviews

The scope of the Internal Auditing 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 in the Department.
- Financial, managerial and functional 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 organization's control processes.
- Significant legislative or regulatory matters impacting on the organization are recognized and addressed appropriately.

The Internal Auditing component is independent and no limitation is put on access to information. The accountability and reporting structures of the component are properly established and regular feedback is provided to the Auditing Committee that acts as oversight committee in evaluating the following:

- Progress made with the execution of internal audit reviews in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan
- Results of the internal audit reviews concluded
- The effectiveness of the component.

7.6 Safety, health and environment-related matters

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

Ongoing projects aimed at improving health and safety in 2010/2011

- Research into proper personal protective equipment/clothing

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- Communication Plan to promote awareness of health and safety
- Development of safe working procedures and standards for health and safety regarding specific duties
- Legal compliance audits (inspections) at the workplaces of the Department's members of personnel
- Medical Surveillance Programme
- Induction training on health and safety at training colleges.
- Investigation of all reported incidents in the SAPS and report to Department of Labour in terms of OHS Act 85 of 1993.

8. Discontinued activities

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 Crime 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 is continuously striving to improve asset management to comply with the requirements of the Annual Financial Statements (AFS). In this regard the Supply Chain Management Division made a policy decision that only the Provisioning Administration System will serve as the official system from which information will be provided. To support this decision, the Divisional Commissioner has also established a Management Information Centre where all information will be verified. It is acknowledged that data integrity on the systems poses a challenge and all efforts are made to keep the current information accurate and to implement business and counting rules in compliance with all regulatory frameworks.

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

- The Workshop Accounting System
- The Loss Control System
- NATIS
- The Firearm Control System

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

11. Inventories

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

12. Events after the reporting date

Due to the fact that the Department of Public Works has taken a decision to apply for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad lease agreement for the Court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement, it was decided to include it as a contingent liability.

13. Information on predetermined objectives

Quarterly reports are 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. Management uses the information in the quarterly reports to implement procedures to correct the Department's performance in achieving its targets as described in the Annual Performance Plan.

Internal controls and procedures have been developed for performance management and describe the Department's verification processes for performance monitoring, measurement, review and reporting.

Dedicated personnel who have been trained in strategic management principles are responsible for gathering, monitoring, evaluating and verifying performance indicators information per financial programme as described in the Annual Performance Plan.

Various electronic information systems, e.g. the Crime Administration System, the Operational Planning and Monitoring System, the Firearm Registration System that capture performance information, were implemented. In cases where there is no electronic systems to capture performance information, manual systems are used. However, the manual systems are gradually replaced by electronic systems in order to provide more accurate performance information. Control procedures are built into the various systems to assist with the verification and analysis of performance information.

14. SCOPA resolutions

The following progress has been made regarding various SCOPA resolutions:

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

15. Approved

The Annual Financial Statements set out from pages 137 to 192, as well as a set of Annual Financial Statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



National Commissioner
B H Cele

ORIGINALY SIGNED
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
(ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

B H CELE

Date: 2011-05-31

GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 24
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2011

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police, which comprise the appropriation statement, and the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011, and the 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, and the accounting officer's report as set out on pages 121 to 131.

Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with The Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)(PFMA), and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-General's responsibility

3. As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and, section 4 of the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.
4. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and General Notice 1111 of 2010 issued in Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010. 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.
5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

7. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2011, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with The Departmental Financial Reporting Framework

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 24
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2011

prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

Emphasis of matter

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

Significant uncertainty

9. With reference to note 19 to the financial statements the department is disclosing a contingent liability for the lease contract of the Pretoria building. The Department of Public Works has taken a decision to apply for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad lease agreement for the court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement.

Additional matters

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

Financial reporting framework

11. The financial reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury and applied by the department is a compliance framework. Thus my opinion would have reflected that the financial statements had been properly prepared instead of fairly presented as required by section 20(2) (a) of the PAA, which requires me to express an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements of the department.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

12. 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 ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

13. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of *General Notice 1111 of 2010*, issued in *Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010*, I include below my findings on the annual performance report as set out on pages 14 to 118 and material non-compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the Department of Police.

Reliability of information

14. The reported performance information was deficient in respect of the following criteria:
- Validity: Actual reported performance has occurred and pertains to the entity.
 - Accuracy: Amounts, numbers and other data relating to reported actual performance have been recorded and reported appropriately.

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- **Completeness:** All actual results and events that should have been recorded have been included in the annual performance report.

The following audit findings relate to the above criteria:

Reported performance against indicator is not complete when compared to source information (reliability)

15. Performance indicator of programme 2 - visible policing: number of crime prevention actions conducted by police stations focusing on legal and illegal firearms, illegal drugs and stolen/robbed vehicles. The crime prevention actions conducted by police stations could not be verified on the OPAM system, as some crime operational plans had not been registered on the system.

Reported performance against indicator is not accurate when compared to source information (reliability)

16. The performance indicator, 'Percentage of registered OCPI successfully terminated' under programme 3: detective services, was inaccurate as the status of some terminated projects was still reflected as active on the OCPI system used for reporting.

Reported performance against indicator is not valid, accurate and complete when compared to source information (reliability)

17. The validity, accuracy and completeness of the performance indicator, 'Specialised interventions – number of medium- to high-risk incidents stabilised' under programme 2: visible policing could not be established, as the information captured in the monthly success reports differed from the consolidated quarterly reports used for reporting on this indicator.

Compliance with laws and regulations

18. Included below are findings on material non-compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the department.

Annual financial statements, performance report and annual report

19. The financial statements submitted for auditing did not comply with section 40(1)(c)(i) of the PFMA. Material misstatements were identified during the audit, all of which were corrected by management.

Procurement and contract management

20. The accounting officer did not take effective and/or appropriate steps to prevent irregular as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as per the requirements of section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA.
21. Contract performance was not managed effectively and economically as per requirements of section 38(1)(c)(iii) of the PFMA.
22. Some goods and services that were procured on quotations were not done on a rotation basis as

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
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per practice note 8 of 2009/10 paragraph 15.3.

Strategic planning and performance management

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

24. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of *General Notice 1111 of 2010*, issued in *Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010*, I considered internal control relevant to my audit, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. The matters reported below are limited to the significant deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with laws and regulations included in this report.

Leadership

25. Commanders at station level responsible for visible policing, did not exercise oversight responsibility over reporting on predetermined objectives to ensure that entries occurred, were authorised and were captured (i.e. that reported information was complete).
26. Commanders at unit level responsible for investigating organised crime did not exercise oversight responsibility over reporting on predetermined objectives to ensure that entries occurred, were authorised and were captured.

Performance Management

27. Commanders at station level did not exercise oversight responsibility with regards to administration of the OPAM system by ensuring that all crime prevention plans are registered on the OPAM system.

OTHER REPORTS

Investigations

28. Investigations conducted within the department

Four hundred and seventy-six (476) members were charged for inter alia corruption, defeating ends of justice, fraud, aiding an escapee, bribery and extortion in terms of the department's disciplinary regulations, in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).

Two hundred and sixty-three (263) members were suspended: 215 without salary and 48 with salary. Two hundred and thirteen (213) members were not suspended. Four hundred and seventy-nine (479) corruption charges were brought against members of which three members were

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charged with more than one crime.

29. External investigations conducted within the department

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

Performance audit

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

Auditor-General

31 July 2011



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Appropriation per Programme									
2010/11									
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
2009/10									
1. Administration									
Current payment	16 491 522	0	(752 841)	15 738 681	15 738 650	31	100%	14 455 238	14 455 238
Transfers and subsidies	217 981	0	77 144	295 125	295 125	0	100%	219 840	219 840
Payment for capital assets	1 357 457	0	477 828	1 835 285	1 835 285	0	100%	1 333 393	1 333 393
Payment for financial assets	0	0	2 876	2 876	2 876	0	100%	1 049	1 049
2. Visible Policing									
Current payment	20 337 247	0	329 364	20 666 611	20 666 611	0	100%	18 514 480	18 514 480
Transfers and subsidies	156 006	0	(12 796)	143 210	143 210	0	100%	153 080	153 080
Payment for capital assets	1 007 674	0	(114 868)	892 806	892 806	0	100%	1 102 306	1 102 306
3. Detective Services									
Current payment	8 516 707	0	(205 307)	8 311 400	8 311 400	0	100%	7 160 518	7 160 518
Transfers and subsidies	50 551	0	(6 847)	43 704	43 704	0	100%	49 877	49 877
Payment for capital assets	282 999	0	230 020	513 019	513 019	0	100%	283 239	283 239
4. Crime Intelligence									
Current payment	1 899 335	0	6 060	1 905 395	1 905 386	9	100%	1 610 463	1 610 435
Transfers and subsidies	7 724	0	4 880	12 604	12 604	0	100%	8 997	8 997
Payment for capital assets	40 576	0	(10 940)	29 636	29 636	0	100%	38 586	38 586
5. Protection and Security Services									
Current payment	3 084 756	0	26 789	3 111 545	3 111 545	0	100%	2 644 095	2 644 095
Transfers and subsidies	6 138	0	(485)	5 653	5 653	0	100%	5 613	5 613
Payment for capital assets	73 067	0	(50 877)	22 190	22 190	0	100%	41 221	41 221
Total	53 529 740	0	0	53 529 740	53 529 700	40	100%	47 621 995	47 621 967
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental revenue				287 737				347 572	
Aid assistance				7 516				5 127	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				53 824 993				47 974 694	
Add: Aid assistance				4 550					14 711
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)				53 534 250					47 636 678

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for the year ended 31 March 2011

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2010/11					2009/10			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	38 416 114	0	(737)	38 415 377	38 415 337	40	100%	33 739 847	33 739 819
Goods and services	11 913 453	0	(595 198)	11 318 255	11 318 255	0	100%	10 644 947	10 644 947
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	23 943	0	1 769	25 712	25 712	0	100%	25 195	25 195
Departmental agencies and accounts	22 787	0	1 074	23 861	23 861	0	100%	20 818	20 818
Households	391 670	0	59 053	450 723	450 723	0	100%	391 394	391 394
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 118 201	0	63 940	1 182 141	1 182 141	0	100%	1 070 126	1 070 126
Machinery and equipment	1 642 437	0	467 453	2 109 890	2 109 890	0	100%	1 726 766	1 726 766
Biological assets	1 135	0	(230)	905	905	0	100%	1 853	1 853
Payment for financial assets	0	0	2 876	2 876	2 876	0	100%	1 049	1 049
Total	53 529 740	0	0	53 529 740	53 529 700	40	100%	47 621 995	47 621 967

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for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
Detail per sub-programme		2010/11					2009/10		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.1 Minister									
Current payment	1 816	0	(5)	1 811	1 811	0	100%	1 729	1 729
1.2 Deputy Minister									
Current payment	1 496	0	(3)	1 493	1 493	0	100%	1 432	1 432
1.3 Management									
Current payment	53 055	0	20 625	73 680	73 680	0	100%	50 377	50 377
Transfers and subsidies	13	0	480	493	493	0	100%	263	263
Payment for capital assets	1 246	0	(108)	1 138	1 138	0	100%	1 152	1 152
1.4 Corporate Services									
Current payment	14 355 221	0	(849 691)	13 505 530	13 505 499	31	100%	12 531 516	12 531 516
Transfers and subsidies	217 968	0	76 664	294 632	294 632	0	100%	219 577	219 577
Payment for capital assets	1 356 211	0	477 936	1 834 147	1 834 147	0	100%	1 332 241	1 332 241
Payment for financial assets	0	0	2 876	2 876	2 876	0	100%	1 049	1 049
1.5 Property Management									
Current payment	2 079 934	0	76 233	2 156 167	2 156 167	0	100%	1 870 184	1 870 184
Total	18 066 960	0	(194 993)	17 871 967	17 871 936	31	100%	16 009 520	16 009 520

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
Economic classification	2010/11					2009/10			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	9 981 903	0	(295 360)	9 686 543	9 686 512	31	100%	8 875 815	8 875 815
Goods and services	6 509 619	0	(457 481)	6 052 138	6 052 138	0	100%	5 579 423	5 579 423
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	3 571	0	(144)	3 427	3 427	0	100%	3 484	3 484
Departmental agencies and accounts	22 787	0	1 074	23 861	23 861	0	100%	20 818	20 818
Households	191 623	0	76 214	267 837	267 837	0	100%	195 538	195 538
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 118 201	0	56 459	1 174 660	1 174 660	0	100%	1 055 770	1 055 770
Machinery and equipment	238 121	0	421 599	659 720	659 720	0	100%	275 850	275 850
Biological assets	1 135	0	(230)	905	905	0	100%	1 773	1 773
Payment for financial assets	0	0	2 876	2 876	2 876	0	100%	1 049	1 049
Total	18 066 960	0	(194 993)	17 871 967	17 871 936	31	100%	16 009 520	16 009 520

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Detail per sub-programme	2010/11					2009/10				
	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	
2.1 Crime Prevention										
Current payment	18 743 049	0	261 190	19 004 239	19 004 239	0	100%	16 775 550	16 775 550	
Transfers and subsidies	145 515	0	(13 472)	132 043	132 043	0	100%	143 703	143 703	
Payment for capital assets	971 542	0	(163 839)	807 703	807 703	0	100%	1 001 573	1 001 573	
2.2 Borderline Security										
Current payment	151 933	0	(12 419)	139 514	139 514	0	100%	159 892	159 892	
Transfers and subsidies	190	0	40	230	230	0	100%	336	336	
Payment for capital assets	27 437	0	27 494	54 931	54 931	0	100%	57 551	57 551	
2.3 Specialised Interventions										
Current payment	1 442 265	0	80 593	1 522 858	1 522 858	0	100%	1 579 038	1 579 038	
Transfers and subsidies	10 301	0	636	10 937	10 937	0	100%	9 041	9 041	
Payment for capital assets	8 695	0	21 477	30 172	30 172	0	100%	43 182	43 182	
Total	21 500 927	0	201 700	21 702 627	21 702 627	0	100%	19 769 866	19 769 866	

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for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Economic classification	2010/11					2009/10				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	17 025 736	0	215 627	17 241 363	17 241 363	0	100%	15 126 870	15 126 870	
Goods and services	3 311 511	0	113 737	3 425 248	3 425 248	0	100%	3 387 610	3 387 610	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	14 005	0	1 763	15 768	15 768	0	100%	15 031	15 031	
Households	142 001	0	(14 559)	127 442	127 442	0	100%	138 049	138 049	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	4 417	4 417	4 417	0	100%	9 280	9 280	
Machinery and equipment	1 007 674	0	(119 285)	888 389	888 389	0	100%	1 092 946	1 092 946	
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	80	80	
Total	21 500 927	0	201 700	21 702 627	21 702 627	0	100%	19 769 866	19 769 866	

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Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services										
Detail per sub-programme		2010/11					2009/10			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
3.1 Crime Investigations										
Current payment	6 039 569	0	54 066	6 093 635	6 093 635	0	100%	5 301 032	5 301 032	
Transfers and subsidies	44 347	0	(8 317)	36 030	36 030	0	100%	42 565	42 565	
Payment for capital assets	166 198	0	5 204	171 402	171 402	0	100%	172 701	172 701	
3.2 Criminal Record Centre										
Current payment	1 046 997	0	(164 799)	882 198	882 198	0	100%	727 214	727 214	
Transfers and subsidies	1 244	0	433	1 677	1 677	0	100%	1 290	1 290	
Payment for capital assets	65 554	0	133 592	199 146	199 146	0	100%	43 977	43 977	
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory										
Current payment	539 963	0	(64 091)	475 872	475 872	0	100%	377 292	377 292	
Transfers and subsidies	344	0	227	571	571	0	100%	150	150	
Payment for capital assets	36 547	0	39 546	76 093	76 093	0	100%	20 318	20 318	
3.4 Specialised Investigations										
Current payment	890 178	0	(30 483)	859 695	859 695	0	100%	754 980	754 980	
Transfers and subsidies	4 616	0	810	5 426	5 426	0	100%	5 872	5 872	
Payment for capital assets	14 700	0	51 678	66 378	66 378	0	100%	46 243	46 243	
Total	8 850 257	0	17 866	8 868 123	8 868 123	0	100%	7 493 634	7 493 634	

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Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services										
Economic classification	2010/11						2009/10			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	6 914 991	0	26 692	6 941 683	6 941 683	0	100%	5 921 018	5 921 018	
Goods and services	1 601 716	0	(231 999)	1 369 717	1 369 717	0	100%	1 239 500	1 239 500	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	4 765	0	(53)	4 712	4 712	0	100%	4 873	4 873	
Households	45 786	0	(6 794)	38 992	38 992	0	100%	45 004	45 004	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	2 929	2 929	2 929	0	100%	2 808	2 808	
Machinery and equipment	282 999	0	227 091	510 090	510 090	0	100%	280 431	280 431	
Total	8 850 257	0	17 866	8 868 123	8 868 123	0	100%	7 493 634	7 493 634	

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Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Detail per sub-programme		2010/11					2009/10			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations										
Current payment	746 196	0	(11 336)	734 860	734 851	9	100%	635 618	635 590	
Transfers and subsidies	3 817	0	1 167	4 984	4 984	0	100%	3 957	3 957	
Payment for capital assets	22 321	0	(11 820)	10 501	10 501	0	100%	2 468	2 468	
4.2 Intelligence and Information										
Management										
Current payment	1 153 139	0	17 396	1 170 535	1 170 535	0	100%	974 845	974 845	
Transfers and subsidies	3 907	0	3 713	7 620	7 620	0	100%	5 040	5 040	
Payment for capital assets	18 255	0	880	19 135	19 135	0	100%	36 118	36 118	
Total	1 947 635	0	(0)	1 947 635	1 947 626	9	100%	1 658 046	1 658 018	

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for the year ended 31 March 2011

Economic classification	Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
	2010/11					2009/10				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	1 690 738	0	(10 565)	1 680 173	1 680 164	9	100%	1 412 623	1 412 595	
Goods and services	208 597	0	16 625	225 222	225 222	0	100%	197 840	197 840	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	651	0	42	693	693	0	100%	701	701	
Households	7 073	0	4 838	11 911	11 911	0	100%	8 296	8 296	
Payment for capital assets										
Machinery and equipment	40 576	0	(10 940)	29 636	29 636	0	100%	38 586	38 586	
Total	1 947 635	0	(0)	1 947 635	1 947 626	9	100%	1 658 046	1 658 018	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
Detail per sub-programme	2010/11					2009/10			
	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
5.1 VIP Protection Services									
Current payment	473 449	0	10 302	483 751	483 751	0	100%	385 083	385 083
Transfers and subsidies	1 248	0	(448)	800	800	0	100%	1 005	1 005
Payment for capital assets	15 124	0	(8 099)	7 025	7 025	0	100%	20 300	20 300
5.2 Static and Mobile Security									
Current payment	656 122	0	(13 711)	642 411	642 411	0	100%	558 358	558 358
Transfers and subsidies	2 048	0	(899)	1 149	1 149	0	100%	1 639	1 639
Payment for capital assets	12 796	0	(7 091)	5 705	5 705	0	100%	4 572	4 572
5.3 Port of Entry Security									
Current payment	1 111 475	0	21 173	1 132 648	1 132 648	0	100%	959 486	959 486
Transfers and subsidies	1 284	0	913	2 197	2 197	0	100%	1 561	1 561
Payment for capital assets	31 008	0	(26 250)	4 758	4 758	0	100%	9 859	9 859
5.4 Rail Police									
Current payment	573 364	0	10 838	584 202	584 202	0	100%	504 695	504 695
Transfers and subsidies	1 114	0	99	1 213	1 213	0	100%	1 133	1 133
Payment for capital assets	9 075	0	(7 281)	1 794	1 794	0	100%	605	605
5.5 Government Security Regulator									
Current payment	54 444	0	2 999	57 443	57 443	0	100%	42 632	42 632
Transfers and subsidies	8	0	24	32	32	0	100%	60	60
Payment for capital assets	1 210	0	(994)	216	216	0	100%	3 388	3 388
5.6 Operational Support									
Current payment	215 902	0	(4 812)	211 090	211 090	0	100%	193 841	193 841
Transfers and subsidies	436	0	(174)	262	262	0	100%	215	215
Payment for capital assets	3 854	0	(1 162)	2 692	2 692	0	100%	2 497	2 497
Total	3 163 961	0	(24 573)	3 139 388	3 139 388	0	100%	2 690 929	2 690 929

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Economic classification	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
	2010/11					2009/10				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	2 802 746	0	62 869	2 865 615	2 865 615	0	100%	2 403 521	2 403 521	
Goods and services	282 010	0	(36 080)	245 930	245 930	0	100%	240 574	240 574	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	951	0	161	1 112	1 112	0	100%	1 106	1 106	
Households	5 187	0	(646)	4 541	4 541	0	100%	4 507	4 507	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	135	135	135	0	100%	2 268	2 268	
Machinery and equipment	73 067	0	(51 012)	22 055	22 055	0	100%	38 953	38 953	
Total	3 163 961	0	(24 573)	3 139 388	3 139 388	0	100%	2 690 929	2 690 929	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2011

1. **Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 1** (Annual Appropriation) to the annual financial statements.
2. **Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 7** to the annual financial statements.
3. **Detail of payments for financial assets**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 6** to the annual financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	53 529 740	47 621 995
Departmental revenue	2	287 737	347 572
Aid assistance	3	7 516	5 127
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>53 824 993</u>	<u>47 974 694</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	38 415 337	33 739 819
Goods and services	5	11 318 255	10 644 947
Aid assistance	3	4 199	13 125
Total current expenditure		<u>49 737 791</u>	<u>44 397 891</u>
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	500 296	437 407
Total Transfers and subsidies		<u>500 296</u>	<u>437 407</u>
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	3 292 936	2 798 745
Aid assistance	3	351	1 586
Total expenditure for capital assets		<u>3 293 287</u>	<u>2 800 331</u>
Payments for financial assets	6	2 876	1 049
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>53 534 250</u>	<u>47 636 678</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>290 743</u>	<u>338 016</u>
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted Funds		40	28
Annual appropriation		40	28
Departmental revenue	14	287 737	347 572
Aid assistance	3	2 966	(9 584)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>290 743</u>	<u>338 016</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2011

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		266 934	201 744
Cash and cash equivalents	9	11 681	24 666
Prepayments and advances	10	37 417	51 113
Receivables	11	210 697	118 826
Aid assistance receivable	3	7 139	7 139
Non-current assets		99 048	91 708
Receivables	12	99 048	91 708
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>365 982</u>	<u>293 452</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		230 891	164 723
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	40	28
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	6 094	3 660
Bank overdraft	15	200 832	142 883
Payables	16	13 896	10 093
Aid assistance repayable	3	3 319	1 038
Aid assistance unutilised	3	6 710	7 021
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>230 891</u>	<u>164 723</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>135 091</u>	<u>128 729</u>
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		135 091	128 729
TOTAL		<u>135 091</u>	<u>128 729</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		128 729	115 862
Transfers:		6 362	12 867
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6,5	(11 707)	4 750)
Debts revised	11,5	(19 878)	(18 963)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(105 674)	(122 331)
Debts raised		143 621	158 911
Closing balance		<u>135 091</u>	<u>128 729</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		53 823 852	47 969 815
Annual appropriated funds received	1,1	53 529 740	47 621 995
Departmental revenue received	2	286 596	342 693
Aid assistance received	3	7 516	5 127
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital		(81 712)	(24 558)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(285 331)	(354 165)
Surrendered to the RDP Fund		(996)	0
Current payments		(49 737 791)	(44 397 891)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(500 296)	(437 407)
Payments for financial assets		(2 876)	(1 049)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	3 214 850	2 754 745
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	3.2 & 8	(3 293 287)	(2 800 331)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	1 141	4 879
Net cash flows from investing activities		(3 292 146)	(2 795 452)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		6 362	12 867
Net cash flows from financing activities		6 362	12 867
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(70 934)	(27 840)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(118 217)	(90 377)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	(189 151)	(118 217)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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 (e.i. statutory appropriation)

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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 the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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 "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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2011

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.

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 24
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation	2010/11		2009/10
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	17 871 967	17 871 967	16 009 520
Visible Policing	21 702 627	21 702 627	19 769 866
Detective Services	8 868 123	8 868 123	7 493 634
Crime Intelligence	1 947 635	1 947 635	1 658 046
Protection and Security Services	3 139 388	3 139 388	2 690 929
Total	53 529 740	53 529 740	47 621 995

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2010/11	2009/10
		R'000	R'000
Tax revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2,1	133 630	168 869
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2,2	12 276	10 043
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2,3	1 116	1 365
Sales of capital assets	2,4	1 141	4 879
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2,5	139 574	162 416
Departmental revenue collected		287 737	347 572
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		123 816	147 654
Administrative fees		16 321	42 969
Other sales		107 495	104 685
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		9 814	21 215
Total		133 630	168 869
2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits	2		
Fines		873	817
Forfeits		11 403	9 226
Total		12 276	10 043
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		1 116	1 365
Total		1 116	1 365

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail note 2 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
2.4 Sales of capital assets	2		
Tangible capital assets		1 141	4 879
Machinery and equipment	29,2	1 135	4 875
Biological assets	29,2	6	4
Total		<u>1 141</u>	<u>4 879</u>
2.5 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		11 513	1 820
Other receipts including recoverable revenue		128 061	160 596
Total		<u>139 574</u>	<u>162 416</u>
3. Aid assistance			
3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP			
Foreign			
Opening Balance		(6 101)	643
Revenue		7 516	1 427
Expenditure		4 239	8 171
Current		3 888	8 171
Capital		351	0
Surrender to the RDP		996	0
Closing Balance		<u>(3 820)</u>	<u>(6 101)</u>
3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund			
Opening Balance		7 021	9 861
Revenue		0	3 700
Expenditure		311	6 540
Current		311	4 954
Capital	30	0	1 586
Closing Balance		<u>6 710</u>	<u>7 021</u>
3.3 Total			
Opening Balance		920	10 504
Revenue		7 516	5 127
Expenditure		4 550	14 711
Current		4 199	13 125
Capital		351	1 586
Surrender to the RDP		996	0
Closing Balance	ANNEXURE 4	<u>2 890</u>	<u>920</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail note 3 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		7 139	7 139
RDP		7 139	7 139
Aid assistance unutilised		6 710	7 021
CARA Fund		6 710	7 021
Aid assistance repayable		3 319	1 038
RDP		3 319	1 038
Closing balance		2 890	920

4. Compensation of employees

4.1 Salaries and wages

Basic salary	24 543 527	21 592 754
Performance award	9 823	191 210
Service Based	53 127	39 548
Compensative/circumstantial	989 601	664 523
Other non-pensionable allowances	4 628 812	3 826 877
Total	30 224 890	26 314 912

4.2 Social contributions

Employer contributions

Pension	3 958 319	3 533 455
Medical	4 225 762	3 886 104
UIF	1 044	249
Official unions and associations	5 322	5 099
Total	8 190 447	7 424 907

Total compensation of employees

	38 415 337	33 739 819
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Average number of employees

	190 887	185 668
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5. Goods and services

Administrative fees		41 101	39 563
Advertising		24 145	21 417
Assets less than R5,000	5,1	388 234	375 501
Bursaries (employees)		3 103	2 739
Catering		22 811	23 622
Communication		702 589	686 323
Computer services	5,2	2 050 655	1 986 886
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5,3	1 377 667	1 440 475
Entertainment		1 759	3 840
Audit cost - external	5,4	28 439	23 497

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 24
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Inventory	5,5	2 715 971	2 550 079
Operating leases		1 704 523	1 503 186
Owned and leasehold property expenditure	5,6	947 307	807 291
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		1 856	863
Travel and subsistence	5,7	802 743	703 538
Venues and facilities		20 890	20 673
Training and staff development		41 011	37 914
Other operating expenditure	5,8	443 451	417 540
Total		11 318 255	10 644 947
5.1 Assets less than R5,000	5		
Tangible assets		308 229	283 528
Buildings and other fixed structures		40	105
Biological assets		3	53
Machinery and equipment		308 186	283 370
Intangible		80 005	91 973
Computer software		80 005	91 973
Total		388 234	375 501
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1 487 556	1 562 458
External computer service providers		563 099	424 428
Total		2 050 655	1 986 886
5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5		
Business and advisory services		16 848	12 433
Infrastructure and planning		883	5 342
Laboratory services		970	137
Legal costs		109 400	89 595
Contractors		819 466	816 569
Agency and support/outsourced services		430 100	516 399
Total		1 377 667	1 440 475
5.4 External audit fees	5		
Regularity audits		26 330	22 728
Performance audits		1 119	434
Other audits		990	335
Total		28 439	23 497

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Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
5.5 Inventory			
Learning and teaching support material	5	940	1 811
Food and food supplies		2 093	1 568
Fuel, oil and gas		1 639 076	1 537 384
Other consumable materials		231 499	171 632
Maintenance material		477 280	465 795
Stationery and printing		279 819	293 877
Medical supplies		2 221	2 901
Medicine		2 838	9 305
Military stores		80 205	65 806
Total		2 715 971	2 550 079
5.6 Owned and leasehold property expenditure	5		
Municipal services		527 126	455 829
Property management fees		26 318	23 190
Cleaning services		182 753	157 053
Safeguarding and security		199 939	160 932
Other		11 171	10 287
Total		947 307	807 291
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		731 806	636 322
Foreign		70 937	67 216
Total		802 743	703 538
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Leaverships		132	0
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		3 248	1 814
Resettlement costs		49 481	58 890
Protective clothing and uniform		266 273	243 043
Towing cost		42 211	36 803
Informer fees		35 396	39 212
Printing and publications		12 500	8 070
Other		34 210	29 708
Total		443 451	417 540

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6. Payments for financial assets		Note	2010/11	2009/10
			R'000	R'000
Material losses through criminal conduct			103	72
	Theft	6,4	8	3
	Other material losses	6,1	95	69
Other material losses written off		6,2	92	46
Debts written off		6,3	2 681	931
Total			<u>2 876</u>	<u>1 049</u>
6.1 Other material losses		6		
Nature of other material losses				
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings			
Lost cash: Advance			8	0
Lost cash: Police actions	None		87	57
Incorrect payments			0	12
Total			<u>95</u>	<u>69</u>
6.2 Other material losses written off		6		
Nature of losses				
Lost cash: Advance			2	0
Lost cash: Police actions			79	2
Incorrect payments			11	26
Dishonored cheques			0	18
Total			<u>92</u>	<u>46</u>
6.3 Debts written off				
Nature of debts written off				
Salaries		6	2 577	836
State guarantees			60	33
Tax debt			14	18
Other State Departments			2	0
Vehicle accidents			28	44
Total			<u>2 681</u>	<u>931</u>
6.4 Details of theft		6		
Lost cash			8	3
Total			<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>

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Detail note 6 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
6.5 Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt		(9 036)	(2 447)
Property related debt		(2 624)	(2 209)
Admin related debt		(47)	(94)
Total		<u>(11 707)</u>	<u>(4 750)</u>
6.6 Assets written off			
Nature of write-off	29.2 & 30.2		
Transport assets		463 342	647 787
Computer equipment		24 520	27 974
Furniture and Office equipment		2 120	848
Other machinery and equipment		51 121	25 771
Biological assets		674	1 284
Immovable assets		773	1 025
Total		<u>542 550</u>	<u>704 689</u>
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7,1	25 712	25 195
Departmental agencies and accounts	7,2	23 861	20 818
Households	7,3	450 723	391 394
Total		<u>500 296</u>	<u>437 407</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		145	402
Vehicle licences		25 567	24 793
Total		<u>25 712</u>	<u>25 195</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		23 861	20 818
Total		<u>23 861</u>	<u>20 818</u>
7,3 Households	7		
Employer social benefit		292 355	266 158
Claims against the State (Households)		123 293	87 331
Payment as an act of grace		121	93
Medical expenses detainees		34 954	37 812
Total		<u>450 723</u>	<u>391 394</u>

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8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2010/11	2009/10
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	30	1 182 141	1 071 712
Machinery and equipment	29,1	2 110 241	1 726 766
Biological assets	29,1	905	1 853
Total		<u>3 293 287</u>	<u>2 800 331</u>

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

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	3 292 936	351	3 293 287
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 182 141	0	1 182 141
Machinery and equipment	2 109 890	351	2 110 241
Biological assets	905	0	905
Total	<u>3 292 936</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>3 293 287</u>

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2009/10

Tangible assets	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	-	1 726 766
Biological assets	1 853	-	1 853
Total	<u>2 798 745</u>	<u>1 586</u>	<u>2 800 331</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2010/11	2009/10
		R'000	R'000
Cash on hand		11 179	23 661
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		502	1 005
Total		<u>11 681</u>	<u>24 666</u>

10. Prepayments and advances

Description		
Staff advances	4 468	3 051
Travel and subsistence	31 534	46 996
Prepayments	1 405	1 056
Advances paid to other entities	10	10
Total	<u>37 417</u>	<u>51 113</u>

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11. Receivables - current

		2010/2011			2009/10	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	
Claims recoverable	11.1	91 562	10 315	16 037	117 914	31 922
	ANNEXURE 2					
Staff debtors	11.2	50 540	11 792	14 479	76 811	74 816
Private enterprises	11.3	1	0	0	1	17
Other debtors	11.4	10 974	638	4 359	15 971	12 071
Total		153 077	22 745	34 875	210 697	118 826

		Note	2010/11	2009/10
			R'000	R'000
11.1	Claims recoverable			
	National departments	11	103 989	19 791
	Provincial departments		12 630	11 801
	Private enterprises		1 295	330
	Total		117 914	31 922
11.2	Staff debtors			
	Salary related debt	11	62 570	61 465
	Administration related debt		6 390	6 698
	Inventory/property related debt		7 851	6 653
	Total		76 811	74 816
11.3	Private enterprises	11		
	Dishonoured cheques		1	17
	Total		1	17
11.4	Other debtors			
	Administration related debt	11	15 971	12 071
	Total		15 971	12 071
11.5	Debts revised			
	Capital increase		12 339	3 772
	Capital decrease		(32 119)	(22 660)
	Interest correction		(98)	(75)
	Total		(19 878)	(18 963)

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12. Receivables - non-current	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Staff debtors		99 048	91 708
Total		<u>99 048</u>	<u>91 708</u>
13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		28	0
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		40	28
Paid during the year		(28)	0
Closing balance		<u>40</u>	<u>28</u>
14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund			
Opening balance		3 660	10 253
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		287 737	347 572
Paid during the year		(285 303)	(354 165)
Closing balance		<u>6 094</u>	<u>3 660</u>
15. Bank overdraft			
Paymaster General Account		200 832	142 883
Total		<u>200 832</u>	<u>142 883</u>
16. Payables – current			
Description			
Clearing accounts	16,1	8 681	9 717
Other payables	16,2	5 215	376
Total		<u>13 896</u>	<u>10 093</u>
16.1 Clearing accounts			
Description			
Amounts recovered to be cleared	16	8 681	9 717
Total		<u>8 681</u>	<u>9 717</u>
16.2 Other payables			
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions	16	5 215	376
Total		<u>5 215</u>	<u>376</u>

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17. Net cash flow available from operating activities

Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance	290 743	338 016
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	2 924 107	2 416 729
(Increase) in receivables – current	(99 211)	(15 098)
Decrease in prepayments and advances	13 696	(6 625)
Decrease in payables – current	3 803	(2 835)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(1 141)	(4 879)
Surrenders to revenue fund	(285 331)	(354 165)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor	(996)	(0)
Expenditure on capital assets	3 293 287	2 800 331
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	3 214 850	2 754 745

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

Consolidated Paymaster General Account	(200 832)	(142 883)
Cash on hand	11 179	23 661
Cash with commercial banks	502	1 005
Total	(189 151)	(118 217)

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

19. Contingent liabilities

		Note	2010/11	2009/10
			R'000	R'000
Liable to	Nature			
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	0	146
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	42 568	71 804
Claims	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	11 044 698	7 486 819
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	35 704	11 521
Capped leave commitments	Employees		4 881 526	4 713 642
Other: Sanlam Middestad	Lease		611 692	0
Total			16 616 188	12 283 932

Due to the fact that the Department of Public Works has taken a decision to apply for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad Lease Agreement for the Court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement, it was decided to include it as a contingent liability.

20. Commitments

		Note	2010/11	2009/10
			R'000	R'000
Current expenditure				
Approved and contracted			723 589	604 061
			<u>723 589</u>	<u>604 061</u>
Capital expenditure (including transfers)				
Approved and contracted			473 614	174 449
			<u>473 614</u>	<u>174 449</u>
Total Commitments			<u>1 197 203</u>	<u>778 510</u>

21. Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	651 256	175 419	826 675	714 160
Transfers and subsidies	21 900	7 795	29 695	36 370
Capital assets	156 997	19 734	176 731	336 364
Total	830 153	202 948	1 033 101	1 086 894

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Detail note 21 continued...

	Note	2010/11 R'000	2009/10 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		428 901	614 424
Visible Policing		429 786	328 257
Detective Services		127 857	104 936
Crime Intelligence		28 290	25 127
Protection and Security Services		18 170	14 118
Donor funds		97	32
Total		1 033 101	1 086 894
Confirmed balances with other departments	ANNEXURE 3	7 170	0
Total		7 170	0

22. Employee benefits

Leave entitlement	1 572 624	1 356 817
Thirteenth cheque	2	11
Capped leave commitments	23 554	24 639
Other	200	1 040
Total	1 596 380	1 382 507

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

23 Lease Commitments

23.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Land R'000	Buildings & other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2010/2011				
Not later than 1 year	4 535	643 126	33 762	681 423
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5 707	1 212 672	29 008	1 247 387
Later than five years	2 351	659 843	0	662 194
Total lease commitments	12 593	2 515 641	62 770	2 591 004
2009/2010				
Not later than 1 year	3 702	594 348	25 598	623 648
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6 755	1 137 349	22 780	1 166 884
Later than five years	2 009	598 090	0	600 099
Total lease commitments	12 466	2 329 787	48 378	2 390 631

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Detail note 23 continued...

23.2 **Finance leases expenditure**

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

24. **Receivables for departmental revenue**

	2010/11	2009/10
	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	333	632
Fines, penalties and forfeits	68	8
Interest, dividends and rent on land	67	66
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	1 379	2 116
Total	1 847	2 822

24.1 **Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue**

Opening balance	2 822	5 799
Less: Amounts received	2 822	5 799
Add: Amounts recognised	1 847	2 822
Closing balance	1 847	2 822

25. **Irregular expenditure**

25.1 **Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

Opening Balance	1 258	994
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	21 377	876
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	76 152	2 523
Less: Amounts condoned	(91 911)	(3 135)
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation	6 876	1 258

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year	5 618	264
Prior years	1 258	994
Total	6 876	1 258

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Detail note 25 continued...

25.2 **Details of irregular expenditure - current year**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2010/11 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Advertising	2	3 461	3 461
Inventory	2	3 469	3 469
Transport	2	12 629	12 629
Contractors : Artists & Performers	6	11 950	11 950
Training	2	43	43
Security Services	0	0	90
Accommodation & Meals	11	45 209	45 209
Repairs	4	321	387
Catering	3	9 272	9 312
Day to Day Maintenance	2	58	63
Cleaning Services	1	157	195
Computer Software	1	11	11
Furniture	0	0	644
Towing Cost	0	0	1
Stationery	0	0	17
Communication	3	3 769	3 769
Renovation (Buildings)	4	554	6 270
Funeral Costs	0	0	5
Total	43	90 903	97 529

25.3 **Details of irregular expenditure condoned**

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2010/11 R'000
Advertising	Accounting Officer/BAC	3 461
Inventory	Accounting Officer/BAC	3 469
Transport	Accounting Officer/BAC	12 629
Contractors : Artists & Performers	Accounting Officer/BAC	11 950
Training	Accounting Officer/BAC	43
Security Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	90
Accommodation & Meals	Accounting Officer/BAC	45 213
Repairs	Accounting Officer/BAC	387
Catering	Accounting Officer/BAC	9 312
Day to Day Maintenance	Accounting Officer/BAC	63
Cleaning Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	195
Computer Software	Accounting Officer/BAC	11
Furniture	Accounting Officer/BAC	644
Towing Cost	Accounting Officer/BAC	1
Stationery	Accounting Officer/BAC	17

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Detail note 25.3 continued...

		2010/11
		R'000
Communication	Accounting Officer/BAC	3 769
Renovation (Buildings)	Accounting Officer/BAC	652
Funeral Costs	Accounting Officer/BAC	5
Total		<u>91 911</u>

25.4 **Details of irregular expenditure under investigation**

		2010/11
		R'000
Incident		
Contractors : Artists & Performers		17
Training		70
Security Services		369
Accommodation & Meals		15
Repairs		31
Catering		3
Interpreter		5
Day to Day Maintenance		176
Cleaning Services		103
Social Functions		157
Communication		312
Renovation (Buildings)		5 618
Total		<u>6 876</u>

26. **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

26.1 **Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

	2010/11	2009/10
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 387	2 721
Adjustment to opening balance	0	(686)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	693	480
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	771	647
Less: Amounts condoned	(1 026)	(715)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	(68)	(60)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonation	<u>2 757</u>	<u>2 387</u>

Analysis of awaiting condonation per economic classification

Current	<u>2 757</u>	<u>2 387</u>
Total	<u>2 757</u>	<u>2 387</u>

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Detail note 26 continued...

26.2 Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		2010/11
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken	R'000
License fees	No	216
Accommodation	No	324
Air/bus tickets	No	206
Dormant fuel cards	No	177
Training	No	117
Interest	No	15
Incorrect payments	No	225
Other eg. Meals and cellphone accounts	No	184
Total		1 464

27. Key management personnel

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

Description	No of Individuals	2010/11	2009/10
		R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	3	3 397	3 161
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	46	52 628	33 832
Total		56 025	36 993

28. Impairment and other provisions

Impairment		
Staff debtors	1 459	1 965
Other debtors	133	143
Total	1 592	2 108

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29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

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

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10 951 841	2 178	1 774 754	541 186	12 187 587
Transport assets	7 662 581	318	1 432 097	463 308	8 631 688
Computer equipment	1 269 014	338	145 662	24 431	1 390 583
Furniture and Office equipment	101 105	18	22 473	2 136	121 460
Other machinery and equipment	1 919 141	1 504	174 522	51 311	2 043 856
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	11 360	0	5 742	674	16 428
Biological assets	11 360	0	5 742	674	16 428
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	10 963 201	2 178	1 780 496	541 860	12 204 015

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Detail note 29 continued...

29.1 **ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

	Cash	Non-Cash	Received: Paid and not yet captured in asset register	(Capital work in progress - current costs)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 110 241	101 417	(519 287)	0	82 383	1 774 754
Transport assets	1 256 488	36 035	51 003	0	88 571	1 432 097
Computer equipment	348 185	9 555	(198 473)	0	(13 605)	145 662
Furniture and Office equipment	26 736	388	(4 573)	0	(78)	22 473
Other machinery and equipment	478 832	55 439	(367 244)	0	7 495	174 522
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	905	4 855	(18)	0	0	5 742
Biological assets	905	4 855	(18)	0	0	5 742
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 111 146	106 272	(519 305)	0	82 383	1 780 496

29.2 **DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

	Sold (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0	541 186	541 186	1 135
Transport assets	0	463 308	463 308	1 135
Computer equipment	0	24 431	24 431	0
Furniture and Office equipment	0	2 136	2 136	0
Other machinery and equipment	0	51 311	51 311	
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	6	668	674	6
Biological assets	6	668	674	6
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	6	541 854	541 860	1 141

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Detail note 29 continued...

29.3 **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
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	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
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	9 008	0	3 636	1 284	11 360
Biological assets	9 008	0	3 636	1 284	11 360
TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	10 101 765	140 536	1 424 564	703 664	10 963 201

29.4 **Minor Assets**
MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2011

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 772 719	0	1 772 719
Adjustment to prior year balance	0	0	1 470	0	(1 470)
Additions	0	0	286 084	0	286 084
Disposals	0	0	(264 655)	0	(264 655)
TOTAL	0	0	1 795 618	0	1 795 618
Number of minor assets	0	0	757 205	0	757 205
TOTAL	0	0	757 205	0	757 205

Minor Assets
MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2010

Minor Assets	0	0	1 772 719	0	1 772 719
TOTAL	0	0	1 772 719	0	1 772 719

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Detail note 29 continued...

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	736 273	0	736 273
TOTAL	0	0	736 273	0	736 273

30 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

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

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

30.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital work-in-progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1 182 141	1 166	(933 993)	(242 199)	7 115
Dwellings	11 984	90	(7 440)	(2 128)	2 506
Non-residential buildings	1 170 157	1 076	(926 553)	(240 071)	4 609
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 182 141	1 166	(933 993)	(242 199)	7 115

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DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Detail note 30 continued...

30.2 **Disposals**

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	807	807	0
Dwellings	0	807	807	0
Non-residential buildings	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	807	807	0

30.3 **Movement for 2009/10**

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2010

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	11 787	2 847	1 025	13 609
Dwellings	5 923	107	724	5 306
Non-residential buildings	5 864	2 740	301	8 303
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	11 787	2 847	1 025	13 609

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ANNEXURE 1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2010	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee drawdowns during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31/03/2011	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Motor Vehicles							
STANNIC	637	146	0	0	146	0	0
Total	637	146	0	0	146	0	0
Housing							
STANDARD BANK		4 647	56	54	2 856	1 901	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD		10 627	297	0	5 086	5 838	0
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		32 416	67	0	3 548	28 935	0
ABSA		18 518	64	233	15 532	3 283	0
OLD MUTUAL FIN LT		243	0	0	224	19	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		65	0	0	0	65	0
ITHALA LIMITED		2 296	0	0	1 334	962	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		1 047	0	0	48	999	0
VBS MUTUAL BANK		199	0	0	0	199	0
MPUMALANGA		171	0	0	47	124	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		468	0	0	330	138	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		257	(1)	0	167	89	0
SA HOMELOANS		141	0	0	141	0	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	16	0
NHFC (Masikheni)		693	0	0	693	0	0
Total		71 804	483	287	30 006	42 568	0
Grand Total		71 950	483	287	30 152	42 568	0

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ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
THE PRESIDENCY	0	0	3	1	3	1
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	0	0	104	95	104	95
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0	0	590	405	590	405
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE	0	0	8	97	8	97
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	9	3	9	3
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	0	0	311	295	311	295
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	0	0	923	866	923	866
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM	0	0	461	186	461	186
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	0	9 670	9 028	9 670	9 028
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	0	0	4 411	4 010	4 411	4 010
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS	0	0	161	161	161	161
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	0	0	98	9	98	9
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	406	399	406	399
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	218	251	218	251
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	0	0	133	7	133	7
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0	0	5	2	5	2
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	0	0	1 647	1 662	1 647	1 662
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	569	304	569	304
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0	0	27	173	27	173
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	0	0	196	147	196	147
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY	0	0	165	533	165	533
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	0	0	82 693	349	82 693	349
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION	0	0	287	12	287	12
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	6	3	6	3

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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ANNEXURE 2 Continues....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	0	0	71	5	71	5
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	14	8	14	8
DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	24	0	24
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS	0	0	13	0	13	0
INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS DIRECTORATE	0	0	25	17	25	17
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: PARLIAMENT	0	0	404	305	404	305
NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	0	0	182	138	182	138
NATIONAL TREASURY	0	0	49	65	49	65
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE	0	0	130	43	130	43
SUB TOTAL	0	0	103 989	19 603	103 989	19 603
Provinces						
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	0	2	0	2
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	203	187	203	187
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	806	483	806	483
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	26	17	26	17
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	2 233	2 025	2 233	2 025
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 653	238	1 653	238
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	6 830	8 586	6 830	8 586
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	377	266	377	266
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	384	177	384	177
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	3	5	3	5
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	115	3	115	3
SUB TOTAL	0	0	12 630	11 989	12 630	11 989

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ANNEXURE 2 Continues....

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF AFRICA	0	0	6	0	6	0
INSTITUTION FOR SECURITY STUDIES	0	0	12	12	12	12
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	0	0	513	7	513	7
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	179	113	179	113
SA RESERVE BANK	0	0	0	52	0	52
SCHINDLER LIFTS	0	0	7	7	7	7
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	3	3	3	3
VENTURESCAPES	0	0	76	72	76	72
SA SECRET SERVICE	0	0	3	3	3	3
4D DÉCOR	0	0	5	5	5	5
RED HOT EVENTS	0	0	2	2	2	2
URBAN TONIC	0	0	4	0	4	0
EVENTS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	0	0	3	0	3	0
LANGE STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	8	0	8	0
TRAVEL MOTIVES	0	0	0	2	0	2
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	0	0	22	22	22	22
GREEN DOLPINE RESTAURANT	0	0	12	12	12	12
GREEN ROUTE PTY LTD	0	0	21	0	21	0
SENSE OF TASTE	0	0	0	15	0	15
SIYA ZAMA GVK BUILDING RENOVATION	0	0	417	0	417	0
SALSA CATERING	0	0	2	3	2	3
SUB TOTAL	0	0	1 295	330	1 295	330
TOTAL	0	0	117 914	31 922	117 914	31 922

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ANNEXURE 3
INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	207	0	3 109	1 538	3 316	1 538
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	6 963	0	32 577	9 974	39 540	9 974
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0	0	0	9	0	0
TOTAL	7 170	0	35 686	11 521	42 856	11 521
Other Government Entities						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION WESTERN CAPE	0	0	18	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	18	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	7 170	0	35 704	11 521	42 856	11 521

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**ANNEXURE 4
STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011**

Name Of Donor	Purpose	Opening Balance	Revenue	Revenue Surrendered	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash						
Local						
CARA Funds		7 021	0	0	311	6 710
Subtotal		7 021	0	0	311	6 710
Foreign						
European Union	Capacity Building	(4 469)	0	0	0	(4 469)
Swiss	Operational training DRC	(124)	0	0	0	(124)
African Renaissance	DRC Projects	(2 546)	0	0	0	(2 546)
United Kingdom	DRC Projects	42	0	42	0	0
Norwegian	DRC Projects	251	251	251	0	251
Enhlangano Project France	Training support	745	745	745	351	394
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	0	6 520	0	3 846	2 674
Subtotal		(6 101)	7 516	1 038	4 197	(3 820)
Total		920	7 516	1 038	4 508	2 890

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**ANNEXURE 5
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2011**

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2010 R'000	Current year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Claims settled during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2011 R'000
				Original claim Amounts R'000	Amounts Paid R'000	Amounts Cancelled/ Reduced R'000	
Claims against the department							
Vehicle accidents	143 260	5 651	56 450	27 885	11 776	16 109	177 476
Legal expenses	161 402	6 754	223 166	10 542	2 064	8 478	380 780
Damage to property	6 647	(952)	1 365	2 396	548	1 848	4 664
Assault	506 141	21 560	203 012	33 866	6 065	27 801	696 847
Damage to State property	10 961	(125)	2 758	5 224	2 456	2 768	8 370
Police actions	5 655 552	841 705	2 666 245	600 265	52 740	547 525	8 563 237
Shooting incidents	526 511	35 564	438 965	57 141	9 956	47 185	943 899
Other (Not yet classified)	476 345	(298 307)	100 232	8 845	0	8 845	269 425
Total	7 486 819	611 850	3 692 193	746 164	85 605	660 559	11 044 698

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.

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ANNEXURE 5 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2010		Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2011
	R'000			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	
Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses,	113 140	4 900	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	206	122 526	110 123	
Damage to property, Assault			State funds	6 936			
Damage to State property			Claim by the Department	69			
Police actions, Shooting incidents			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	123 191			
and Other (not yet allocated)]			Cash payment	41			
Total	113 140	4 900		130 443	122 526	110 123	

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**ANNEXURE 6
INVENTORY**

	Note	Quantity	2010/11	Quantity	2009/10
			R'000		R'000
Inventory					
Opening balance		55 605 818	649 916	60 005 068	732 796
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		1 074 166	(116 992)	(351 267)	(78 151)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		22 060 206	412 302	27 929 813	399 103
Add: Additions - Non-cash		170 940	5 643	186 609	10 787
(Less): Disposals		(1 555 953)	(4 067)	(1 694 411)	(30 969)
(Less): Issues		(22 771 122)	(358 938)	(30 460 892)	(383 237)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		693 493	(1 139)	(9 102)	(411)
Closing balance		<u>55 277 548</u>	<u>586 725</u>	<u>55 605 818</u>	<u>649 916</u>

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	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 Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the following key Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) • 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) 	<p>Conduct police actions to combat crime by enhancing police visibility</p> <p>Maintain public order</p> <p>Investigate crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 891 crime prevention operations were conducted. During these operations 65 381 roadblocks, 61 216 cordon and searches, 2 063 923 stop and search operations and various other actions were carried out which led to 1 452 600 arrests. 47.4% or 688 937 of these arrests were made for priority crimes. • 7 888 stolen and lost firearms were recovered. • 19 357 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition were recovered to reduce the proliferation of firearms. • 46 527 firearms were destructed by the SAPS. • 33 638 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered. • 89 748kg cannabis and 159 681 cannabis plants were seized. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 651 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 11 680 peaceful incidents and 971 unrest-related incidents. 3 671 persons were arrested during unrest-related incidents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detection rate for all serious crime increased by 1.37%, from 50.47% in 2009/10 to 51.84% in 2010/11. • 30.84% court ready case dockets for all serious crime was achieved. • The detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years) increased by 8.49% to 77.42%. • The detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and older) decreased by -1.88% to 71.20%. • The detection rate for commercial crime-related charges increased from 36.55% in 2009/10 to 68.4% in 2010/11. 25.6% court ready case dockets for commercial crime-related charges were achieved. • 30.3% or 37 of 122 of registered organised crime project investigations (OCPI) were successfully terminated, which includes 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. • 81.46% (994 020 from a total of 1 220 205) offender's previous conviction reports for crime-related fingerprints were generated within 30 days. • 93.5% (297 955 from a total of 318 665) forensic entries were analysed by forensic analysts within 35 days.

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.

Type 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.
Rural Safety	Rural community	A comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to enhance safety and security, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community was approved by the Minister of Police. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach based on the principles of sector policing, to addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community.
School Safety	School-going children	The SAPS engaged in a partnership with the Department of Basic Education to link police stations to schools; establish Safe School Committees, implement joint social crime prevention programmes and to mobilise communities to take ownership. 9 000 public schools established Safe School Committees. 1 001 schools with 174 248 learners were visited to discuss drug and substance abuse, safety when crossing the road and crime-related issues.
Crime Prevention	The general public	Recognising that the Department of Police alone cannot prevent crime, necessitates the engagement of the SAPS in partnerships to prevent crime and in mobilising communities and specific sectors to address crimes that affect them. During 2010/11 the SAPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received 168 560 calls and 686 web tips at its Crime Stop call centre which led to 226 positive cases. • Received 1 257 SMS tips and 632 web tips as a result of the partnership between the Primedia group and the SAPS which led to 73 positive cases.
Firearms Control	Businesses dealing in firearms and the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 936 institutions such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations were accredited since the implementation of the firearms control legislation (i.e. 107 additional to 1 829 institutions at the end of March 2010). • 268 459 firearm license renewals and 240 422 competency certifications were issued from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. • Some provisions of the Firearms Control Amendment Act were put into operation in order to provide for a mechanism to renew competency certificates in respect of firearms. The Act also provides for the extension of the validity period of some categories of firearms licenses, such as conducting business as a game rancher and conducting business in hunting from five years to ten years and for other business purposes from two years to five years.

Table 1.3: Service Delivery Access Strategies

To ensure the quality and accessibility of services, priority was given by Government specifically to improve the levels of service and the accessibility of services provided by all departments to all people in the country. The SAPS has developed an Access Strategy in terms of which geographic access norms to SAPS' service points will be developed to inform and direct the future placement and construction of the service points. The first phase of the Access Strategy will be completed by the end of 2011/12, well ahead of the schedule indicated on the SAPS by Government, thereby enabling SAPS to commence with a structured plan to address imbalances in the determined geographic access norms ahead of time.

Strategy	Access
Increase access to communities by building/upgrading/improving police stations	<p>The following police facilities were completed in 2010/11:</p> <p><u>6 newly re-established police facilities completed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuruman LCRC • Pienaar police station • Brakpan (Tsakane) police station • Bloemfontein 10111 centre • Kakamas police station • Hazyview police station <p><u>4 new police facilities completed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Downs police station • Zamdela police station • Ga Masemola police station • Benoni Training College – Radio Technical Centre <p><u>6 repaired and upgraded police facilities completed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Road police station • Bergville police station • Chatsworth police station • Hammanskraal Training Institution • Riebeeck West police station • Humewood police station <p><u>3 re-established police facilities completed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thokoza police station • Mbuzini police station • Giyani police station.
Increase access to victims of crime by expanding victim support facilities	<p>SAPS Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) are used for the consultation of victims of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence, interviews and statement taking. 10 additional VSRs were established at police stations in 2010/11 namely at Jane Furse, Botlhokwa, Zamdela, Pienaar, Brakpan (Tsakane), Thokoza, Mbuzini, Hazyview, Blue Downs and Giyani police stations.</p>
Increase community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector policing provides for practical policing practices to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and links up to community structures. Up to the end of March 2011, sector policing has been rolled out to 986 (88%) of the 1 120 police stations countrywide. • Community Police Forum 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. 1 118 Community Police Forums have been established at police stations countrywide.
Electronic access through the SAPS Website	<p>The SAPS Website can be accessed by internet users. Information regarding the SAPS is regularly updated such as information on crime prevention, community policing, publications, contact details, publications, etc. Contact details of the National Commissioner, Provincial Commissioners and Station Commanders are also available. The public can also electronically provide information on criminal activities, lodge general enquiries or comment and complement the SAPS, among others.</p>

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

Table 1.4: Complaints mechanism

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 Station-, Cluster- or Unit Commanders. Contact numbers for all divisions, provincial offices, units, police stations and other contact points such as for ATM crimes, communication officials and rape crisis centres are available on the SAPS Website.
SAPS Website Complaints Mechanism	A link is available on the SAPS Website where the public can electronically complain about SAPS service delivery, corruption and fraud.
Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)	The IPID operates independently from the SAPS and its mandate is to ensure that independent investigations of deaths in police custody and deaths as a result of police action are carried out. The IPID may also investigate allegations of criminal offences and misconduct committed by members of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Municipal Police Services (MPS). A complaint may be lodged in both writing and telephonically to any IPID office.
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 the National Inspectorate.
Presidential Hot Line (PHL) 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, posters and promotional items were developed and distributed during projects, Izimbizo, and awareness campaigns
Television and radio broadcasts	"When Duty Calls", a weekly programme on national television, informs the public regarding successes by the SAPS, crime prevention hints, recruitment drives and requests for assistance in the fight against crime.
SAPS Internet	The SAPS website provides information on crime and crime prevention in South Africa.
Projects	Various projects were conducted to address SAPS priorities such as aggravated robberies, firearms, drugs, tourist safety and victim support. Constant communication was provided to update members and the public on events during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Campaigns were conducted on the state of readiness for the General Elections in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Festive Season Crime Prevention campaigns were conducted during December 2010 in all provinces.
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.

Types of Information Tools	Information provided
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 standard of services. Service Delivery Plans are compiled at all levels, which is cascaded into 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 are utilised to advise the community e.g. on processes and procedures, SAPS successes, initiatives and operations, the policing of special events and tourist safety.
Internal communication	Various internal communication mediums exist such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • The SAPS Journal (an in-house magazine which focuses on police successes and good practices) • Monthly salary advices (reflect 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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees as percent of Total Expenditure	Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	17 871 936	9 686 512	1 130 329	18,1	290	33352
Visible Policing	21 702 627	17 241 363		32,2	176	97693
Detective Service	8 868 123	6 941 683		13,0	186	37402
Crime Intelligence	1 947 626	1 680 164		3,1	193	8723
Protection & Security Services	3 139 388	2 865 615		5,4	171	16722
Total	53 529 700	38 415 337	1 130 329	71,8	198	193892

Table 2.2: Personnel costs by salary band, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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)	855 704	2,2	72	11896
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	10 454 975	27,2	109	96356
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	19 263 204	50,1	250	77168
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 008 218	18,2	901	7777
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	833 236	2,2	1 199	695
Total	38 415 337	100	198	193892

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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Programme (R'000)
Administration	4 301 207	11,2	20 909	0,1	243 847	0,6	541 783	1,4	9 686 512
Visible Policing	11 901 168	31,0	689 956	1,8	688 851	1,8	2 275 503	5,9	17 241 363
Detective Service	5 092 674	13,3	61 972	0,2	264 004	0,7	837 552	2,2	6 941 683
Crime Intelligence	1 240 395	3,2	10 554	0,0	58 496	0,2	182 934	0,5	1 680 164
Protection & Security Services	2 008 083	5,2	92 349	0,2	124 026	0,3	387 990	1,0	2 865 615
Total	24 543 527	63,9	875 740	2,3	1 379 224	3,6	4 225 762	11,0	38 415 337

Table 2.4: Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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)	334 244	0,9	1 583	0,0	44 590	0,1	355 622	0,9	855 704
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7 461 002	19,4	283 825	0,7	631 918	1,6	2 144 991	5,6	10 454 975
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	14 087 049	36,7	472 658	1,2	584 390	1,5	1 448 682	3,8	19 263 204
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 444 686	6,4	117 674	0,3	115 019	0,3	262 531	0,7	7 008 218
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	216 546	0,6	0	0,0	3 307	0,0	13 936	0,0	833 236
Total	24 543 527	63,9	875 740	2,3	1 379 224	3,6	4 225 762	11,0	38 415 337

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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	33498	33352	0,4	0
Visible Policing	96237	97693	-1,5	0
Detective Service	37603	37402	0,5	0
Crime Intelligence	10830	8723	19,5	0
Protection & Security Services	17142	16722	2,5	0
Total	195310	193892	0,7	0

Table 3.2: Employment and vacancies by salary band at end of period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	11625	11896	-2,3	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	94174	96356	-2,3	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79638	77168	3,1	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9107	7777	14,6	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	764	693	9,3	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
Total	195310	193892	0,7	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2011, a total of 1349 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review. Apart from this, a total number of 1248 posts were advertised before 31 March 2011 with a closing date within the new financial year. A new rank structure for the South African Police Service was introduced. With the new rank structure, two (2) additional ranks were introduced namely Lieutenant and Major, which will create additional career opportunities for members. No member was translated to the ranks of Lieutenant and Major. A phase-in approach was adopted to capacitate the ranks of Lieutenant and Major. After successful negotiations during the 2010/11 financial year with the Employee Organisations, an agreement was concluded in the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) on 5 April 2011 which inter alia provides for the criteria for promotion to Lieutenant, Captain and Major. In view of the development and negotiations on criteria to populate the ranks of Lieutenant and Major, no post promotion process was embarked upon during the 2010/11 financial year.

Table 3.3: Employment and vacancies by critical occupation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	53	48	9,4	0
Architects town and traffic planners	7	5	28,6	0
Chemists	955	955	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	251	133	47	0
General legal administration & related professionals	171	169	1,2	0
Natural sciences related	7	7	0	0
Police	144533	143335	0,8	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	119	95	20,2	0
Total	146096	144747	0,9	0

*Note: The Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer and Senior Managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Hence critical occupations have been addressed within the Occupational Classes of Aircraft Pilots; Architects; Chemists (Physical Science, Chemical Science, Pharmacists & Health Science Related); Engineer & related professionals (Electronic & Engineering science); General Legal Administration & Related Professionals (Attorneys, Legal Administration & Legal related); Natural science; Police (Functional Personnel SAPS) and Psychologists & vocational science. The critical occupations (Occupational Classes) do not reflect all the positions filled within SAPS, but only those, which are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of SAPS's core functions.

4. Filling of SMS Posts

Table 4.1 - SMS establishment information as on 31 March 2011

SMS Bands	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	586	530	90	56	9,6
Band B	146	133	91	13	8,9
Band C	31	29	94	2	6,5
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	764	693	91	71	9,3

Table 4.2: SMS establishment information as on 30 September 2010

SMS Bands	Mid-year establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Band A	586	526	90	60	10,2
Band B	146	134	92	12	8,2
Band C	31	23	74	8	25,8
Band D	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	764	684	90	80	10,5

Table 4.3: Advertising and filling of SMS positions as on 31 March 2011

SMS Bands	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	79	58	5
Band B	39	28	1
Band C	10	9	0
Band D	0	0	0
Total	128	95	6

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 therefor planned and regarded as funded only upon the date of advertisement. With reference to table 4.3, a total of 27 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review as on 31 March 2011. Apart from this, a total of 81 SMS posts were advertised during May and June 2011 to address senior level vacancies.

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 2010 to 31 March 2011

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)	11896	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	96356	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77168	2	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7777	492	6,3	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	695	294	42,3	0	0	0	0
Total	193892	788	0,4	0	0	0	0

Table 5.2: Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their jobs being upgraded, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

None

Table 5.3: Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 [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 2010 to 31 March 2011 [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

With regard to tables 4.2 to 4.4 vacant newly created positions are evaluated and then filled through the normal advertisement and filling procedure, therefore no individual employees were affected by job evaluations in terms of their salary levels.

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 band, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2010)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6180	5886	170	2,8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95751	1629	1024	1,1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77671	632	1135	1,5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8023	46	292	3,6
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	736	9	50	6,8
Total	188361	8202	2671	1,4

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2009/2010, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2010/2011 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2010. 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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2010)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	49	0	1	2
Architects town and traffic planners	6	0	1	16,7
Chemists	883	95	23	2,6
Engineers and related professionals	135	5	7	5,2
General legal administration & related professionals	172	1	4	2,3
Natural sciences related	7	0	0	0
Police	138724	6255	1644	1,2
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	101	3	9	8,9
Total	140077	6359	1689	1,2

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2009/2010, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2010/2011 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2010. 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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	714	26,7	0,4	2671	193892
Resignation	1161	43,5	0,6	2671	193892
Expiry of contract	72	2,7	0	2671	193892
Discharged due to ill health	131	4,9	0,1	2671	193892
Dismissal-misconduct	81	3	0	2671	193892
Retirement	481	18	0,2	2671	193892
Other	31	1,2	0	2671	193892
Total	2671	100	1,4	2671	193892

Table 6.4: Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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	48	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	5	0	0
Chemists	955	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	133	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	169	0	0
Natural sciences related	7	0	0
Police	143335	1329	0,9
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	95	0	0
Total	144747	1329	0,9

Table 6.5: Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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)	11896	183	1,5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	96356	25	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77168	1401	1,8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7777	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	695	93	13,4
Total	193892	1702	0,9



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 2011

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	280	48	33	361	137	123	17	8	148	49	695
Professionals	2747	384	277	3408	1593	1848	352	208	2408	1702	9111
Clerks	6893	972	311	8176	595	15652	3098	797	19547	4993	33311
Service and sales workers	85399	11784	3045	100228	11786	25370	3314	491	29175	3033	144222
Craft and related trades workers	417	89	43	549	288	25	0	0	25	7	869
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	143	8	5	156	6	2	0	0	2	0	164
Elementary occupations	2869	470	19	3358	47	1777	296	8	2081	34	5520
Total	98748	13755	3733	116236	14452	44797	7077	1512	53386	9818	193892

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	418	69	27	514	311	122	23	10	155	160	1140

Table 7.2: Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2011

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
Top management	17	3	1	21	2	7	0	0	7	3	33
Senior management	262	46	32	340	135	116	17	8	141	46	662
Professionally qualified and experienced	2976	464	358	3798	1649	1289	206	112	1607	723	7777
Skilled technical and academically qualified	41018	5689	2426	49133	11256	7587	1632	794	9963	6816	77168
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	48369	6683	842	55894	1288	31668	4758	578	37004	2170	96356
Unskilled and defined decision making	6106	870	74	7050	122	4180	464	20	4664	60	11896
Total	98748	13755	3733	116236	14452	44797	7077	1512	53386	9818	193892

Table 7.3: Recruitment for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2011

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
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Senior management	6	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Professionally qualified and experienced	17	5	1	23	6	7	1	2	10	7	46
Skilled technical and academically qualified	168	32	29	229	191	134	18	16	168	44	632
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	478	71	26	575	48	782	139	29	950	56	1629
Unskilled and defined decision making	3052	534	40	3626	83	1912	240	7	2159	18	5886
Total	3721	642	96	4459	329	2837	398	54	3289	125	8202

Table 7.4: Progression to another salary notch for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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
Top management	14	3	1	18	2	8	0	0	8	2	30
Senior management	249	37	29	315	129	83	12	8	103	46	593
Professionally qualified and experienced	1256	154	88	1498	219	493	80	27	600	131	2448
Skilled technical and academically qualified	3832	392	179	4403	445	1953	462	306	2721	3119	10688
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	22893	3279	425	26597	681	17981	2962	403	21346	1668	50292
Unskilled and defined decision making	2947	318	33	3298	39	2221	215	11	2447	35	5819
Total	31191	4183	755	36129	1515	22739	3731	755	27225	5001	69870

Table 7.5: Terminations for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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
Top management	3	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	7
Senior management	14	1	2	17	17	2	0	1	3	6	43
Professionally qualified and experienced	107	10	17	134	92	26	0	2	28	38	292
Skilled technical and academically qualified	614	58	23	695	217	78	11	8	97	126	1135
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	483	79	11	573	35	309	57	7	373	43	1024
Unskilled and defined decision making	101	13	1	115	7	40	5	1	46	2	170
Total	1322	161	55	1538	370	456	73	19	548	215	2671

Table 7.6: Disciplinary actions for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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	105	42	1	148	18	10	2	0	12	1	179
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	380	74	15	469	28	17	3	0	20	3	520
Final written warning	303	97	4	404	32	22	13	2	37	1	474
Fine	823	205	23	1051	68	23	11	2	36	5	1160
Suspended dismissal	704	178	26	908	70	33	13	2	48	8	1034
Case withdrawn	423	179	12	614	66	21	11	1	33	8	721
Not guilty	509	66	19	594	39	35	7	0	42	10	685
Suspended without payment	19	2	1	22	3	0	2	0	2	1	28
Verbal warning	32	31	0	63	7	3	2	0	5	2	77
Written warning	364	127	13	504	46	24	14	1	39	4	593
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3662	1001	114	4777	377	188	78	8	274	43	5471

Table 7.7: Skills development for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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
Top management	4	6	2	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	13
Senior management	288	49	36	373	202	137	21	10	168	55	798
Professionally qualified and experienced	3312	544	475	4331	1765	1453	236	112	1801	751	8648
Skilled technical and academically qualified	36438	5892	2850	45180	13025	5841	1308	640	7789	4172	70166
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	33343	6019	606	39968	1282	18989	2884	253	22126	877	64253
Unskilled and defined decision making	8135	1480	208	9823	665	5878	935	16	6829	155	17472
Total	81520	13990	4177	99687	16939	32299	5384	1031	38714	6010	161350

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 as per the Training Administration System on 11 April 2011.

8. Performance Rewards

Table 8.1: Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2010

SMS Bands	Year-end establishment	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	586	494	409	83
Band B	146	116	93	80
Band C	31	27	16	59
Band D	1	1	1	100
Total	764	638	519	81

Note: The signing of performance agreements is captured on the SAPS PERSAP system. The information above reflects the total number of senior managers that, according to the system, signed their performance agreement by 31 May 2010. Information of senior managers that were not required to conclude a performance agreement (i.e. external deployment, newly appointed, etc), were excluded from the above.

Table 8.2: Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members.

In total 119 senior managers did not have signed performance agreements by this date. The hosting of the FIFA Soccer World Cup led to a massive deployment of human resources for the duration of the tournament. This in turn impacted on the ability for senior managers to conclude their performance agreements by the given date. It must also be noted that the SAPS Employment Regulations allow four months after the beginning of the financial year to conclude a performance agreement. At the end of July 2010, one month after completion of the FIFA Soccer World Cup, 99.1% of the senior managers had signed their performance agreements.

Table 8.3: Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements.

No disciplinary steps were taken.

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review.

Table 8.4: Performance rewards by race and gender, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Demographics	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	12	44797	0,03	125	10 417
African, Male	10	98748	0,01	163	16 300
Asian, Female	0	1512	0,00	0	0,00
Asian, Male	1	3733	0,03	34	34 000
Coloured, Female	0	7077	0,00	0	0,00
Coloured, Male	0	13755	0,00	0	0,00
Total Blacks, Female	12	53386	0,02	125	10 417
Total Blacks, Male	11	116236	0,01	197	17 909
White, Female	1	9818	0,01	9	9 000
White, Male	2	14452	0,01	24	12 000
Total	26	193892	0,01	355	13 654

*Note: Performance rewards paid in the 2010/2011 financial year were for services rendered in the 2009/2010 financial year. Performance rewards were only paid to employees attached to the Civilian Secretariat for Police. Due to spending pressure experienced in the compensation environment, essentially for the payment of allowances to members with the hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup, the Department decided to reprioritize the amount initially reserved for the payment of performance rewards, thus supplementing the provision made for expenses for hosting the Soccer World Cup.

Table 8.5: Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below senior management, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Bands	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Level and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	11896	0,00	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	8	96356	0,00	37	4 625
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5	77168	0,00	37	7 400
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9	7777	0,10	144	16 000
Total	22	193197	0,00	218	9 909

*Note: Performance rewards paid in the 2010/2011 financial year were for services rendered in the 2009/2010 financial year. The classification of beneficiaries were done in accordance with the salary band profile of employees as at 31 March 2011. Performance rewards were only paid to employees attached to the Civilian Secretariat for Police. Due to spending pressure experienced in the compensation environment, essentially for the payment of allowances to members with the hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup, the Department decided to reprioritize the amount initially reserved for the payment of performance rewards, thus supplementing the provision made for expenses for hosting the Soccer World Cup.

Table 8.6: Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	0	48	0,00	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	0	5	0,00	0	0
Chemists	0	955	0,00	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	133	0,00	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	2	169	1,20	48	24 000
Natural sciences related	0	7	0,00	0	0
Police	0	143335	0,00	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	95	0,00	0	0
Total	2	144747	0,00	48	24 000

Table 8.7: Performance rewards by salary band for senior management, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

SMS Bands	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	4	530	0,80	136	34 000
Band B	0	133	0,00	0	0
Band C	0	29	0,00	0	0
Band D	0	1	0,00	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0,00	0	0
Total	4	695	0,60	136	34 000

*Note: Performance rewards paid in the 2010/2011 financial year were for services rendered in the 2009/2010 financial year. Performance rewards were only paid to employees attached to the Civilian Secretariat for Police. Due to spending pressure experienced in the compensation environment, essentially for the payment of allowances to members with the hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup, the Department decided to reprioritize the amount initially reserved for the payment of performance rewards, thus supplementing the provision made for expenses for hosting the Soccer World Cup.

9. Foreign Workers

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

10. Leave

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 9.1) and disability leave (Table 9.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 10.1: Sick leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

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)	24145	92,1	2156	1,6	11	5 144	135624	22245
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	646074	93	68886	50,8	9	212 157	135624	601092
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	570345	94,3	52420	38,7	11	338 039	135624	537949
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	108988	94	11813	8,7	9	100 385	135624	102446
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2741	93,6	349	0,3	8	7 666	135624	2565
Total	1352293	93,6	135624	100	10	663 391	135624	1266297

Table 10.2: Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

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)	3632	100	68	2,1	53	1 009	3632	3215
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	39413	100	877	27,3	45	12 370	39403	3215
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	116811	99,9	1877	58,4	62	71 351	116681	3215
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	24269	100	384	11,9	63	22 494	24269	3215
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	270	100	9	0,3	30	814	270	3215
Total	184395	99,9	3215	100	57	108 038	184255	3215

Table 10.3: Temporary incapacity leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	884	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	234	0	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

For the reporting period the highest number of applications for short term temporary incapacity leave were for respiratory conditions followed by muscular, skeletal, mental and behavioral conditions. For long periods of temporary incapacity leave psychiatric conditions were the leading cause.

Table 10.4: Ill-health retirement for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	106	35	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

Psychological and medical conditions were the leading cause for ill-health retirement applications.

Table 10.5: Expenditure incurred for Temporary and Ill-health retirements (Health Risk Manager) for the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
R5 920	16 days

Table 10.6: Annual Leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	50017	20	2543
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1497691	19	78684
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1522685	23	66284
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	419182	24	17499
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	15612	23	692
Total	3505187	21	165702

Table 10.7: Capped Leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Bands	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Number of Employees who took Capped leave	Total number of capped leave (June 2000) available at 31 December 2010
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	10	3	3	3234
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2501	6	413	237635
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	20119	6	3143	4314659
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6908	7	1003	1600826
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	57	3	18	70687
Total	29595	6	4580	6227041

11. HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

Categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV / AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Detectives	Detective surgical gloves are issued to all functional members, detectives, forensic scientists and fingerprint experts.
Functional police members	During safety, health and environment training, the need for gloves and safe working procedures are explained to members in accordance with the regulations for Hazardous Biological Agents.
Forensic scientists	All members have access to post-exposure prophylactic drugs that are paid for by the SAPS as employer.
Fingerprint experts	All occupational accidents involving body fluids and blood contamination are reported and being dealt with by the Section: SHE Management, Head Office.

Table 11.2: Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes Programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	x		Divisional Commissioner NNM Mazibuko Head: Personnel Services, SAPS Private Bag X94 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 four sections namely; Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work-Life comprising of professionals who are mainly responsible for the psycho-socio and spiritual well-being of all SAPS employees as well as their immediate family members. There is approximately 600 professionals employed within the EHW environment rendering care and support services to SAPS employees nationally. The section Quality of Work-Life (QWL) comprise of HIV&AIDS and Disability Management, which is a budgeted Programme. To date, there has been an annual budget of R5 million and R4 million respectively for both programmes.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/ services of the programme.	x		The component Employee Health and Wellness delivers services of which the key elements are wellness support programmes such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, life-skills, personal financial management, colleague sensitivity, HIV&AIDS awareness programmes and disability sensitization programmes. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded to include health promotion programmes whereby employees are being tested for HIV and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol and body mass index on a voluntary basis.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	x		The Division Personnel Management within SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum which is a monitoring vehicle of all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various Divisions within SAPS such as Divisional Commissioners of Personnel Management (chairperson), Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, Human Resource Utilization as well as and Organized Labour unions (POPCRU and SAPU). There are also key external role-players such as Department of Public Works, POLMED, QUALSA (administrator to POLMED), Metropolitan Health Group (managed health care provider to POLMED); GEMS and SAPS's Health Risk Manager (PHS). Similar structures have been established in the Provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness fora are being convened on a quarterly basis and strategic reports are being shared amongst all the role-players regarding the health and wellness of employees.

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		<p>SAPS has recently revised the HIV&AIDS Workplace Policy to include other communicable diseases such as TB, cholera, malaria etc. The draft policy is currently being consulted with various role-players for comments and inputs. It further makes provision for information, education and communication, preventative measures, medical testing as well as care and support structures and services available for employees and their immediate family members. The draft policy also outlines principles of confidentiality counselling and testing of members as well as availability and accessibility of health and wellness services.</p> <p>The SAPS 5 year HIV&AIDS Strategic Plan 2007-2011 was developed and aligned to the National Strategic Plan. Currently, all interventions relating to HIV&AIDS management in the workplace are being implemented by professionals (social workers, psychologists, psychometrics, and chaplains) as mandated by the strategic plan.</p>
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	x		<p>The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS was approved in August 2001. SAPS also abides by 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.</p>
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	x		<p>An increased number of SAPS employees continuously partake in the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services are available in all Provinces. The Employee Health and Wellness as well as other service providers such as POLMED forged partnership in marketing the Health Weeks campaigns/ drive within SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV Counselling and Testing sessions are being conducted on an ongoing basis with increased testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally utilize the testing services which have been made available for them in order to know their general health status, manage it accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes if and when necessary.</p> <p>Furthermore, SAPS also provides care and support to all employees in need by means of various Wellness Support Groups. The department is also embarking on an ongoing drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers through the Peer Education Programme with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems including HIV&AIDS.</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	x		<p>Organizational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards, are constantly monitored.</p>

12. Labour Relations

Table 12.1: Collective agreements, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
Agreement 1/2010	Agreement on a Special Daily Allowance for Policing Duties at Special Events	17-May-10
Agreement 1/2011	Agreement on Sexual Harassment in the Workplace	18-Jan-11

Table 12.2: Misconduct and discipline hearings finalised, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counseling	179	3,3
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	520	9,5
Final written warning	474	8,7
Fine	1160	21,2
Suspended dismissal	1034	18,9
Case withdrawn	721	13,2
Not guilty	685	12,5
Suspended without payment	28	0,5
Verbal warning	77	1,4
Written warning	593	10,8
Total	5471	100

Table 12.3: Types of misconduct addressed and disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation.	698	11,5
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	23	0,4
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	112	1,8
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	144	2,4
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	56	0,9
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	349	5,7
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	4	0,1
(h)	Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing her or his duties without written approval from the employer.	9	0,1
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	525	8,6

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	692	11,4
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	26	0,4
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	7	0,1
(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.	9	0,1
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	14	0,2
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	160	2,6
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	245	4,0
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	258	4,2
(r)	Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	8	0,1
(s)	Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	158	2,6
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	15	0,2
(u)	Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union.	1	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.	20	0,3
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	37	0,6
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	23	0,4
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	2480	40,8
Total		6073	100

Table 12.4: Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	94	8
Resolved	1084	92
Total	1178	100

Table 12.5: Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	762	97
PSCBC	21	3
Total	783	100

Table 12.6: Strike actions for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals/Amount
Number of people suspended	869
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	50
Average number of days suspended	76
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R 8 055

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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learnerships	Learning Programme	Refreshers Course	Seminar	Skills Program	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Senior management	Female	205	25	0	0	0	7	9	246
	Male	537	28	0	0	0	28	27	620
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2287	17	13	3	0	177	272	2769
	Male	4971	40	28	5	0	701	746	6491
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	10530	24	60	12	2	1200	1457	13285
	Male	47674	54	165	28	0	9655	7524	65100
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	19599	11	37	6	0	2763	2681	25097
	Male	32141	9	81	20	0	9057	4011	45319
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	7003	0	0	0	0	793	332	8128
	Male	10212	0	0	0	0	1243	347	11802
Gender sub totals	Female	39625	77	110	21	2	4940	4751	49526
	Male	95546	131	274	53	0	20685	12655	129344
Total		135171	208	384	74	2	25625	17406	178870

*Note: Total number of members attending training for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 as per Training Administration System on 11 April 2011.

Table 13.2: Members found competent in training provided for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Learnerships	Learning Programme	Refreshers Course	Skills Program	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	11	0	0	0	1	0	12
Senior management	Female	182	25	0	0	7	9	223
	Male	493	28	0	0	27	27	575
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	2128	17	13	3	119	272	2552
	Male	4673	40	28	5	604	746	6096
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	9521	24	60	12	893	1451	11961
	Male	42561	54	165	28	7997	7400	58205
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	18283	11	37	6	1990	2676	23003
	Male	29664	9	81	20	7482	3994	41250
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	6284	0	0	0	369	331	6984
	Male	9235	0	0	0	910	343	10488
Gender sub totals	Female	36399	77	110	21	3378	4739	44724
	Male	86637	131	274	53	17021	12510	116626
Total		123036	208	384	74	20399	17249	161350

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 was drawn from the Training Administration System on 11 April 2011. 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 2010 to 31 March 2011

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	674	7,4
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	7761	84,7
Permanent disablement	653	7,1
Fatal	76	0,8
Total	9164	100

15. Utilization Of Consultants

See page 164 which refers to Goods and Services of which "Consultants, Contractors and Special Services" is a sub-classification.





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THE CRIME CHALLENGE FACING THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

1. Introduction

The present report deals with the reported national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2010/2011 financial year (that is the period 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2011). 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.

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:

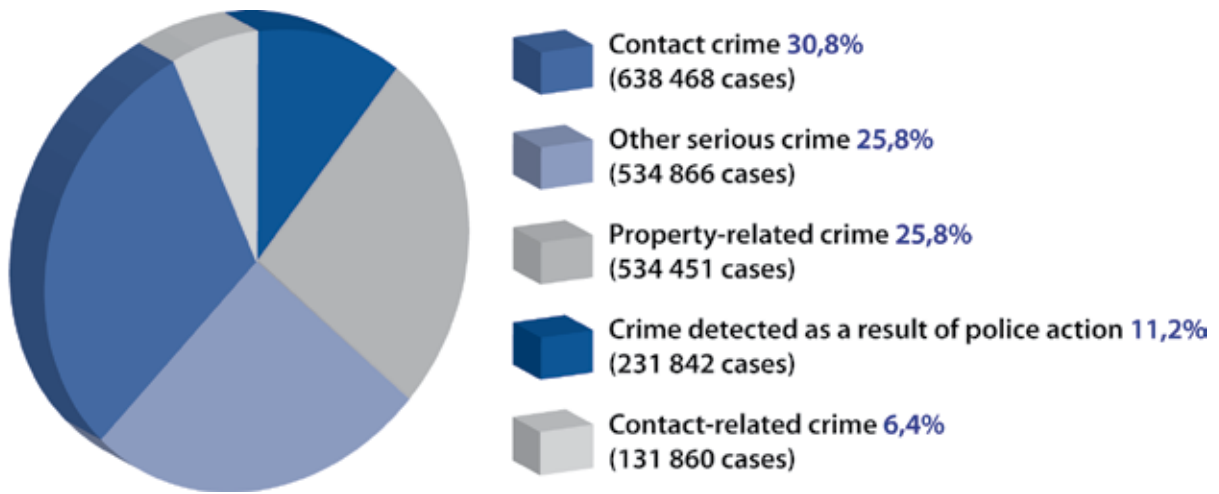
- ▶ Contact crime (crimes against the person);
- ▶ Contact-related crime;
- ▶ Property-related crime;
- ▶ Other serious crime; and
- ▶ Crime detected as a result of police action.

During 2010/2011 a total of **2 071 487** (approximately 2,1 million) serious crime cases were registered in the RSA, compared to the 2 121 887 cases registered during 2009/2010. This means that the total number of serious crimes was reduced by **-2,4%** or 50 400 cases. This decrease exceeds the target determined by Government, namely to reduce the total volume of serious crime by **-1,0%** to **-1,8%** per annum. The ratio of serious crime per 100 000 of the population decreased by **-3,7%** (from 4 302.1 to 4 143.6). The above reduction target determined by Government was originally intended to apply to all 20 categories of serious crime discussed in this report. However, the Portfolio Committee on Police requested that the target should in future not include the three categories of crime labeled as crimes mainly detected as a result of police action. If these crimes are excluded from the calculation, the remaining number of crimes decreased from 1 909 566 to 1 839 645 cases (i.e. by 69 921 cases or **-3,7%**), with a concomitant ratio decrease of **-5,0%** (from 3 871.6 to 3 679.9). Crime detected as a result of police action should increase if the police actually do what they are supposed to be doing and should thus logically not be included among those crimes which are expected to decrease if the police are effective in their crime combating efforts. To include these crimes in a reduction target would therefore be counter-productive. The **-5,0%** decrease is thus the correct yardstick and exceeds the government target two-and-a-half times.

Figure 1 illustrates the numbers of cases registered and proportional contribution of each of the broad crime types to the total crime picture in South Africa. Of the approximately 2,1 million cases, almost a third (**30,8%** or 638 468 cases) were contact crimes; about a quarter (**25,8%** or 534 866 cases) were other serious crimes; another quarter (**25,8%** or 534 451 cases) were property-related crimes; **11,2%** (231 842 cases) were crimes detected as a result of police action; and **6,4%** (131 860 cases) were contact-related crimes (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: 2010/2011
2 071 487 Cases (2,1 million)



The ratios and raw figures pertaining to the reported incidence of serious crime in the RSA recorded during the 2010/2011 financial year (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011) 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 2010/2011 financial years and the percentage increases/decreases in crime between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population							Raw figures/frequencies							% Increase/Decrease 10/11 vs 09/10			
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease 10/11 vs 09/10	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
Contact Crime																		
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.6	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	-6.5%	19 824	18 793	18 528	19 202	18 487	18 148	16 834	15 940	-5.3%
Total sexual offences	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	-4.4%	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	-3.1%
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.8	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	-12.2%	30 076	24 516	20 571	20 142	18 795	18 298	17 410	15 493	-11.0%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	-4.5%	260 082	249 369	226 942	218 030	210 104	203 777	205 293	198 602	-3.3%
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	-7.1%	280 942	267 857	227 553	210 057	198 049	192 838	197 284	185 891	-5.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	-12.0%	133 658	126 789	119 726	126 558	118 312	121 392	113 755	101 463	-10.8%
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	-5.9%	95 551	90 825	74 723	71 156	64 985	59 232	57 537	54 883	-4.6%
Contact-related Crime																		
Arson	19.0	17.6	16.3	16.6	15.5	14.1	13.6	13.1	-3.7%	8 806	8 184	7 622	7 858	7 396	6 846	6 701	6 533	-2.5%
Malicious damage to property	341.2	323.7	307.7	302.5	286.2	275.8	267.9	250.7	-6.4%	158 247	150 785	144 265	143 336	136 968	134 261	132 134	125 327	-5.2%
Property-related Crime																		
Burglary at residential premises	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	-4.8%	299 290	276 164	262 535	249 665	237 853	246 616	256 577	247 630	-3.5%
Burglary at non-residential premises	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	-5.0%	64 629	56 048	54 367	58 438	62 995	70 009	71 773	69 082	-3.7%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	-11.3%	88 144	83 857	85 964	86 298	80 226	75 968	71 776	64 504	-10.1%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	0.4%	171 982	148 512	139 090	124 029	111 661	109 548	120 862	123 091	1.8%
Stock-theft	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	-8.2%	41 273	32 675	28 742	28 828	28 778	30 043	32 380	30 144	-6.9%

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population						Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action						Raw figures/frequencies						% Increase/Decrease 10/11 vs 09/10
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease 10/11 vs 09/10	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	36.3	33.3	28.7	30.3	28.2	28.8	29.5	28.9	-2,0%	16 839	15 497	13 453	14 354	13 476	14 045	14 542	14 472	-0,5%	
Drug-related crime	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	10,2%	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	11,7%	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	53.7	64.2	70.6	80.7	101.2	115.4	127.6	133.4	4,5%	24 886	29 927	33 116	38 261	48 405	56 165	62 939	66 697	6,0%	
Other Serious Crime																			
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 307.5	1 151.1	922.7	876.0	826.1	809.5	745.0	736.3	-1,2%	606 460	536 281	432 629	415 163	395 296	394 124	367 442	368 095	0,2%	
Commercial crime	120.4	115.8	115.6	130.2	136.4	159.1	172.0	176.8	2,8%	55 869	53 931	54 214	61 690	65 286	77 474	84 842	88 388	4,2%	
Shoplifting	155.0	142.8	137.5	138.2	140.0	165.9	179.7	156.8	-12,7%	71 888	66 525	64 491	65 489	66 992	80 773	88 634	78 383	-11,6%	
Some Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery Already Accounted for Under Aggravated Robbery Above																			
Carjacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	-23,6%	
Truck hijacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	-29,2%	
Robbery of cash in transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	220	383	467	395	386	358	291	-18,7%	
Bank robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	58	59	129	144	102	93	39	-58,1%	
Robbery at residential premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	-10,1%	
Robbery at business premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	0,9%	

2.1 Contact Crime

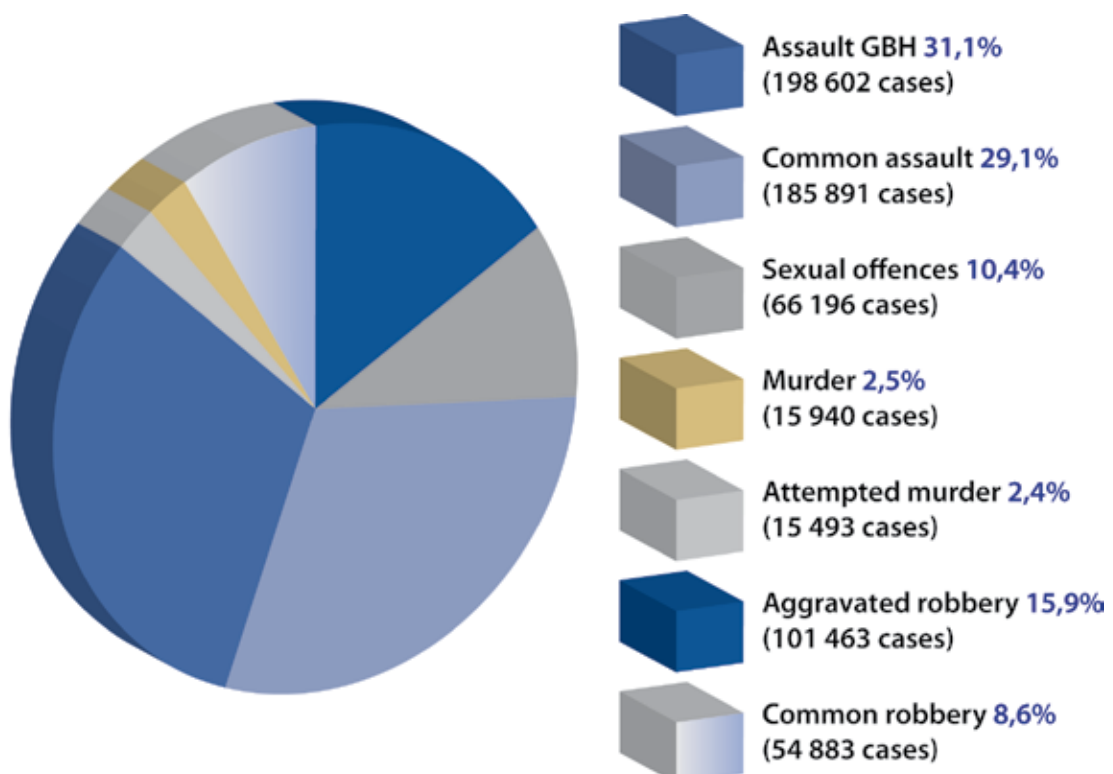
Contact crime involves physical contact between the perpetrators and victims. Such contact may last anything from a second or two (e.g. where a perpetrator grabs the handbag from a victim's hand and runs off with it) to an ordeal of several days (e.g. where a perpetrator kidnaps a victim during a carjacking, 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 basically consists of violence against the person, irrespective of the nature of such violence. It includes the following categories of offences:

Table 1a: Categories of crime classified as contact crime

Crime category	Proportion of all contact crime	
	%	N
Murder	2,5%	15 940
Attempted murder	2,4%	15 493
Assault GBH	31,1%	198 602
Common assault	29,1%	185 891
Sexual offences	10,4%	66 196
Aggravated robbery	15,9%	101 463
Common robbery	8,6%	54 883

Figure 2

Contact Crime in the RSA: 2010/2011
638 468 Cases (30,8%) – Nearly a third of all serious crime



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 do not constitute pure or watertight compartments.

2.1.1 Social Contact Crime

Social contact crimes, which comprise all contact crime except aggravated robbery and common robbery, are mainly crimes occurring between people knowing one another (relatives, friends, acquaintances, colleagues, neighbours, etc). Such crimes frequently result from arguments about money or property, sex, work-related issues and/or other matters. The arguments often become physical and then lead to assault GBH or common assault. The latter could easily escalate to murder, attempted murder or culpable homicide. In a majority of cases this development from underlying conflict or tension to arguments resulting in assaults and eventually giving rise to attempted murder, culpable homicide or murder is caused by impaired judgement linked to alcohol and drug abuse.

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. This is why the five crimes in question are referred to as social contact crimes¹. 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,² as a result of law enforcement, in the line of duty and in retaliation; 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 2010/2011 financial year are provided in **table 1**. Decreases in the ratios of the following categories of dominantly social contact crime were recorded between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011:

Table 1b: Decreases in social contact crime

Crime	Decrease
Attempted murder	-12,2%
Common assault	-7,1%
Murder	-6,5%
Assault GBH	-4,5%
Total Sexual Offences	-4,4%

2.1.1.1 Murder

The **-6,5%** decrease in the murder ratio between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 represents a decrease of 894 murders, from 16 834 to 15 940 cases. This is significant for the following reasons:

- For the first time in the history of the SAPS (which came into being during 1995), the murder figure

¹ However, it should constantly be kept in mind that at least 20,0% - 30% 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.

² 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.

fell below the 16 000 mark. In 1995/1996 a total of 26 887 murders were recorded, while in 2010/2011 the figure decreased to 15 940 murders. That represents a **40,7%** decrease (which translates into a ratio decrease of **53,2%**), while South Africa's population increased by at least **28,0%** (excluding the massive influx of undocumented immigrants)³. This means that murder decreased by **50,0%** in the face of rapid population growth and massive urbanization, both also stimulated by the additional influx of undocumented immigrants. Rapid population growth and urbanization are universally associated with unemployment, poverty and the growth of squatter areas, with accompanying challenges posed by social crime and difficulties to implement effective policing. Crime experts would have expected an increase in murder cases under such social circumstances, particularly in view of the fact that murder is internationally considered the most reliable crime trend. Murder, being the one crime trend which should virtually not be influenced by over or under-reporting and/or the non-registration of cases, is consequently believed to be the most consistent indicator of increases and decreases in crime.

- ▶ The **-6,5%** decrease in the murder ratio, which relates to a **-5,3%** decrease in real figures, is the second-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 2010/2011

2004/ 2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/ 2008	2008/2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
-5,2%	-1,4%	3,6%	-3,7%	-1,8%	-7,2%	-5,3%

In terms of raw figures, a decrease of 1 314 cases was recorded between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, followed by a decrease of 894 cases between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. This represents a substantially larger decrease than that recorded during the preceding four years between 2004/05 and 2009/10. The following might be relevant to this development:

- ▶ Extremely high levels of police visibility were maintained since the first quarter of the 2009/2010 financial year (April – June 2009) as a result of events such as the 2009 general elections, the inauguration of President Zuma and the international cricket and Confederation Cup Football tournaments. These were then sustained by the (at that stage new) management of the Department between the Confederation Cup and the subsequent World Cup soccer tournament of June/July 2010 - and even beyond the World Cup, particularly in provinces such as Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal which account for a major share of the country's crime. 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 inflicted 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,

³ The following comment in this regard appeared in the *2008/2009 Annual Report of the SAPS*: "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 25,5 per 100 000 and not 31,9 per 100 000 during the reporting period (2010/2011) as indicated in **table 1** if the number of undocumented immigrants had been correctly reflected in the population figures. However, it should also be clearly stated here that, despite the influence their presence might exert on factors considered as generators of or conducive to crime and the calculation of crime ratios, **previous analyses have never indicated a disproportionate involvement of foreigners in crime in South Africa as such.**

attempted murders decreased by **-12,2%** during 2010/2011. This is, with the exception of the decrease in shoplifting, the largest decrease among all the categories of crime discussed in this report during 2010/2011 and double the decrease recorded in 2009/2010 (which stood at **-6,1%**).

- ▶ The arrest of robbers (sometimes ending in casualties among them, particularly if they offer violent resistance) will in all probability not only reduce murders as a result of robbery, but in addition remove perpetrators of social contact crime from society. It is a known fact that robbers are violent people who frequently also commit social contact crime (murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual offences) against their own family members, friends and acquaintances. 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 decrease as significantly as the murder, attempted murder and robbery figures. The explanation could be that analysis of trends during big events over the past decade has consistently indicated that the more policeable crimes such as robbery, housebreaking, theft of motor vehicle and theft out of/from motor vehicle, etc decreased significantly. At the same time the less policeable and more purely social contact crimes such as assaults and sexual offences usually increased, particularly as a result of more socializing and a rise in alcohol consumption. Big events offer more opportunity for celebrations accompanied by alcohol consumption, increasing the likelihood of arguments occurring - particularly among people knowing one another. This will generate upward pressure on less policeable crimes such as assault and sexual offences.

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 in operational analysis within 24 hours of being recorded and provide the basis for intelligence-led policing. During subsequent investigation and eventual prosecution 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 pattern (counts) of crime may change quite significantly from what had originally been recorded. A docket analysis conducted during 2006 and covering a representative sample of 9 638 contact crime dockets registered during the year 2000, indicated that eventually 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 respectively corresponded with 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 these crimes it is essential to prove the intention to kill. The majority of murders as well as attempted murders, particularly in South Africa, are social in nature. It will consequently 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 decreases of **-4,5%** and **-7,1%** respectively. The government target of a **-8,5%** ratio reduction was clearly not achieved in respect of these two largest contributors to the overall contact crime figure. However, the **-4,5%** and **-7,1%** reductions recorded during 2010/2011 represent a clear improvement on the **-0,5%** reduction in assault GBH and **1,0%** increase in common assault recorded during 2009/2010. These mainly social contact crimes together account for nearly **80,0%** of all social contact crime.

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

Table 3: The changing incidence of assaults: 2004/2005 to 2010/2011

Crime	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
Assault GBH	-4,5%	-9,6%	-4,9%	-4,6%	-4,7%	-0,5%	-4,5%
Common assault	-5,1%	-15,6%	-8,7%	-6,6%	-4,3%	1,0%	-7,1%

The reason for the difficulty experienced in efforts to decrease the incidence of assault GBH and common assault can probably be found in the following potential 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.

People will find it difficult and even impossible to change their lifestyle if their living conditions are grim and their present lifestyle represents an adaptation to such conditions. If, for example, somebody lives in appalling conditions (e.g. a cold and wet shack); has no work or secure income; possesses a low level of education which does not assist in finding a job or creating an own income; and there is nothing in the environment to keep such an individual busy in a positive way (e.g. through recreational activity), the chances are good that such a person will become involved in the abuse of cheap alcohol. This will occur in social conditions already tense because of damaged self-esteem and an intense competition for extremely scarce resources.

- 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 crimes (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 although the big events in South Africa since the beginning of 2009 have resulted in increased visible policing and a reduction of the more policeable crimes, these developments 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.

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

- Massive economic development and 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 discipline, 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 is totally unacceptable and will not be tolerated, particularly where women and children are concerned.

When the **7 – 10%** contact crime reduction target was 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

Table 1 indicates a ratio decrease of **-4,4%**, from 138.5 sexual offences per 100 000 of the RSA population in 2009/2010 to 132.4 per 100 000 in 2010/2011. This represents a decrease of 2 136 cases, from 68 332 to 66 196. This is an exact repeat of the **-4,4%** ratio decrease recorded in 2009/2010. The main reason why historical comparisons between the latter figures and the figures for preceding years are extremely difficult and even impossible, is that sexual offences as presently defined differ substantially from those recorded in the past – i.e. prior to December 2007. The definition of rape (formerly understood as referring exclusively to vaginal penetration by a male sexual organ) has e.g. been widened to also include vaginal, oral and anal penetration of a sexual nature by whatever means (and thus also male rape) which previously fell under the category of indecent assault. The concept of sexual offences then also goes further to add a whole range of transgressions 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 detected as a result of police action 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 offences cases registered in 2010/2011 which would have qualified as rape and indecent assault cases prior to 16 December 2007 are identified and counted, the result adds up to 56 272 cases. If the same calculation is done for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, the combined rape and sexual assault figures for these three years are as follows:

➤ 2008/2009	54 126
➤ 2009/2010	55 097
➤ 2010/2011	56 272

This means that between the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 financial years an increase of **1,8%** and from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 an increase of **2,1%** was recorded. It should again be emphasized that the average of approximately 55 165 rape and sexual assault cases recorded over the past three financial years since the implementation of the current sexual offences legislation should not be compared to the average of \pm 53 000 rapes recorded during the financial years prior to 2007/2008. If one wants to compare the figures it will be more correct to compare the current average with the average of 62 867 rapes and indecent assaults reported in terms of the old definitions applying prior to 2007/2008. From this financial year (2010/2011) a special effort will have to be made to separate sexual offences into those reported by the public (which basically comprise rape or sexual penetration and indecent assault – now called sexual assault) and those sexual offences which are detected by means of police action (such as those relating to sex work or prostitution and pornography). The reason for this is that

those sexual offences mainly detected by means of police action should, like e.g. drug-related crime, preferably increase - while contact sexual offences should be reduced. If this distinction is done for the past three financial years, the resultant figures are as follows:

Table 4: Proportions of sexual offences

Subcategory of Crime	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	% increase / decrease 2010/2011 vs 2009/2010
Contact crime sexual offences	63 501	64 966	63 603	-2,1%
Sexual offences detected by police action	7 013	3 366	2 593	-23,0%

2.1.1.4 Crimes against women and children

The number of social contact or violent crimes 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 5** and **6**. With the exception of the murder of adult women which increased by **5,6%** and sexual offences against children (younger than 18 years) which increased by **2,6%**, all the other social contact crimes against women and children decreased by margins of between **-29,4%** and **-0,8%**. This is in quite sharp contrast to 2009/2010, when in most cases significant increases in social contact crimes against women and children were recorded. The current decreases confirm the technical factors noted in the 2009/2010 report as partial explanation for the increases recorded in that financial year.

The following should also be emphasized in view of various previous analyses pertaining to crimes against children:

- (a) Among the dominantly social contact crimes committed against children, **51,9%** were sexual offences, while only **18,7%** of the social contact crimes committed against adult women were sexual offences. The dominant social contact crime committed against adult women, is common assault (**46,9%** of cases).
- (b) Most of the victims of crimes committed against children are between 15 – 17 years old (see e.g. the *2008/2009 SAPS Annual Report*, pp 13 – 14). The analyses 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 affected 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 20 141 cases of sexual offences recorded during 2008/2009 in this regard, **60,5%** were committed against children below the age of 15 years. It is even more disturbing to note that **29,4%** of these sexual offences involved children aged 0 – 10 years.

Table 5: Crimes against women of 18 years and older: 2006/2007 – 2010/2011

Crime category	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	Difference 2010/2011 vs 2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	2 602	2 544	2 436	2 457	2 594	137	5,6%
Attempted murder	3 362	3 016	2 966	3 008	2 842	-166	-5,5%
All sexual offences	34 816	31 328	30 124	36 093	35 820	-273	-0,8%
Common assault	100 390	94 286	91 390	94 176	89 956	-4 220	-4,5%
Assault GBH	69 132	64 084	61 509	62 143	60 630	-1 513	-2,4%
Total	210 302	195 258	188 425	197 877	191 842	-6 035	-3,0%

Table 6: Crimes against children younger than 18 years: 2006/2007 – 2010/2011

Crime category	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	Difference 2010/2011 vs 2009/2010	% Increase/ decrease
Murder	972	1 015	843	965	906	-59	-6,1%
Attempted murder	889	852	782	1 113	786	-327	-29,4%
All sexual offences	25 428	22 124	20 141	27 417	28 128	711	2,6%
Common assault	16 871	16 091	14 544	14 982	13 387	-1 595	-10,6%
Assault GBH	13 947	13 625	12 422	12 062	11 018	-1 044	-8,7%
Total	58 107	53 707	48 732	56 539	54 225	-2 314	-4,1%

2.1.2 Robberies

2.1.2.1 Common Robbery

Common robbery decreased by **-5,9%**, from 116.7 per 100 000 to 109.8 per 100 000 of the population. The decrease recorded during 2009/2010 stood at **-4,1%**.

2.1.2.2 Aggravated Robbery

Aggravated robbery decreased by **-12,0%** - from 230.6 per 100 000 to 203.0 per 100 000. Except for the **-12,2%** decrease in attempted murder and the **-12,7%** decrease in shoplifting, this represents the most significant decrease among the 20 categories of crime in **table 1** and exceeds the government target by a considerable margin. It is also the largest decrease in this crime recorded since 2003/2004. The **-7,5%** decrease in 2009/2010 is the second-largest decrease in aggravated robbery recorded since 2003/2004.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes the following subcategories of robbery:

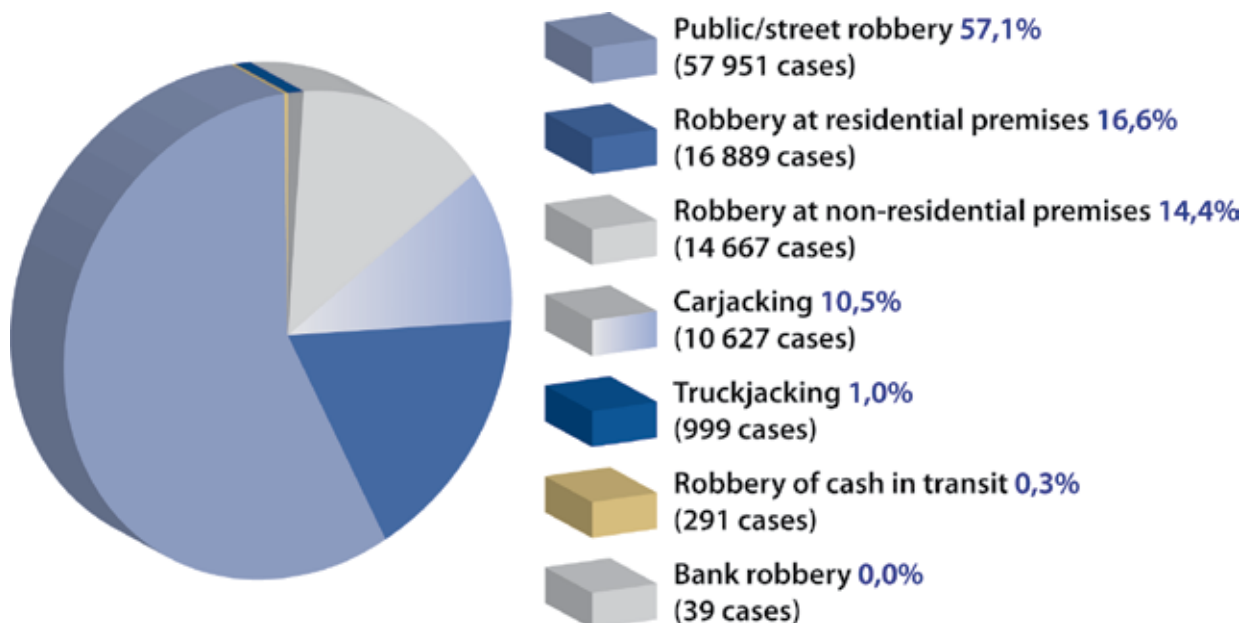
- ▶ Carjacking;
- ▶ truck hijacking;
- ▶ robbery at residential premises (house robbery);
- ▶ robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery);

- 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 or open spaces. These are described as “street robberies” in this report.

Table 7: 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 2010/2011	Real case increase / decrease	% increase/ decrease
	2009/2010	2010/2011			
Street/public robbery	64 670	57 951	57,1%	-6 719	-10,4%
Robbery at residential premises	18 786	16 889	16,6%	-1 897	-10,1%
Robbery at business premises	14 534	14 667	14,5%	133	0,9%
Carjacking	13 902	10 627	10,5%	-3 275	-23,6%
Truck hijacking	1 412	999	1,0%	-413	-29,2%
CIT robbery	358	291	0,3%	-67	-18,7%
Bank robbery	93	39	0,0%	-54	-58,1%
Total	113 755	101 463	100,0%	-12 292	-10,8%

Figure 3: Different Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery during the 2010/2011 Financial Year (Total Cases 101 463)



Aggravated robbery, despite being a contact crime itself, is also the second-largest generator of other contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder. This is 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 **4,9%** of all South Africa's serious crime and **15,9%** of its contact crime during the past financial year (see **figures 1** and **2**). **Table 7** and **figure 3** depict the following:

- ▶ The number of cases relating to each subtrend of robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded during the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 financial years;
- ▶ the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2010/2011, 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 between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 this represents for each of those subtrends.

Street robbery decreased by a significant (in excess of the target) **-10,4%** - and that upon significant decreases of **-7,4%** and **-10,4%** recorded during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 respectively. This notwithstanding, it still accounted for the majority (**57,1%**) of all aggravated robberies recorded 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 57 951 cases during the reporting period of 2010/2011. That represents a decrease of **-45,2%** or an average of **-6,5%** per year.

For the first time in six years the TRIO crimes did not experience significant increases or simply a stabilization as recorded during 2009/2010, but decreased by **-10,7%**. The percentage increases/decreases in street robbery and TRIO crimes since the introduction of the 7-10% reduction target in 2004 are depicted below.

Figure 4: Public or Street Robbery

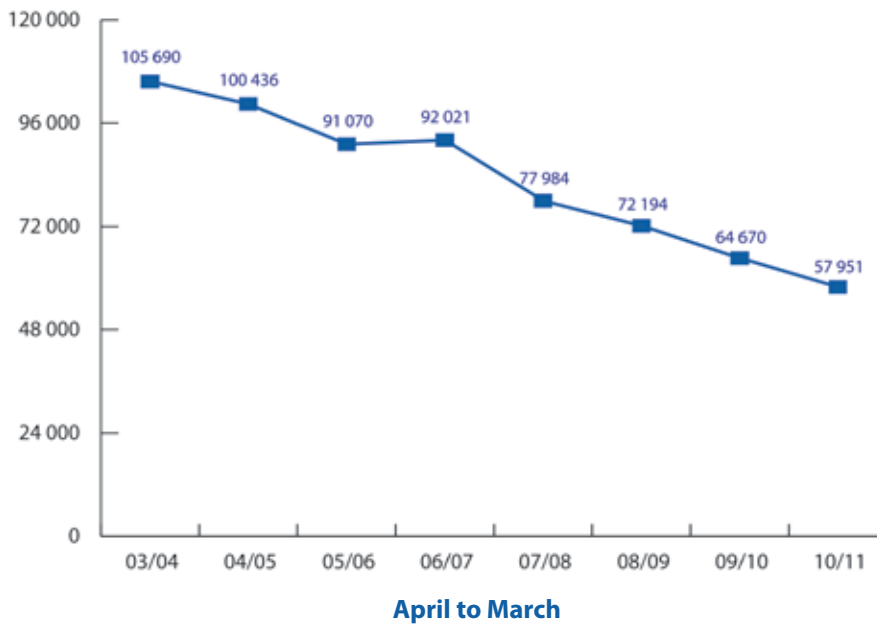


Figure 5: Robbery at Residential Premises

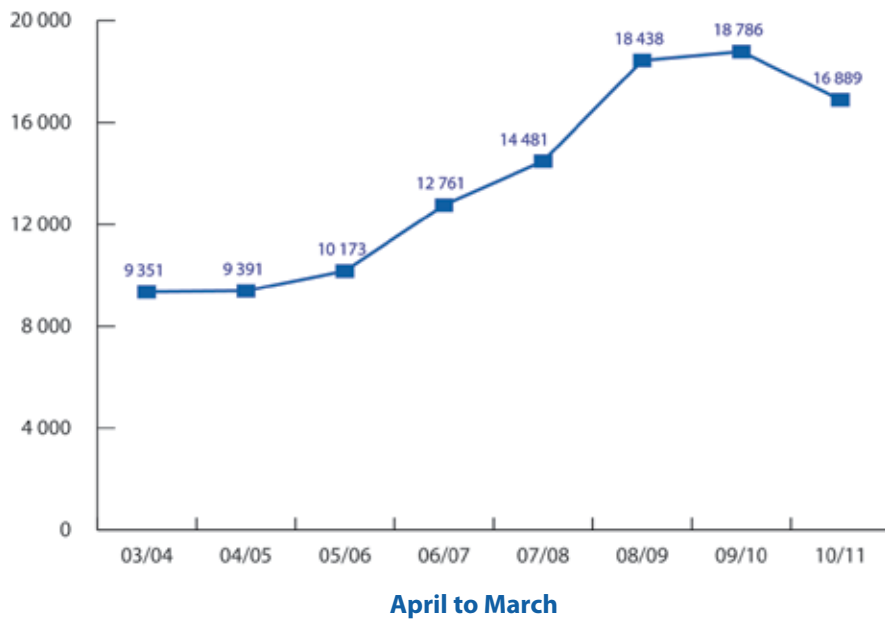


Figure 6: Carjacking

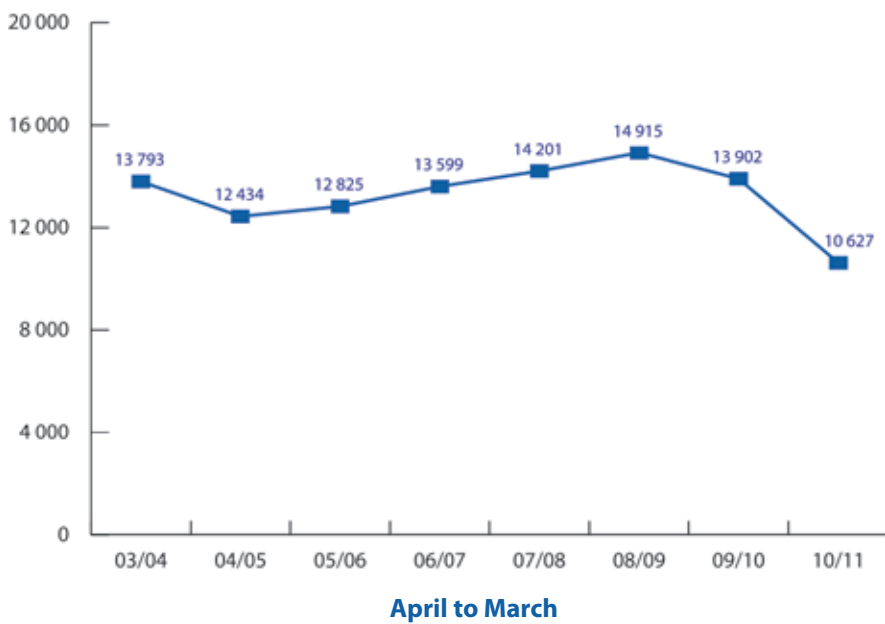


Figure 7: Robbery at Non-residential Premises

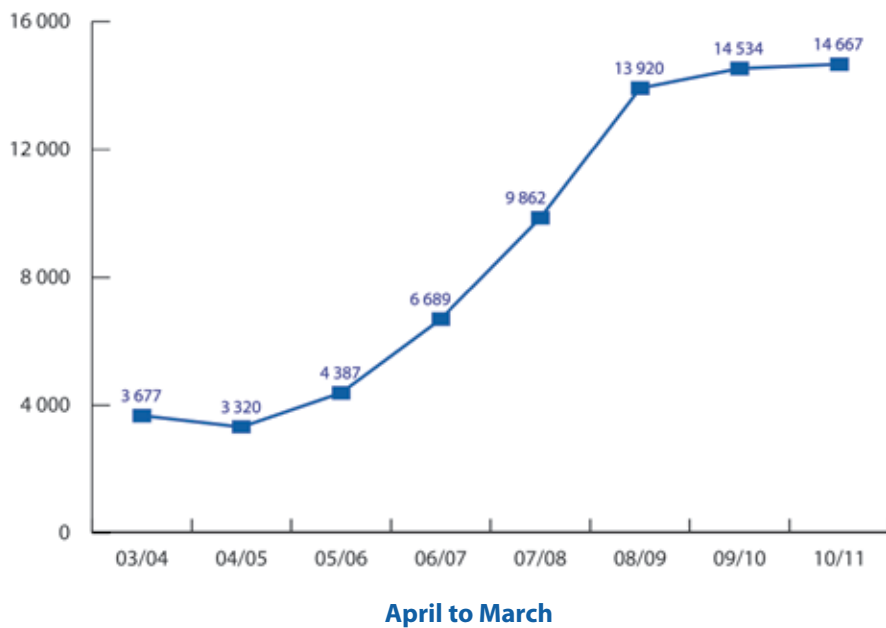


Table 8: Increases/decreases in Trio crimes

Crime	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
Carjacking	-9,9%	3,1%	6,0%	4,4%	5,0%	-6,8%	-23,6%
House robbery	0,4%	8,3%	25,4%	13,5%	27,3%	1,9%	-10,1%
Business robbery	-9,7%	32,1%	52,5%	47,4%	41,1%	4,4%	0,9%

It is abundantly clear from the trends depicted above that all three the TRIO crimes, but particularly house and business robberies, had increased significantly over the four years prior to 2009/2010 (that is during 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009). These increases were followed by a small decrease in carjacking and marginal increases in business and house robberies during 2009/2010 and significant decreases of **-23,6%** in carjacking and **-10,1%** in house robbery during the current reporting period (2010/2011). Business robbery increased marginally by **0,9%**. Quite often over the past two years different business groupings or associations such as Business Against Crime (BAC), the Consumer Goods Council, etc have already indicated that business robberies are actually on the decrease –and this by significant percentages. However, it should be emphasized that this development only has bearing on members or associates of these business groupings, which are also larger businesses such as e.g. the larger supermarkets and shopping malls. The smaller, single-owner and emerging black businesses in the old CBD areas, townships and even suburbs still remain vulnerable to this kind of crime, which can have a devastating impact on one of the primary job-creating sectors in the RSA. An analysis of 1 995 business robbery cases recorded on the Crime Administration System for the period January – March 2011 revealed that the following types of business were targeted:

Table 8a: Types of businesses targeted

Spaza/tuck shop	22,7%	Construction site/office	1,3%
Supermarket (all types)	13,1%	Motor vehicle dealer/car rental company	1,3%
General dealer	8,7%	Bar/pub	1,2%
Tavern	5,5%	Workshop/panel beaters	1,2%
Garage/petrol station	5,0%	Hotel/motel/guesthouse	1,2%
Clothing store	3,8%	Scrap metal dealer	1,1%
Fast food outlet	3,7%	Furniture shop	1,1%
Café	3,1%	Hairdresser/salon/cosmetics shop	1,1%
Liquor store	2,7%	Educational premises	1,0%
Cellular telephone shop/container	2,3%	Government institution	0,9%
Restaurant/coffee shop	1,7%	Warehouse/storage facility	0,9%
Butchery/dairy	1,7%	Plumbing/electrical services	0,8%
Medical institution (surgery, pharmacy, hospital)	1,5%	Hardware shop	0,8%
Factory	1,5%	Other (32 types)	7,7%
Office/office park	1,4%		

This confirms previous research that particularly small and medium-sized businesses more likely to be run on a cash basis are targeted during the majority of business robberies.

The decreases and stabilization noticed above can probably be linked to the following:

- ▶ Much higher visibility of the SAPS during 2010/2011 as a result of the 2010 World Cup and sustaining this enhanced profile since the event. Operational analysis at station level during 2010/2011 confirmed that police visibility at the right times (peak times of occurrence), at the right places and employing the right tactics (e.g. stop-and-search operations) could decrease the trio crimes significantly. 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.
 - It increases the risks run by robbers (by e.g. decreasing the reaction time of the police or shifting the robbers' operations to areas and times they are not familiar with). The question arises as to whether the highly visible and permanent deployment of police vehicles at some off-ramps in Gauteng did not e.g. block the escape routes of hijackers to such an extent that it had a major impact on carjackings.
 - Informed policing based on proper flashpoint and peak time analysis could even displace specific crimes to localities where these can be combated more easily (planned displacement, usually to an area and time posing increased risk to the robbers and ensuring maximum police impact, e.g. with fewer exit and escape routes).
- ▶ The implementation of provincial operational centres in some provinces (erroneously dubbed as "war rooms") where improved, higher level linkage analysis and profiling can be done. This is of major value in terms of 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). Some kinds of aggravated robbery are more organised than others. Truck-hijacking, carjacking, CIT and bank robbery are much more organised than street robbery and house robbery. If transgressors involved in organised crime are arrested, this will usually have a much more immediate and visible impact on crime.

- It is also possible that the application of microdot technology in more and more vehicles is starting to pay off as far as carjackings are concerned.

In **table 9** the number of suspects charged in connection with all subcategories of aggravated robbery during 2010/2011 are compared to the number of cases relating to all these subcategories of aggravated robbery registered over the same period.

Table 9: Suspects charged in connection with aggravated robbery: 2010/2011

Subcategory of robbery	Cases of aggravated robbery per subcategory for 2010/2011	Number of suspects charged during 2010/2011	Suspects charged as % of cases registered
Street/public robbery	57 951	12 948	22,3%
House robbery	16 889	5 334	31,6%
Business robbery	14 667	4 540	31,0%
Carjacking	10 627	1 961	18,5%
Truckjacking	999	204	20,4%
Cash in transit robbery	291	60	20,6%
Bank robbery	39	30	76,9%
Total Aggravated Robbery	101 463	25 077	24,7%

It should be emphasized that all the suspects charged in connection with the indicated crimes during the 2010/2011 financial year are not always linked to cases registered during this 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 also be noted:

- Some 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 or 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 16 889 house robberies in 2010/2011 and during the same year 5 334 suspects were arrested, arrests had been made in 31,6% of the cases, while no arrests were made in 68,4% of the cases. 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 or group thus charged may also have been responsible for a whole range of other cases included in the figures for aggravated robbery, but could possibly 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 the 25 077 suspects charged could have committed a majority of the 101 463 cases of aggravated robbery. It is at least evident from research that each aggravated robbery is not committed by a different robber or group of robbers.

Research and operational analysis over the past five–seven years indicated that aggravated robberies can be committed by different types of perpetrators. This could range from a single perpetrator acting wholly on his own, right through to groups of 10–15 or even more perpetrators. Such a perpetrator or perpetrators could also either act on their own or operate upon instruction or also to the benefit of others as part of organized crime. Perpetrators may thus commit aggravated robberies as part of a bigger syndicate with higher levels of command; 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 (at least directly) linked to the actual perpetrators 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 extremely 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 could in many cases be if cellular telephones and/or other small items (such as jewellery 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. Their loot consists mainly of cash, cellular telephones and other small items that can easily be informally traded. That is why they frequently rob cash-based businesses in residential areas or even enterprises run from residences as such. The perpetrators may even be the same criminals also committing house robbery. This category of business robbers is in most cases neither organized themselves, nor linking 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 than CIT robbers. Their targets are specifically cash in bulk, jewellery, expensive computer or other electronic equipment, stocks of 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 the above aims with hijacked vehicles (particularly the first two), 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 involve money laundering.

According to **table 1**, CIT robberies and bank robberies decreased by 67 and 54 cases respectively. That translates into a **-18,7%** decrease in CIT robberies (from 358 cases in 2009/2010 to 291 cases in 2010/2011) and a **-58,1%** decrease in bank robbery (from 93 cases in 2009/2010 to 39 cases in 2010/2011). The success represented by the arrests of 60 CIT and 30 bank robbery suspects during the reporting period increased the risks faced by those committing these types of crime and probably played a significant role in the decrease of the statistics. However, this probably also caused upward pressure on another and related crime, namely ATM blasts.

There is no specific common law crime defining ATM bombings. Depending on the circumstances of each case, these crimes can be registered under one or a combination of the following felonies: Murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery, malicious damage to property, theft and transgressions of different sections of the Explosives Act. SABRIC keeps a database on ATM bombings, which are reported to them by their members in the banking fraternity. They share the information with all relevant stakeholders, including the SAPS. According to the SABRIC database, an increase of 152 incidents (**61,5%**) related to ATM bombings was recorded between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. This is of particular concern because the increase follows upon significant decreases over the preceding two financial years. From 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 a **-10,2%** decrease (from 431 cases to 387 cases) and between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 a **-36,2%** decrease (from 378 to 247 cases) was recorded. Most ATM bombings (**57,1%**) occurred in Gauteng, followed by North West (**12,4%**), Limpopo (**10,4%**) and Mpumalanga (**10,4%**). Those recorded in the latter three provinces mainly occurred in areas of those provinces bordering on Gauteng.

To conclude the sections on robberies and social contact crimes, it should be emphasized that trio crimes were reduced by **-10,7%**, from 47 222 cases to 42 183. This is well above the governments target of a 7–10% decrease. In the case of all contact crime, a **-6,9%** decrease (from 1 371.4 per 100 000 to 1 277.2 per 100 000) was achieved - actually meaning that the bottom line of the target was achieved. It is particularly the complexity of the social contact crimes which prevented achievement of a larger reduction in contact crime. A larger reduction will only be achieved if all relevant Government departments, NGOs and the community work hand-in-glove to change people's lifestyle.

2.2 Contact-related Crime

Contact-related crimes cover the crimes of arson and malicious damage to property, which accounted for **6,4%** of all serious crime reported during 2010/2011. 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 **10**, the incidence of arson decreased by **-3,7%**, while malicious damage to property decreased by **-6,4%** since the previous financial year. Compared to figures for 2003/2004, arson has decreased by **-31,1%** over the past seven financial years and malicious damage to property by **-26,5%**.

Table 10: A comparison of the decreases in the ratios of recorded contact-related crimes between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

Crime Category	Financial year 2009/2010	Financial year 2010/2011
Arson	-3,5%	-3,7%
Malicious damage to property	-2,9%	-6,4%

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 e.g. 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 Crimes

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 and burglary) mainly occur in the absence of the victims (or the latter being unaware of the occurrence) and therefore involve no violence other than damage to property in some cases. The figures contained in **table 1** indicate that property-related crime accounted for **25,8%** of all reported serious crime during 2010/2011. The percentage decreases/increases of the crime ratios between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 are ordered from the most significant decrease to the least in **table 11**. The figures are also compared to the corresponding decreases/increases recorded between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. From the table it is evident that four of the five trends of property-related crime reflected noteworthy decreases (ranging from a remarkable **-11,3%** in the case of theft of motor vehicles to a still significant **-4,8%** in that of burglary at residential premises). Three of these trends, namely burglaries at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft, had still increased during 2009/2010. Although theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles had already decreased during the latter period, the decrease almost doubled during 2010/2011. Only theft out of or from motor vehicle increased marginally during the current reporting period, after also increasing by a significant **8,9%** during 2009/2010.

The improved economic situation during 2010/2011, following upon two years of recession and the high levels of police visibility referred to earlier, probably go a long way to explain the significant decreases in property-related crime.

Table 11: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the ratios of recorded property-related crime between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

Crime category	Financial year 2009/2010	Financial year 2010/2011
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	-6,7%	-11,3%
Stock-theft	6,5%	-8,2%
Burglary at non-residential premises	1,2%	-5,0%
Burglary at residential premises	2,7%	-4,8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	8,9%	0,4%

The **-5,0%** decrease in the ratio of burglary at non-residential premises (mainly businesses and specifically small to medium-sized businesses) during 2010/2011 was a first decrease in five years. This crime increased by **6,3%**, **6,8%**, **9,2%** and **1,2%** during 2006/2007, 2007/2008, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 respectively. 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 by an overall figure of **-26,8%** since 2003/2004 (from 88 144 cases in 2003/2004 to 64 504 cases in 2010/2011).

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.

The single largest decrease among the four property-related crimes during 2010/2011 was that in the occurrence of stock-theft. In effect, stock-theft decreased from a **6,5%** increase during 2009/2010 to a **-8,2%** decrease in 2010/2011, which effectively translates into a **-14,7%** decrease. Furthermore, neither the high police visibility during the Confederation Cup and the World Cup nor the sustained visibility since the World Cup will have had much influence on stock-theft - which mainly occurs on farms (**50,0%**) and communal land (**17,5%**) and much less frequently in residential areas (**11,6%** in formal residential and **9,7%** in informal residential areas).

Analysis by Crime Research and Statistics at Crime Intelligence indicates that stock-theft occurs under many different circumstances and with divergent motives. It seems as if so-called "pot slaughtering", involving the theft of a single (usually smaller) animal such as a sheep or goat for consumption by the perpetrators and/or their kin, with the skin and entrails left at the scene of crime, still accounts for the single largest proportion of stock-theft (at least a third of cases). This is in all probability the proportion of stock-theft also accounting for the largest increases during the economically difficult years of 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 and the subsequent decrease during 2010/2011.

Although the research indicates that in less than **1,0%** of the dockets analysed the thefts had occurred from land bordering on a foreign country and/or involved animals recovered from a foreign country, the redeployment of the SANDF along the international borders may also contribute to the reduction of stock-theft.

Since 2009/2010 stock-theft has again become a priority of the SAPS, particularly because of the importance of stock-farming to the maintainance of food security and its prominent role among the emerging black farmers. In traditional communal areas, stock (particularly cattle) are not only important

in a commercial sense. Theft of cattle could not only destroy the livelihood of the farmers or owners, but deeply affect their traditions and culture (particularly with regard to the customs associated with important events such as death and marriage).

2.4 Other Serious Crime

Other serious crime, which accounted for **25,8%** of South Africa's total serious crime during the reporting period, includes 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 felonies classified as property-related crime). With **368 095** registered cases during 2010/2011, this is the single largest category of crime, accounting for **17,8%** of the combined figure for the 20 categories of serious crime featuring in **table 1**.

Although marginally decreasing by **-1,2%** during the current reporting period (2010/2011 financial year), this has to be considered against the background of quite significant decreases in other theft over the preceding years (2007/2008, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010). It seems as if theft of particularly computers or laptop computers, cellular telephones and non-ferrous metals accounts for considerable upward pressure as far as this category of crime is concerned. The items stolen during other thefts include anything not covered by the definitions of property-related crimes, but the crime mainly involves stealing of smaller items ranging 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. If other theft is not committed in an organized fashion, the proceeds thus generated provide some people with the little money or few commodities they need to survive from day-to-day⁴. This notwithstanding, the impact of other theft (of even seemingly insignificant items) on individuals and society is sometimes severe. This is all the more the case if infrastructure is damaged in the process. In such cases other theft may assume the proportions of sabotage and result in other crimes of a most extreme nature.

Table 12: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the ratios of recorded other serious crime between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

Crime category	Financial year 2009/2010	Financial year 2010/2011
Shoplifting	8,3%	-12,7%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	-8,0%	-1,2%
Commercial crime	8,1%	2,8%

The significant decrease of **-12,7%** in shoplifting during 2010/2011, following upon alarming increases of **18,5%** in 2008/2009 and **8,3%** in 2009/2010, is a clear indication that South Africa has made progress in surmounting the recession period. However, commercial crime, with a **2,8%** increase, is continuing to experience a steady (and significant) upward trend noted since 2005/2006. This is illustrated below:

Table 13: The steady increase in commercial crime

2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
12,6%	4,8%	16,6%	8,1%	2,8%

The above table reflects an overall increase of **52,9%** in commercial crime over a period of five years. This constant increase can in all probability be ascribed to a combination of the following factors:

⁴ A more comprehensive and detailed discussion of the items stolen during other thefts appeared in the *SAPS Annual Report for 2007/2008*.

The increasing role of computerization and electronic communication in commercial activity; the globalization of commercial crime; the influx of foreign visitors to South Africa (particularly during 2008/2009 and 2009/2010); and the fact that conventional policing (for example police visibility) will not have an influence on so-called cybercrime.

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 activities 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 e.g. 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 such as “arrive alive” campaigns on people’s drinking and driving behaviour. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection are also indicators of the availability or presence of some of the generators of crime (particularly socially-motivated contact crimes). However, an increase in illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime cases might not necessarily indicate an increase in the volumes of illegal firearms or drugs available in society. Similarly, a decrease does not necessarily indicate shrinking quantities of such firearms and drugs.

Table 14: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the recorded ratios of crime detected as a result of police action between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011

Crime category	Financial year 2009/2010	Financial year 2010/2011
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	2,4%	-2,0%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	10,6%	4,5%
Drug-related crime	13,6%	10,2%

In the case of crimes detected as a result of police action, an increase is considered as positive. The increases of **10,2%** and **4,5%** in drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs respectively should therefore be seen as a welcome development. Since 2003/2004 drug-related crime increased by **123,0%** and driving under the influence by **148,4%**. A serious question arising from the increase in drug-related crime is whether this should mainly be attributed to increasingly effective intelligence-led policing or also points to a major increase in the availability of drugs in South Africa.

3. The Provincial Crime Situation

The provincial serious crime ratios for the 20 serious crimes under consideration during the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 financial years, as well as the percentage decreases and increases calculated on the basis of these ratios, are reflected in **table 15**. This table and the crime figures in **tables 16 - 24** as well as on the South African Police Service website (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 15: Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 financial years per province

Crime category	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng		
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/decrease 10/11 vs 09/10	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/decrease 10/11 vs 09/10	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/decrease 10/11 vs 09/10
Contact Crime (Crimes Against the Person)									
Murder	48.4	47.3	-2,3%	31.4	34.1	8,6%	32.7	29.1	-11,0%
Total sexual offences	136.1	139.1	2,2%	157.8	171.3	8,6%	148.6	125.0	-15,9%
Attempted murder	29.2	25.5	-12,7%	29.1	27.3	-6,2%	45.6	36.7	-19,5%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	485.0	456.8	-5,8%	542.5	546.6	0,8%	466.1	416.4	-10,7%
Common assault	260.4	246.0	-5,5%	655.2	634.9	-3,1%	559.8	486.8	-13,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	145.5	154.9	6,5%	171.2	171.8	0,4%	449.0	357.9	-20,3%
Common robbery	81.1	82.5	1,7%	102.5	99.0	-3,4%	190.9	162.7	-14,8%
Contact-related Crime									
Arson	16.9	16.5	-2,4%	13.8	13.2	-4,3%	15.2	14.5	-4,6%
Malicious damage to property	198.1	199.5	0,7%	315.5	310.8	-1,5%	419.2	366.5	-12,6%
Property-related Crime									
Burglary at residential premises	426.9	404.1	-5,3%	545.2	528.5	-3,1%	711.2	632.6	-11,1%
Burglary at non-residential premises	96.9	96.6	0,0%	179.1	180.9	1,0%	170.0	149.7	-11,9%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	64.1	59.0	-8,0%	83.7	78.5	-6,2%	345.0	288.4	-16,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	154.9	164.8	6,4%	167.3	155.9	-6,8%	371.6	334.6	-10,0%
Stock-theft	114.1	111.2	-2,5%	173.4	164.7	-5,0%	8.4	6.4	-23,8%
Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action									
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21.4	21.7	1,4%	11.4	11.9	4,4%	39.1	32.7	-16,4%
Drug-related crime	134.6	141.8	5,3%	176.1	149.0	-15,4%	139.3	147.0	5,1%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	165.3	122.2	-26,1%	57.0	56.0	-1,8%	141.6	191.4	35,2%
Other Serious Crime									
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	434.9	456.4	4,9%	752.6	707.5	-6,0%	1 113.1	1 041.1	-6,5%
Commercial crime	117.2	123.7	5,5%	120.5	167.5	39,0%	323.7	310.6	-4,0%
Shoplifting	120.2	105.3	-12,4%	123.9	116.3	-6,1%	263.6	221.3	-16,0%

3.1 Social Contact Crime

Table 16: Murder ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	Increase/Decrease
RSA	34.1	31.9	-6,5%
Mpumalanga	24.3	20.0	-17,7%
Limpopo	14.6	12.2	-16,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	40.4	35.2	-12,9%
Gauteng	32.7	29.1	-11,0%
Northern Cape	33.2	31.0	-6,6%
Eastern Cape	48.4	47.3	-2,3%
Western Cape	42.4	44.2	4,2%
North West	21.5	23.2	7,9%
Free State	31.4	34.1	8,6%

From **table 16** it is evident that the highest ratio of reported murder during 2010/2011 was recorded in the Eastern Cape, followed by the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. Mpumalanga, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng exceeded the **-8,5%** reduction target. The Northern Cape (with a **-6,6%** reduction) and the Eastern Cape (with a **-2,3%** reduction) did not achieve the **-8,5%** reduction target, while the Western Cape, North West and Free State experienced increases in murder of **4,2%**; **7,9%** and **8,6%** respectively.

Table 17: Ratios of all sexual offences⁵ from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	Increase/Decrease
RSA	138.5	132.4	-4,4%
Gauteng	148.6	125.0	-15,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	127.0	120.2	-5,4%
Limpopo	93.8	89.8	-4,3%
Mpumalanga	127.6	122.8	-3,8%
Western Cape	180.7	178.0	-1,5%
Eastern Cape	136.1	139.1	2,2%
Northern Cape	160.8	169.2	5,2%
North West	137.9	147.0	6,6%
Free State	157.8	171.3	8,6%

The highest incidence of all reported sexual offences was recorded in the Western Cape, followed by the Free State and Northern Cape, while Limpopo featured at the bottom of the list. Five of the nine provinces recorded decreases in sexual offences, while four experienced increases. Only one of the five provinces which experienced decreases, namely Gauteng, also met the reduction target with a significant decrease of **-15,9%**. The increases in sexual offences of **8,6%** in the Free State, **6,6%** in North West and **5,2%** in the Northern Cape are cause for concern.

⁵ See elucidation in **section 2.1.1.3**.

Table 18: Attempted murder ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increase between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease
RSA	35.3	31.0	-12,2%
Mpumalanga	34.0	22.7	-33,2%
Gauteng	45.6	36.7	-19,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	44.2	36.8	-16,7%
Limpopo	13.9	12.0	-13,7%
Eastern Cape	29.2	25.5	-12,7%
North West	24.3	22.0	-9,5%
Free State	29.1	27.3	-6,2%
Northern Cape	62.0	58.8	-5,2%
Western Cape	31.9	41.4	29,8%

The highest incidence of attempted murder during 2010/2011 was recorded in the Northern Cape, followed by the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. According to the figures in **table 18**, all the provinces except the Western Cape recorded decreasing trends in the incidence of attempted murder during 2010/2011. Most met the **-8,5%** reduction target as well. The reductions in the Northern Cape and Free State did not meet the target, while the **29,8%** increase in the Western Cape (the only increase recorded) is of grave concern.

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 and KwaZulu-Natal, where the recorded ratios were less than 300, the levels of assault GBH in the other provinces except the Free State did not deviate that much from the national average. While six of the provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of assault GBH, only the substantial decreases of **-10,7%** in Gauteng and **-9,3%** in Mpumalanga met the contact crime reduction target of **-8,5%**.

Table 19: Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease
RSA	416.2	397.3	-4,5%
Gauteng	466.1	416.4	-10,7%
Mpumalanga	439.8	399.0	-9,3%
Limpopo	254.8	237.8	-6,7%
Eastern Cape	485.0	456.8	-5,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	295.6	287.3	-2,8%
Northern Cape	830.7	815.5	-1,8%
Free State	542.5	546.6	0,8%
North West	421.9	439.9	4,3%
Western Cape	449.2	473.3	5,4%

Table 20: Common assault ratios sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease
RSA	400.0	371.8	-7,1%
Gauteng	559.8	486.8	-13,0%
Limpopo	171.0	149.3	-12,7%
Mpumalanga	310.6	285.8	-8,0%
North West	257.7	243.2	-5,6%
Eastern Cape	260.4	246.0	-5,5%
Northern Cape	485.7	461.9	-4,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	315.6	303.1	-4,0%
Free State	655.2	634.9	-3,1%
Western Cape	642.3	637.0	-0,8%

The highest incidence of common assault was recorded in the Western Cape, followed by the Free State 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 15**). All of the provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of common assault. Only Gauteng and Limpopo met the contact crime reduction target of **-8,5%**.

3.2 Aggravated Robbery and its Subtrends

Table 21: Robbery with aggravating circumstances ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Increase/Decrease
RSA	230.6	203.0	-12,0%
Gauteng	449.0	357.9	-20,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	222.4	183.9	-17,3%
Mpumalanga	183.3	153.4	-16,3%
Northern Cape	90.4	80.7	-10,7%
Limpopo	56.8	50.8	-10,6%
Western Cape	234.1	234.5	0,2%
Free State	171.2	171.8	0,4%
North West	157.1	158.7	1,0%
Eastern Cape	145.5	154.9	6,5%

From **table 21** it is evident that the highest incidence of aggravated robbery (at a ratio nearly twice the national average) was recorded in Gauteng, the economical and financial hub of South Africa. The Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal recorded the second and third-highest ratios, but did not deviate that much from the national average. Five of the provinces recorded decreases in aggravated robbery. The Western Cape, Free State and North West recorded marginal increases and the Eastern Cape a **6,5%** increase. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga with decreases of **-20,3%**, **-17,3%** and **-16,3%** respectively exceeded the reduction target by far. The Northern Cape and Limpopo also exceeded the target, but by smaller margins. Since most aggravated robberies occur in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, the significant reductions recorded there are a most positive development.

The figures in **table 22** indicate that **80,5%** of all reported carjackings occurred in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, with **55,9%** and **24,6%** of the reported cases respectively. All the provinces (except the Northern Cape with a single case more) experienced decreases in carjacking. The decreases fluctuated between **-39,8%** in Mpumalanga and **-13,0%** in the Eastern Cape.

Table 22: Carjacking sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011*

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	13 902	10 627	-3 275	-23,6%
Mpumalanga	709	427	-282	-39,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 715	2 619	-1 096	-29,5%
Limpopo	251	177	-74	-29,5%
Free State	316	234	-82	-25,9%
Western Cape	575	457	-118	-20,5%
Gauteng	7 444	5 936	-1 508	-20,3%
North West	273	236	-37	-13,6%
Eastern Cape	606	527	-79	-13,0%
Northern Cape	13	14	1	- **

* Raw figures

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

Table 23: Robbery at residential premises sorted from the highest decreases to the highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011*

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	18 786	16 889	-1 897	-10,1%
Mpumalanga	1 300	1 045	-255	-19,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 580	3 998	-582	-12,7%
Gauteng	8 051	7 039	-1 012	-12,6%
Limpopo	584	530	-54	-9,2%
North West	899	828	-71	-7,9%
Eastern Cape	1 606	1 556	-50	-3,1%
Western Cape	1 167	1 215	48	4,1%
Free State	535	637	102	19,1%
Northern Cape	64	41	-23	-**

* 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 (**41,7%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**23,7%**). A further **9,2%** and **7,2%** of cases were reported in the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape respectively. Most of the provinces experienced decreases, except the Free State with a **19,1%** increase and the Western Cape with a **4,1%** increase.

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 (**37,9%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**13,2%**). A further **11,3%** and **8,9%** were reported in the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape respectively. Only Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal experienced decreases in robbery at non-residential premises of **-12,9%** and **-6,0%** respectively. All the other provinces experienced increases. The Eastern Cape with a **30,2%**, Western Cape with a **23,7%** and Limpopo with a **20,0%** increase are a particular cause for concern.

Table 24: Robbery at non-residential premises ranked from the highest decreases to the highest increases between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011*

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	Case difference	% Increase or decrease
RSA	14 534	14 667	133	0,9%
Gauteng	6 379	5 553	-826	-12,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 066	1 943	-123	-6,0%
North West	1 130	1 162	32	2,8%
Northern Cape	147	157	10	6,8%
Mpumalanga	978	1 105	127	13,0%
Free State	873	1 024	151	17,3%
Limpopo	630	756	126	20,0%
Western Cape	1 058	1 309	251	23,7%
Eastern Cape	1 273	1 658	385	30,2%

* Raw figures