Annual Report













SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

I have the honour of submitting the 2007/2008 Annual Report of the Department for Safety and Security in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999

T C Williams

ACTING NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

Date: 29 August 2008





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Foreword by the Acting National Commissioner of the

South African Police Service

I am happy to be reporting on the year under review. The South African Police Service (the Service), with all its complexities, has proven its ability to achieve most of its targets. The Service has been overwhelmingly successful, both organisationally and operationally, during the past financial year.

We embarked on a large-scale exercise to strengthen the police stations by adding capacity in terms of human and logistical resources. This exercise was underpinned by the need to bring expertise and leadership skills to the coalface. We are comforted by the positive impact that this venture has had on service delivery.



Acting National Commissioner

TC Williams

In terms of capacity building, particularly with regard to human resources, we have passed the half-way mark of recruiting and training 55 000 policemen and women between 2005 and 2009, and the number of employees is expected to grow to well over two hundred thousand by March 2011. The establishment and functioning of Career Centres has provided a critical service to our people and all of these Centres have been resoundingly successful.

However, I am deeply saddened by the untimely deaths - particularly in the line of duty - of our brave men and women over the years. I must express my heartfelt condolences to the loved ones of those who have paid so dearly to protect the inhabitants of our country. While we aspire to the values of the Service, this callous and cruel slaying seems to be continuing unabated. I have always called for the severest punishment of those responsible for killing our colleagues.

I am convinced that we are succeeding in overcoming the plague of crime. During the reporting period, we again focussed on crime prevention operations at the 169 high-contact crime police stations. The arrests made within these station areas comprised 47.8% of all arrests made during the reporting period. The number of stolen/illegal firearms seized is always critical to our efforts to combat serious crime. More than 64 000 firearms were destroyed during the reporting period. In fact, the number of stolen/illegal firearms recovered exceeded the number of firearms stolen. The five pillars of the firearms strategy have therefore been effective in addressing the proliferation of both firearms and ammunition.

Our initiatives continue to deter illegal activities at our borderlines as well as our ports of entry. During 2007/2008 the Service finalised the take-over of three borders in two provinces as well as that of six SANDF bases. Several hundred arrests were effected and incriminating items such as drugs, vehicles, firearms and ammunition to the value of hundreds of millions of rands were seized.

Specialised units from the Service were also engaged to render support in countries such as Sudan, the West Indies, the Comores, Angola and Namibia.

Various programmes were successfully undertaken to educate communities and to overcome the scourge of social crime. These included the 365 Days of Non-violence Against Women and Children, the intensive



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implementation of the Anti-rape Strategy, Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes, the Homeless Children Programme, the Victim Empowerment Programme, etc.

Since the official launch of the Railway Police in 2006, this programme has been successfully implemented in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Wits and Tshwane. During this reporting period, 11 new railway police stations were established and another 13 will be established in the next financial year. Crime has been reduced drastically in the rail environment since the implementation of the Railway Police.

In the build-up to the FIFA 2010 Soccer World Cup, major events hosted in the country were used to implement, test and refine new and old strategies, and this was done with the utmost success. These events included the 2007 Vodacom Challenge, the T20 Cricket World Cup and the ANC Conference in Limpopo. Both FIFA and the Local Organising Committee were kept informed of our plans to secure the 2010 tournament.

Overall, given the turbulent times and unforgiving circumstances in which the Service had to work, this Annual Report reflects successful initiatives for which we can safely pat ourselves on the back.

Acting National Commissioner

TC Williams



Information on the Ministry for Safety and Security

In terms of section 206(1) of the Constitution, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), the Minister for Safety and Security is responsible for policing in general, and is required to account to Cabinet and Parliament on all matters relating to policing. Important features of the Minister's responsibility include determining national policing policy and providing civilian oversight.

Institutions that report to the Minister for Safety and Security:

The South African Police Service

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



Minister for Safety & Security

Charles Ngakula

The Secretariat for Safety and Security

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

The Independent Complaints Directorate

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

The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority

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

Legislation

Draft Regulations have been published in the Gazette for public comments in respect of the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006, reported on in the previous report. The comments from the public are being considered in order to finalise the draft regulations with a view to putting the Act into operation.

During the past financial year, the Minister for Safety and Security introduced the Second-hand Goods Bill, 2008. The Bill was subsequently approved by the National Assembly.

The existing notices issues in terms of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No. 71 of 1968) are being assessed with a view to establishing their contemporary value and potential consolidation. The Act itself will be reviewed in due course.

Administration of legislation

The Department monitors the listings of individuals or entities who are listed by the United Nations Security Council as suspected members of Al Qaida and the Taliban or of having links with these organisations, and prepares Proclamations for the President for publication in the Gazette. The Proclamations must, in terms of section 25 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act



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No. 33 of 2004), be published in the Gazette. The complete updated consolidated list of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 Committee has been published and additions, deletions or amendments are published once a press statement in this regard is issued by the Security Council of the United Nations.

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

- 10 August 2007
- 7 September 2007
- 19 October 2007
- 16 November 2007

In terms of the above Act all such Proclamations must be tabled in Parliament for such action as Parliament may deem fit. The above Proclamations were tabled in Parliament in terms of section 26 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004, on 31 August 2007 and 18 October 2007.

The Portfolio Committee for Safety and Security was briefed on 29 August 2007 on similar Proclamations tabled prior to that date.

International instruments

Conventions

The Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism was ratified by South Africa on 25 March 2007 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was ratified on 7 July 2007. The ratification followed Parliament's approval, which was obtained by the Department for Safety and Security in 2006, as reported in the previous Annual Report.

Police Cooperation Agreement

A memorandum of understanding between the Republic of South Africa and Malta on police cooperation was signed on 4 April 2007. It was tabled in Parliament.

An arrangement between the Minister for Safety and Security of South Africa and the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on police cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and the Netherlands was concluded and signed by the Minister for Safety and Security and the responsible Minister of the Netherlands on 6 February 2008. The Memorandum of Understanding is not binding but was submitted to Parliament for tabling, for information.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Uganda was signed on 22 November 2007. The Memorandum relates to the contribution of SAPS members in helping to provide security to the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of State and Government held on the Republic of Uganda in November 2007. The Memorandum had been submitted to Parliament for tabling. The operation was funded by the African Renaissance Fund of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 4 June 2007 between the Republic of South Africa and the African Union on contributing SAPS members to the African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission



in the Union of the Comoros. The operation was funded by the African Renaissance Fund of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Memoranda of Understanding were signed between the Republic of South Africa and Barbados (16 April 2007), Saint Lucia (17 April 2007), and Grenada (5 April 2007), on the contribution of SAPS members in assisting the respective police services with the policing of the World Cricket Cup event. The Memoranda of Understanding were tabled and the Portfolio Committee for Safety and Security briefed on them on 29 August 2007.

Official visits abroad

| Date | Destination | Reason |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2007-01-17 – 2007-01-18 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-03-19 – 2007-03-24 | The Netherlands | Guest speaker at Human Rights Commemoration Ceremony and held discussions with government officials of the Netherlands |
| 2007-03-19 – 2007-04-24 | United Kingdom | Spoke at the All Party Parliamentary Group for South Africa and held discussions with British government officials |
| 2007-05-11 – 2007-05-13 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-05-18 – 2007-05-20 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-05-27 – 2007-06-03 | Italy | Conducted bilateral discussions |
| 2007-06-30 – 2007-07-02 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-07-30 – 2007-08-02 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-08-12 – 2007-08-15 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-08-19 – 2007-08-22 | Kinshasa, DRC | Bi-national Commission between the RSA and the DRC |
| 2007-08-28 – 2007-08-29 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-09-14 – 2007-09-16 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-10-05 – 2007-10-06 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-10 19 - 2007-10-22 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-10-31 – 2007-11-11 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2007-11-26 – 2007-12-02 | New York | Attended Council meeting of UN Secretary to brief Council on the situation in Burundi |
| 2007-12-10 – 2007-12-12 | Burundi | Facilitation |
| 2008-01-28 – 2008-01-29 | Tanzania, Ethiopia | Facilitation |
| 2008-02-04 – 2008-02-05 | Tanzania | Facilitation |
| 2008-02-29 – 2008-03-02 | Tanzania | Facilitation |



Vision, Mission and Core Objectives of the South African Police Service

The Vision of the South African Police Service is to —

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

The Mission of the South African Police Service is to —

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

The Values of the South African Police Service are to —

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

Core Objectives Based on Constitutional and other Legislative and Functional Mandates

The Constitutional mandate of the Department for Safety and Security and the SAPS is reflected in section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 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 for Safety and Security is responsible for the administration of the following Acts:

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

The SAPS is responsible for the prevention, combating and investigation of any crime contained in both the common law and a plethora of Statutes. There is no limit in the Constitution in respect of the objects of the SAPS as set out in section 205 of the Constitution: the SAPS is obliged to prevent, combat and investigate all crime.

The SAPS derives its main powers from the following key Acts:

- The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995)
- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)
- The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No. 127 of 1992)
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994)
- The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998)
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004)



South African Police Service Code of Conduct

I commit myself to creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa by –

- participating in endeavours aimed at addressing the cause of crime;
- preventing all acts which may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- investigating criminal conduct which endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- bringing the perpetrators to justice.

In carrying out this commitment, I shall at all times -

- uphold the Constitution and the law;
- take into account the needs of the community;
- recognise the needs of the South African Police Service as my employer; and
- cooperate with all interested parties in the community and the Government at every level.

In order to achieve a safe and secure environment for all the people of South Africa I undertake to –

- act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard which is accessible to everybody, and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively to optimise their use;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- contribute to the reconstruction and development of, and reconciliation in our country;
- uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- work towards preventing any form of corruption and to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice.



Organisational Profile as on 31 March 2008

| Rank/Level Description | Wh | ite | Ind | ian | Colo | ured | Afri | can | Total |
|--|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| National Commissioner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Deputy National Commissioner | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Divisional Commissioner | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| Provincial Commissioner | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Top Management | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 28 |
| Assistant Commissioner | 29 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 59 | 12 | 123 |
| Director | 137 | 37 | 26 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 189 | 58 | 497 |
| Senior Management | 166 | 44 | 35 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 248 | 70 | 620 |
| Senior Superintendent (Deputy Director) | 475 | 152 | 109 | 29 | 109 | 34 | 688 | 204 | 1800 |
| Superintendent (Assistant Director) | 1273 | 545 | 203 | 65 | 293 | 123 | 1914 | 807 | 5223 |
| Captain | 2485 | 1270 | 514 | 139 | 897 | 376 | 5386 | 2083 | 13150 |
| Commissioned Officers | 4233 | 1967 | 826 | 233 | 1299 | 533 | 7988 | 3094 | 20173 |
| Non-commissioned Officers | 11228 | 3221 | 2530 | 433 | 9786 | 2474 | 70579 | 16655 | 116906 |
| Public Service Act Employees | 626 | 5516 | 270 | 735 | 1455 | 3149 | 9106 | 14657 | 35514 |
| Saps Employees | 16257 | 10749 | 3663 | 1410 | 12585 | 6162 | 87936 | 34479 | 173241 |



National Profile of the South African Police Service







Provinces:

Police Stations:

RSA Population:

RSA land surface:

Establishment:

South African Police Service Act employees:

Public Service Act employees:

Police/population Ratio:

9 (See map, excluding Lesotho & Swaziland)

1 115

47 850 700 (Mid-year estimate, 2007)

1 219 090 (per square km)

173 241 (31 March 2008)

137 709

35 532

1:347



Structure of the SAPS as on 31 March 2007



Minister for Safety & Security C Nqakula

Deputy National Commissioners



Crime Intelligence & Crime Detection TC Williams



Human Capital Development and Legal & Financial Administration Services V Singh

Divisional Commissioners



Detective Services R Lalla



Criminal Record &
Forensic Science Services
PJL du Toit



Crime Intelligence Vacant



Career Management MA Nchwe



Training
GJ Kruser



Legal Services LTMP Mtimkulu

Strategic Management

Provincial Commissioners



Western Cape M Petros



Free State TA Mashigo



Kwa-Zulu Natal MH Ngidi



North West LE Beetha



xvi



Deputy Minister for Safety & Security **S Shabangu**



National Commissioner of the SA Police Service

JS Selebi



Personnel Management & Organisational Development MM Stander



Operational Services
LCA Pruis



Supply Chain Management, Protection, Security & Evaluation Services HM Hlela



Financial &
Administration
Services
SJP Schutte



JK Phahlane

Efficiency Services

Information &
System Management

Communication
& Liaison Services



Visible Policing AH Lamoer



Protection & Security Services LM Tshabalala

Cluster Coordination



Supply Chain Management MZ Siwundla



National Inspectorate MJ Rasegatla

INTERNAL AUDIT



Limpopo Prov Comm NC Sengani



Eastern Cape MS Landu



Gauteng P Naidoo



Mpumalanga OS Khumalo



Northern Cape MNZ Mbombo





2007-04-01 - 2008-03-31

118 members died on duty and as a result of duty

| | | Eastern Cape | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0523185-0 | Sergeant | Tsheme | S | 2007-04-28 |
| 0469183-1 | Captain | Magabie | ВВ | 2007-04-29 |
| 0527417-6 | Sergeant | Jozana | Z | 2007-05-01 |
| 7037089-3 | Constable | Sokomane | Z | 2007-06-06 |
| 0616928-7 | Captain | Zwane | SS | 2007-06-15 |
| 0444552-0 | Inspector | Van Heerden | SJ | 2007-06-24 |
| 0425991-2 | Superintendent | Fourie | Н | 2007-07-09 |
| 7037402-3 | Constable | Ncanywa | XTJ | 2007-07-20 |
| 0604745-9 | Inspector | Jaftha | Н | 2007-08-05 |
| 7012963-1 | Student Constable | Zinganto | М | 2007-09-13 |
| 7036431-1 | Constable | Williams | CM | 2007-11-21 |
| 7099486-2 | Reservist Constable | Mtshubungu | L | 2007-12-05 |
| 0514666-6 | Inspector | Peyana | WM | 2007-12-05 |
| | | | | <u>'</u> |
| | | Free State | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0498681-4 | Inspector | Khoza | FJ | 2007-04-09 |
| 0451511-1 | Inspector | Khabane | TL | 2007-06-01 |
| 7044549-4 | Constable | Thibakgwane | П | 2007-06-03 |
| 0493609-4 | Inspector | Mhlomi | SS | 2007-06-13 |
| 0538027-8 | Constable | Mosia | MA | 2007-07-01 |
| 0076996-7 | Inspector | Els | PJA | 2007-07-03 |
| 0174062-8 | Inspector | Тооро | MJ | 2007-08-12 |
| 0631323-0 | Sergeant | Nosenga | TS | 2007-09-11 |
| 0172398-7 | Captain | Litsoane | RK | 2007-09-18 |
| 0166555-3 | Captain | Khakhau | NS | 2007-10-01 |
| 0426043-1 | Captain | Olivier | AM | 2007-10-02 |
| 0 <mark>4</mark> 11465-5 | Inspector | Kritzinger | CJ | 2007-11-07 |
| 0407576-5 | Inspector | Potgieter | А | 2008-02-04 |
| | | Gauteng | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0633090-8 | Inspector | Msimango | ND | 2007-04-04 |
| 0622614-1 | Inspector | Sithole | KN | 2007-04-06 |
| 0450610-3 | Inspector | Masikane | MS | 2007-06-06 |
| 2155815-9 | Constable | Keetsi | MA | 2007-06-13 |
| 7044657-1 | Constable | Phaswana | R | 2007-06-13 |



| | | Gauteng | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0520178-1 | Inspector | Ratsoana | IS | 2007-07-08 |
| 0453884-6 | Sergeant | Lekhoba | NJ | 2007-07-14 |
| 0450357-1 | Sergeant | Nkosi | MA | 2007-07-14 |
| 0615429-8 | Captain | Selelane | MA | 2007-08-11 |
| 0611954-9 | Inspector | Chiloane | LJ | 2007-08-14 |
| 0467505-3 | Captain | Rakgole | MJ | 2007-08-25 |
| 0455665-8 | Sergeant | Likojang | SM | 2007-08-29 |
| 0440965-5 | Inspector | Meyer | ВЈ | 2007-09-18 |
| 0635847-1 | Inspector | Mankga | ML | 2007-09-24 |
| 0921756-8 | Sergeant | Mbambo | MT | 2007-10-04 |
| 0627455-2 | Inspector | Ngobeni | TR | 2007-10-16 |
| 0618914-8 | Inspector | Ngubane | TS | 2007-10-22 |
| 7108306-5 | Reservist | Maree | GJ | 2007-10-29 |
| 0454710-1 | Inspector | Kutu | AM | 2007-10-31 |
| 0919942-0 | Inspector | Motloung | MJ | 2007-11-04 |
| 0448149-6 | Inspector | Lebeetsweng | TT | 2007-11-07 |
| 7009391-1 | Constable | Mafuhla | MM | 2007-11-17 |
| 0532423-8 | Inspector | Mjacu | CS | 2007-11-23 |
| 1885971-2 | Constable | Maphutha | IM | 2007-12-12 |
| 0463587-6 | Inspector | Mkhungi | JV | 2007-12-15 |
| 0620645-0 | Captain | Kalake | SM | 2008-01-11 |
| 7022859-1 | Constable | Mongwe | ВТ | 2008-02-20 |
| 0461749-5 | Captain | Stamboul | SE | 2008-03-07 |
| | ' | | | |
| | | Head Office | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 5202860-7 | Constable | Maretela | NW | 2007-04-02 |
| 7027977-2 | Constable | Thekiso | AMR | 2007-06-21 |
| 7059640-9 | Constable | Buthelezi | SE | 2007-07-12 |
| 7014600-4 | Inspector | Witbooi | ВР | 2007-07-27 |
| 7054599-5 | Personnel Officer | Bulunga | PT | 2007-11-10 |
| 1455160-5 | Inspector | Mkhwanazi | М | 2007-11-19 |
| 0089393-5 | Senior Superintendent | Van Zyl | JM | 2007-12-17 |
| 0435195-9 | Superintendent | Heunis | E | 2008-01-22 |
| | | | | |
| | ' | KwaZulu-Natal | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0174792-4 | Inspector | Nxumalo | PZ | 2007-04-19 |
| 0488011-1 | Captain | Mangele | EPM | 2007-05-08 |
| 1939746-1 | Student Constable | Mbatha | JP | 2007-06-26 |
| 0635828-4 | Inspector | Mvuyana | BL | 2007-07-03 |
| 0455933-9 | Sergeant | Buthelezi | EZ | 2007-07-05 |
| 0610314-6 | Inspector | Thabethe | EB | 2007-07-25 |
| 0173006-1 | Inspector | Kunene | BC | 2007-09-04 |
| | | | | |



| | | KwaZulu-Natal | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0168638-1 | Inspector | Mewa | A | 2007-11-28 |
| 0513030-1 | Inspector | Nkwanyana | RV | 2007-12-22 |
| 0482870-4 | Inspector | Gabela | НМ | 2008-01-29 |
| 7088225-8 | Student Constable | Ndebele | PS | 2008-02-08 |
| 7087517 <mark>-1</mark> | Student Constable | Norris | UM | 2008-02-22 |
| 7062578-6 | Constable | Tshabalala | ML | 2008-03-22 |
| 0484921-3 | Sergeant | Khomo | КВ | 2008-03-24 |
| | | Limpopo | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0517503-8 | Inspector | Rakgotho | MJ | 2007-09-02 |
| 0495343-6 | Inspector | Mathiba | MF | 2007-09-08 |
| 0491913-1 | Sergeant | Manyaka | MK | 2008-02-21 |
| 7111600-1 | Student Constable | Letwaba | MM | 2008-03-27 |
| | THE CONSTRUCTION | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Mpumalanga | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0543632-0 | Constable | Mashilwane | WM | 2007-04-08 |
| 3191378-8 | Constable | Tshabalala | IM | 2007-05-03 |
| 2044324-2 | Reservist Constable | Cindi | ВЈ | 2007-05-03 |
| 7062841-6 | Student Constable | Моуо | LL | 2007-09-15 |
| 0479173-8 | Sergeant | Luphoko | DJ | 2007-09-15 |
| 7044818-3 | Constable | Machebe | JM | 2007-10-09 |
| 0516853-8 | Captain | Phoku | TA | 2008-02-11 |
| 0602265-1 | Inspector | Simelane | J | 2008-02-16 |
| 0455292-0 | Inspector | Sibitane | SM | 2008-02-24 |
| 0433292-0 | Inspector | Mhlongo | SB | 2008-03-07 |
| 0624830-6 | Inspector | Fakude | MT | 2008-03-07 |
| 0543649-4 | Constable | Mdluli | BE | |
| UD43049-4 | Constable | Maiuli | BE | 2008-03-13 |
| | | Northern Cape | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 8175696-8 | Constable | Phara | TH | 2007-08-25 |
| 7012883-9 | Student Constable | Strauss | FJG | 2007-10-25 |
| 7029920-0 | Constable | Kopelwa | OE | 2007-11-27 |
| 0514598-8 | Inspector | Matlhabaphiri | U | 2008-01-12 |
| | | North West | | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 2046235-2 | Reservist Constable | Kgosana | М | 2007-05-27 |
| 7003675-6 | Reservist Constable | Monau | MJ | 2007-05-27 |
| 0451710-5 | Inspector | Mhlongo | MJ | 2007-05-28 |
| 2103724-8 | Constable | Mpherwane | KT | 2007-05-28 |
| 0543723-7 | Constable | Tloome | MA | 2007-08-27 |
| 0517739-1 | Captain | Pelele | TA | 2007-08-27 |
| 0492568-8 | Inspector | Matseke | DA | 2007-10-17 |



| | | North West | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0450098-9 | Inspector | April | А | 2007-11-25 |
| 0512859-5 | Sergeant | Moreo | ВА | 2008-01-17 |
| 0463845-0 | Sergeant | Van Der Walt | PH | 2008-02-17 |
| | • | Western Cape | · | |
| Persal Number | Rank | Surname | Initials | Date Of Death |
| 0426485-1 | Inspector | Le Roux | L | 2007-04-12 |
| 7018414-3 | Constable | Mbono | NJ | 2007-04-29 |
| 0607249-6 | Inspector | van der Heyde | MR | 2007-05-28 |
| 7064614-7 | Student Constable | Botha | J | 2007-05-28 |
| 7097971-5 | Reservist Constable | Maans | А | 2007-06-27 |
| 7030360-6 | Constable | Ntlatywa | Т | 2007-09-03 |
| 0612806-8 | Inspector | Swanepoel | Р | 2007-09-26 |
| 0880594-6 | Inspector | Geldenhuys | IC | 2007-10-23 |
| 0457511-3 | Inspector | Jantjies | V | 2007-12-12 |
| 0607637-8 | Inspector | Cupido | Н | 2008-01-29 |
| 7029068-7 | Constable | Guga | ME | 2008-03-19 |







Crime Situation in South Africa

1. Introduction

This report deals with the national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2007/2008 financial year (that is the period 1 April 2007 - 31 March 2008). These are compared to the figures recorded during the preceding financial years since 2002/2003. The provincial crime figures are also analysed in more detail and explanatory analysis of a number of contact crimes is provided. More detailed crime figures are provided on the saps website at www.saps.gov.za.

2. Geographical Analysis and the Employment of Raw Figures versus Ratios

2.1 Crime ratios

The crime ratios (per capita figures, or number of crimes per 100 000 of the population) equal out the differences in population size over time and among geographical entities and are a better indication of the presence of conditions conducive to and serving as generators of specific crimes than raw crime figures. Ratios therefore also provide an indication of the chances of a crime occurring in a specific province (or other geographic entity) compared to other provinces. The chances of an indecent assault occurring in the Western Cape are e. g. nearly 10 times higher than in Limpopo, while the chances of an aggravated robbery occurring, are nearly 12 times higher in Gauteng than in Limpopo (see paragraph 9 of this report).

2.2 Raw crime figures

The raw crime figures reflect the actual number of crime cases reported to the South African Police Service (SAPS) and consequently recorded on the latter's systems. The raw figures therefore serve as an important indicator of the sheer volume of crime and resultant working load faced by the SAPS in the different provinces and station precincts. As such, these figures also play a role in the allocation of resources to provinces and precincts. However, for analysis and research to establish the relationship between conducive conditions, generators of crime and crime itself, the crime ratios (crime per 100 000 of the population) are much more suitable than the raw figures.

2.3 Crime figures at station level

Unfortunately, calculating crime ratios at a lower level of policing than provinces is highly questionable for the following reasons:

• The lower the numerical values one works with, the easier it is for distortions to occur. An increase from 10 000 to 11 000 murder cases e.g. represents an additional 1 000 murders, but translates into an increase of only 10,0%, while in a small precinct an increase from one murder case to two cases (thus a single additional murder) translates into a 100% increase in the incidence of murder. To compare the two sets of figures would therefore be farcical. Even to attempt calculating ratios under such circumstances would also be nonsensical, which is why this is not done in this report where relatively very low volumes of crime are concerned. In fact, even comparisons based on raw figures are in such cases problematical, as illustrated by the above example. This should also serve to focus attention on the way singular incidents of



crime can completely distort the crime trends in precincts experiencing low levels of crime. If, for example, a precinct records an average of one or two murders per year, a single family murder or other bizarre or unusual (for the particular area involved) violent event resulting in multiple fatalities could completely distort the murder trend for that precinct. The caution that needs to be exercised in making comparisons in cases where low numerical values are involved, therefore cannot be over-emphasized.

- Given the very high and rapid levels of urbanization in South Africa, as well as the added influx of foreigners¹, the 2001 census data are already outdated, particularly at precinct level. According to figures provided to the SAPS by Statistics South Africa (SSA), the Hillbrow, Johannesburg Central, Durban Central and Pretoria Central police precincts have only 115 453; 43 240; 40 653; and 45 195 people residing in them respectively. It does not need much logic to realise that these figures may be a gross underestimation of the number of people residing there. The real number of residents could well exceed the indicated figures by two to three or even four times. Since 2000 many high-rise office blocks had been transformed into housing units. The old CBD areas suddenly became high density residential areas, particularly aimed at accommodating a young, very cosmopolitan population. Furthermore, thousands of foreigners, street children and homeless people have flooded into these CBD's. The latter are now part of the resident population. Township precincts such as Tembisa, Khayelitsha, Galeshewe and Inanda also grow by the day. Informal settlements in and around the townships are mushrooming. This is why the official count for 2001 is considered to be already outdated.
- At precinct level the daily mobility patterns are of such a nature that ratios based on the resident population can be totally distorted. Most of the population (particularly those of an economically active age) of a suburb like Garsfontein would (especially on weekdays) be at work in the Pretoria CBD or the new CBD area created in Brooklyn, or even in the Johannesburg CBD or the new CBD in Sandton. During the early hours of the evening a percentage of these people would be in other precincts doing shopping, visiting places of entertainment or eating out, while others would be back at home. Thousands of people from the Temba precinct (in 2006/2007 still part of the North West province) will similarly on a daily basis commute from there to CBD areas in Gauteng. From their residences they could travel through several police precincts in Gauteng to destinations in Johannesburg, in many cases probably workplaces in the Johannesburg Central precinct. These people may become victims of crime in any of a number of station precincts they pass through on their way to and from work.

3. The National Crime Situation

An analysis of the national crime situation is facilitated by grouping the 21 serious crime tendencies discussed in this report into the following broad categories:

- Contact crimes (crimes against the person), which include seven high profile subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances.
- Contact-related crimes.
- Property-related crimes.
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection (also representing phenomena serving as

The number of undocumented immigrants in South Africa may vary between 3 - 6 million people. These people were not counted, but could still commit crime. Because they are not counted as part of the population, the population figures on which the crime ratio calculations are based, are too low. This means that the crime ratios may be inflated by 10 - 20%.



generators of crime).

Other serious crime.

4. Contact Crime

4.1 Targets

Eight categories of serious crime are grouped together as contact crime or violent crime against the person of victims. These crimes are murder, attempted murder, rape, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (assault GBH), common assault, indecent assault, aggravated robbery and other robbery. The crimes in question account for **33,0%** of South Africa's recorded serious crime. These crimes involve physical contact between the victims and perpetrators and such contact is usually of a violent nature. Contact crime frequently impacts on victims in one or a combination of the following ways:

- Death as an immediate or delayed result of the degree of violence employed (some deaths even occurring
 years after the original crime had been committed).
- Injuries of various degrees, including permanent, disabling injuries.
- Psychological trauma, which is in many cases also of a permanent nature.
- Loss of and/or damage to property, which could under certain circumstances have serious repercussions for (particularly poorer) victims.

The serious consequences of contact crime and the fact that South Africa experiences exceptionally high levels of these crimes are generally acknowledged. The Government consequently decided in January 2004 that each of the contact crimes should be reduced by **7-10%** per annum, starting with the 2004/2005 financial year. The present reporting period, namely the 2007/2008 financial year, is the fourth financial year since the determination of this **7-10%** reduction target. The target was established on the basis of broad comparisons with the crime ratios recorded by other **INTERPOL** member countries during the late nineties (i.e. the figures reported by those countries which did indeed submit their statistics to **INTERPOL**) and the increasing/decreasing trends observed locally since 1994.

Very broad and rough international comparisons indicated that South Africa in the late nineties experienced unfavourable contact crime ratios compared to other **INTERPOL** member countries and that these had to be reduced by between **7-10%** per annum over a ten-year period to approach "acceptable" levels similar to those recorded by the majority of **INTERPOL** member countries. On the basis of crime reduction trends observed between 1994 and 2003 it was also accepted that a **7-10%** annual reduction in contact crime was a realistic target. A higher target also poses a psychological and motivational challenge.

4.2 Social contact crime and robberies

A number of the contact crimes are social or domestic in nature and occur in social environments (e.g. the privacy of residences) which are usually outside the reach of conventional policing. These crimes usually occur between people who know each other (e.g. friends, acquaintances and relatives). Docket analysis indicates that **89,0%** of both assault GBH and common assault cases, **82,0%** of murders and **76,0%** of rapes covered by the sample studied, involved people known to one another. In addition, **59,0%** of the attempted murders occurred



under similar circumstances (see Annual Report of the South African Police Service for 2006/2007, p 248).

When reference is made to socially-motivated (or social fabric-related) contact crime, this includes rape, assault (whether GBH, common or indecent), murder and attempted murder. If the figures for these crimes are added together, the result will provide an idea of the extent and distribution of socially-motivated contact crime. However, it should be noted that not all the cases of what is broadly described as socially-motivated crime (particularly not all the attempted murders and murders) are social in nature. This notwithstanding, social contact crime accounts for at least two thirds of all contact crime. However, aggravated robbery and intra or intergroup conflict (e.g. gang fights, taxi-related violence and conflict among clans) also make a noteworthy contribution to the incidence of murder and attempted murder.

Aggravated robbery is the second-largest generator of contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder, because victims are often killed and/or seriously injured during such robberies. The vast majority of house robberies, carjackings, business robberies, cash-in-transit (CIT) and bank robberies are committed with firearms and shots are frequently fired at victims. The latter in many cases return fire in self-defense. A number of attempted murders in particular can consequently be generated during a single case of such robbery. The fact is that a shot or shots fired at a person/s indicate intention to kill or at least seriously injure, and thus constitutes attempted murder.

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 in this list, which are mainly aggravated robberies
 occurring on the streets and in other public open spaces and are categorised as "street robberies" in this
 report.

The Minister for Safety and Security and Members of the Executive Committees (MECs) in the provinces have since July 2006 repeatedly referred to violent organized crime. This has bearing on most of the cases registered under the first six subcategories of robbery listed before (carjacking, truck hijacking, robbery at residential or business premises, CIT robbery and bank robbery). To measure the extent of violent organized crime, figures for these six subtendencies of aggravated robbery have to be added together.

It can be accepted that some aggravated robberies are highly organized in nature (e.g. most CIT and bank robberies, as well as truck and carjackings); while some are committed by groups which may not be organized criminal syndicates in the strict sense of the word (e.g. most house and business robberies); and still others are committed by one to three or four loosely associated or opportunistic individuals (e.g. most street robberies). Those robberies (particularly aggravated robberies) which involve more people (additional expertise) than



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only the group of criminals who perform the actual robbery (hit), will be much more organized than those in which only the direct perpetrators are involved. The following serves as an example: Three men force a lady out of her car as she arrives at her home, then take her into the house and force her to open the safe. They take an amount of money, jewellery and a firearm, drive away in her car and abandon it along the road five blocks away. They sell the jewellery to a jeweller and spend all the money on liquor, drugs, girlfriends and flashy cars over the next week. This is clearly the lowest form of organization, since it involves nobody else and there is not much of a job specialization. When the very same group takes the car and simply sells it to somebody for a few thousand rand, it will still remain a case of the lowest form of organization.

However, the group could also hijack this specific vehicle at the request of a so-called middle or finger man (the money and jewellery being a bonus). They supply the car to the person who ordered it and the vehicle is then changed (e.g. spray-painted another colour) or cloned into another vehicle (which involves the changing of engine and chassis numbers in cooperation with police and licensing officials) before being sold for a profit. The buyer could either be aware of the fact that it is a stolen vehicle (because of the price), or the transaction is done in such a way that the buyer remains unaware of its real origins. Such a case then clearly involves other people than only the gang of three directly involved in the robbery.

Highly organized crime will inter alia subscribe to the following important criteria:

- It involves several people linked by a businesslike structure and with a clear profit motive.
- Each of the above members will fulfil specialized functions (a high degree of division of labour).
- Corruption/blackmail is used to procure the cooperation of people in positions of authority or able to facilitate matters for the criminals involved.
- Money laundering (usually through the acquisition of expensive vehicles, fixed property and jewellery) is involved.

Partially organized crime may meet some of the above criteria, while a few individuals acting together for criminal purposes may not subscribe to any of these.



Serious crime during the 2002/2003 to 2007/2008 financial years and the percentage increases/decreases in crime between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008

| | | Incider | Incidence of crime per | | 00 000 of the population | f the po | oulation | | | Raw | Raw figures/frequencies | equencies | | |
|--|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---|
| Crime category | 2002/ | 2003/ | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ | Increase/ decrease 06/07 vs 07/08 | 2002/ | 2003/ | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ | Increase/ decrease 06/07 vs 07/08 |
| | | | | | | 3 | Contact crimes | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 47.4 | 42.7 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 38.6 | -4,7% | 21 553 | 19 824 | 18 793 | 18 528 | 19 202 | 18 487 | -3,7% |
| Rape* (April - December) | 85.6 | 84.1 | 88.0 | 88.2 | 82.9 | 75.6 | %8'8- | 38 896 | 39 007 | 41 006 | 41 343 | 39 304 | 36 190 | %6'/- |
| Attempted murder | 78.9 | 64.8 | 52.6 | 43.9 | 42.5 | 39.3 | -7,5% | 35 861 | 30 076 | 24 516 | 20 571 | 20 142 | 18 795 | %2'9- |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 585.9 | 260.7 | 535.3 | 484.0 | 460.1 | 439.1 | -4,6% | 266 321 | 260 082 | 249 369 | 226 942 | 218 030 | 210 104 | -3,6% |
| Common assault | 621.6 | 605.7 | 575.0 | 485.3 | 443.2 | 413.9 | %9'9- | 282 526 | 280 942 | 267 857 | 227 553 | 210 057 | 198 049 | -5,7% |
| Indecent assault* (April - December) | 14.1 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | -2,1% | 6 425 | 6 721 | 7 501 | 7 264 | 6812 | 6 763 | %2'0- |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 279.2 | 288.1 | 272.2 | 255.3 | 267.1 | 247.3 | -7,4% | 126 905 | 133 658 | 126 789 | 119 726 | 126 558 | 118312 | %5'9- |
| Common robbery | 223.4 | 206.0 | 195.0 | 159.4 | 150.1 | 135.8 | %5′6- | 101 537 | 95 551 | 90 825 | 74 723 | 71 156 | 64 985 | -8,7% |
| | | | | | | Conta | Contact-related crimes | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 20.2 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 15.5 | %9'9- | 9 186 | 8 806 | 8 184 | 7 622 | 7 858 | 7 396 | %6'5- |
| Malicious damage to property | 345.6 | 341.2 | 323.7 | 307.7 | 302.5 | 286.2 | -5,4% | 157 070 | 158 247 | 150 785 | 144 265 | 143 336 | 136 968 | -4,4% |
| | | | | | | Proper | Property-related crimes | | | | | | | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 704.0 | 645.2 | 592.8 | 559.9 | 526.8 | 497.1 | -2,6% | 319 984 | 299 290 | 276 164 | 262 535 | 249 665 | 237 853 | -4,7% |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 162.8 | 139.3 | 120.3 | 116.0 | 123.3 | 131.7 | %8′9 | 73 975 | 64 629 | 56 048 | 54 367 | 58438 | 62 995 | 7,8% |
| Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 204.9 | 190.0 | 180.0 | 183.3 | 182.1 | 167.7 | %6'2- | 93 133 | 88 144 | 83 857 | 85 964 | 86 2 98 | 80 226 | %0'/- |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicles | 431.0 | 370.8 | 318.8 | 296.6 | 261.7 | 233.4 | -10,8% | 195 896 | 171 982 | 148 512 | 139 090 | 124 029 | 111 661 | -10,0% |
| Stock-theft | 102.7 | 89.0 | 70.1 | 61.3 | 8.09 | 60.1 | -1,2% | 46 680 | 41 273 | 32 675 | 28 742 | 28 828 | 28 778 | -0,2% |



| | | | | Crimes | heavily | depend | Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection | for detec | tion | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---|------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 34.8 | 36.3 | 33.3 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 28.2 | %6′9- | 15 839 | 16 839 | 15 497 | 13 453 | 14 354 | 13 476 | -6,1% |
| Drug-related crime | 118.4 | 135.1 | 180.3 | 204.1 | 220.9 | 228.1 | 3,3% | 53 810 | 62 689 | 84 001 | 95 690 | 104 689 | 109 134 | 4,2% |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 48.7 | 53.7 | 64.2 | 70.6 | 80.7 | 101.2 | 25,4% | 22 144 | 24 886 | 29 927 | 33 116 | 38 261 | 48 405 | 26,5% |
| | | | | | | Othe | Other serious crimes | | | | | | | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | 1 364.6 | 1 364.6 1 307.4 1 151.1 | 1.151.1 | 922.7 | 876.0 | 826.1 | %2'5- | 620 240 | 606 460 | 536 281 | 432 629 | 415 163 | 395 296 | -4,8% |
| Commercial crime | 123.7 | 120.4 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 130.2 | 136.4 | 4,8% | 56 232 | 55 869 | 53 931 | 54 214 | 61 690 | 65 286 | %8′5 |
| Shoplifting | 151.8 | 155.0 | 142.8 | 137.5 | 138.2 | 140.0 | 1,3% | 69 005 | 71 888 | 66 525 | 64 491 | 65 489 | 66 992 | 2,3% |
| | Sor | ne subca | Some subcategories of aggi | of aggra | vated ro | bbery a | ravated robbery already accounted for under aggravated robbery above# | r under ag | ggravated | robbery ak | #evoc | | | |
| Carjacking | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 691 | 13 793 | 12 434 | 12 825 | 13 599 | 14 201 | 4,4% |
| Truck hijacking | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 986 | 901 | 930 | 829 | 892 | 1 245 | 39,6% |
| Robbery of cash in transit | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | ' | 1 | 374 | 192 | 220 | 383 | 467 | 395 | -15,4% |
| Bank robbery | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | ' | 1 | 127 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 129 | 144 | 11,6% |
| Robbery at residential premises | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 063 | 9 351 | 9 391 | 10 173 | 12 761 | 14 481 | 13,5% |
| Robbery at business premises | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | ' | 1 | 5 498 | 3 677 | 3 320 | 4 387 | 689 9 | 9 862 | 47,4% |

* The implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007 resulted in changes to the definitions of certain sexual offences (inter alia providing for male rape, which was previously recorded under indecent assault). This has an impact on the statistics pertaining to sexual offences. The statistics reflected in the table above with regard to rape and indecent assault thus only have bearing on the period April to December of the different financial years under review to allow for some sort of comparison.

The ratios for the subcategories of aggravated robbery in this table are too low to calculate meaningful percentage increases or decreases.



4.3 Contact crime trends

Tables 1 and **2** indicate that the ratios of all **eight** contact crimes were decreasing during the 2007/2008 financial year (1 April 2007 - 31 March 2008).

Table 2

A comparison of the increases or decreases in the ratios of recorded serious crime between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008

| Crime Category | Financial year 2006/2007 | Financial year 2007/2008 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Contact crime | (crimes against the person) | |
| Murder | 2,4% | -4,7% |
| Rape (1 April - 31 December)* | -6,0% | -8,8% |
| Indecent assault (1 April - 31 December)* | -7,1% | -2,1% |
| Attempted murder | -3,0% | -7,5% |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | -4,9% | -4,6% |
| Common assault | -8,7% | -6,6% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 4,6% | -7,4% |
| Common robbery | -5,8% | -9,5% |
| Cont | tact-related crime | |
| Arson | 2,0% | -6,6% |
| Malicious damage to property | -1,7% | -5,4% |
| Prop | erty-related crime | |
| Burglary at residential premises | -5,9% | -5,6% |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 6,3% | 6,8% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | -0,7% | -7,9% |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | -11,8% | -10,8% |
| Stock-theft | -0,8% | -1,2% |
| Crime heavily depend | dent on police action for detection | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 5,6% | -6,9% |
| Drug-related crime | 8,2% | 3,3% |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 14,3% | 25,4% |
| Oth | ner serious crime | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | -5,1% | -5,7% |
| Commercial crime | 12,6% | 4,8% |
| Shoplifting | 0,5% | 1,3% |
| Subcategories of aggravated robb | ery forming part of aggravated robb | ery above# |
| Carjacking | 6,0% | 4,4% |
| Truck hijacking | 7,6% | 39,6% |
| Robbery of cash in transit | 21,9% | -15,4% |
| Bank robbery | 118,6% | 11,6% |
| Robbery at residential premises | 25,4% | 13,5% |
| Robbery at non-residential premises | 52,5% | 47,4% |

^{*} See footnote on Act 32 of 2007 under Table 1.

[#] The percentage increases or decreases in respect of these crimes are based on raw figures.



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It has to be emphasized that the rape and indecent assault ratios and reported figures do not cover the whole 2007/2008 financial year. These only have bearing on a nine-month period (1 April - 31 December) of all the financial years featuring in **table 1**. The reason for this is that legislation concerning these crimes changed at midnight on 16 December 2007. The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 was implemented on this date. The sexual assaults covered by this new act and mentioned under different subarticles cannot be compared to the phenomena previously covered by the definition of rape and indecent assault (which also provided for attempted rape and indecent assault). The new act for example recognises that males can also be raped and includes the sexual penetration of a whole range of body orifices in its definition of rape. Phenomena such as human trafficking, pornography and prostitution (e.g. *inter alia* also providing for charges against clients of sex workers) all feature in this new act. A decision was therefore taken to only compare the incidence of these crimes during the first nine months of the 2007/2008 financial year with figures for the corresponding period during previous financial years. Comparisons accommodating the prescriptions of the new act will only be possible from January 2009.

Murder decreased by **-4,7%** during 2007/2008, against an increase of **2,4%** recorded in 2006/2007. The murder figure is now at its lowest level since 1994/1995. Common robbery, rape, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common assault were all decreasing within or almost within the **7-10%** target reduction range during 2007/2008. The decreases in question are indicated below.

| Crime | % decrease |
|--|------------|
| Common Robbery | -9,5% |
| Rape | -8,8% |
| Attempted murder | -7,5% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | -7,4% |
| Common assault | -6,6% |

Specifically these decreases during 2007/2008 represent a major improvement on the situation recorded during the 2006/2007 financial year (see **table 2**). In that financial year, aggravated robbery increased by **4,6%**, while common robbery, rape and attempted murder decreased at approximately half the rate presently observed and consequently failed to meet the **7-10%** reduction target.

The welcome decrease of **-7,4%** in robbery with aggravating circumstances and the possibly (at least partially) resultant **-7,5%** and **-4,7%** decreases in attempted murder and murder respectively are marred by increases of **47,4%** in robbery at non-residential (mainly business) premises and **13,5%** in robbery at residential premises, as well as a **4,4%** increase in carjacking. The decrease in aggravated robbery is clearly not reflected by the incidence of the TRIO subtrends of house and business robbery and carjacking, despite the numerous initiatives launched since July 2006 and again since March 2007 to combat specifically these crimes. Possible explanations for the increases in the TRIO crimes despite all the initiatives taken against these are discussed elsewhere in this report.

It has been argued that the **7-10%** reduction target is valid for each separate category of contact crime and should not be applied to the entire group of crimes collectively. However, the decrease from **711 261** cases to **671 685** cases recorded between the 2006/2007 financial year and the 2007/2008 financial year depicts a reduction of **39 576** in the overall number of reported contact crimes. This translates into a decrease of **-5,6%**, which goes more than halfway towards achieving the **-7%** lower limit of the **7-10%** reduction target. It should be emphasized that it is quite an achievement to record a **-5,6%** decrease in real figures (with a corresponding **-6,4%** reduction in ratios) of contact crime against the backdrop of increasing urbanization;



the growing population among the younger age groups (15 - 29 years) which exhibit a greater inclination towards committing crime; and high levels of unemployment. It further provides a more solid indication that the 7-10% reduction target determined during 2004 is as valid and realistic today (in 2008) as it was then. From 2004/2005 (the first of the ten years affected by the 7-10% reduction target) to the current reporting year the overall incidence of contact crime was reduced by 154 971 cases, from 826 656 to 671 685 reported cases - that is by -18,7% (or -6,2% on average per year and in terms of ratios by -7,0% per year).

4.4 The subtrends of aggravated robbery

As indicated before, aggravated robbery can be disaggregated into different subcategories. **Table 3** and **figures 1** and **2** depict the following: The number of cases relating to each subtrend recorded during the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2007/2008, ordered from the most important contributor (street/public robbery) to the least (bank robbery); the increase or decrease in the number of cases recorded for each subtrend; and the percentage increase or decrease this represents for each of those subtrends. (**Some guidelines towards preventing robbery with aggravating circumstances appear at the end of this chapter on the crime situation in South Africa.)**

Table 3

Robbery with aggravating circumstances disaggregated according to the percentage contribution of each subtrend in terms of raw figures

| Subcategory | Subcategory Cases reported | | Distribution per | Real case increase / | % Increase / |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | subcategory | decrease | decrease |
| Street/public robbery | 92 021 | 77 984 | 66,0% | -14 037 | -15,3% |
| Robbery at residential premises | 12 761 | 14 481 | 12,2% | 1 720 | 13,5% |
| Carjacking | 13 599 | 14 201 | 12,0% | 602 | 4,4% |
| Robbery at business premises | 6 689 | 9 862 | 8,3% | 3 173 | 47,4% |
| Truck hijacking | 892 | 1 245 | 1,1% | 353 | 39,6% |
| CIT robbery | 467 | 395 | 0,3% | -72 | -15,4% |
| Bank robbery | 129 | 144 | 0,1% | 15 | 11,6% |
| Total | 126 558 | 118 312 | 100,0% | -8 246 | -6,5% |



Figure 1

Serious crime during the 2007/2008 financial year

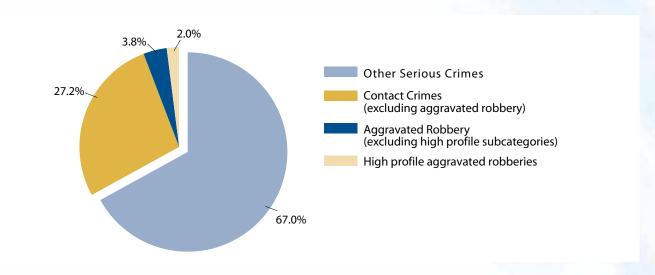
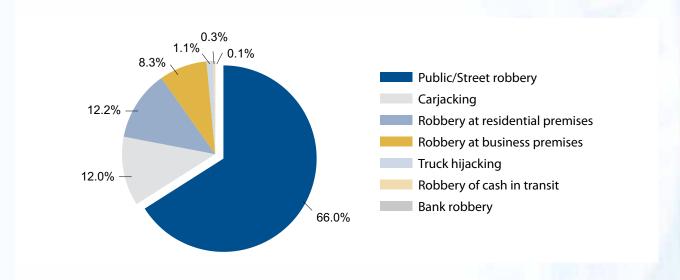


Figure 2

Different subcategories of aggravated robbery during the 2007/2008 financial year



Figures 1 and **2** indicate that aggravated robbery accounted for **5,8%** (**3,8%** + **2,0%**) of South Africa's serious crime and **17,6%** of its violent crime during the past financial year. These further indicate that street robbery, which decreased by **-15,3%** during 2007/2008, accounted for the majority (**66,0%**) of all aggravated robberies during the present reporting period. The five subcategories of aggravated robbery which increased significantly, accounted for **2,0%** of all serious crime and **33,7%** of aggravated robberies.

The main concerns emerging from the 2007/2008 crime statistics are the following:

- Robbery at non-residential (mainly business) premises increased by 47,4% or 3 173 cases (from 6 689 to 9 862cases).
- Robbery at residential premises increased by 13,5% or 1 720 cases (from 12 761 to 14 481 cases).



- Carjacking increased by 4,4% or 602 cases (from 13 599 to 14 201 cases).
- Truck hijacking increased by 39,6% or 353 cases (from 892 to 1 245 cases).

4.4.1 General observations

In addition to the fact that the aforementioned four subcategories of aggravated robbery increased significantly and did not meet the **7-10%** reduction target for contact crime, they are also of specific concern for the following reasons:

- These very crimes and house robbery in particular touch the essence of human security. When people are awoken in their beds to face the barrel of a gun, this actually sends a message that "no-one is safe". This has a massive impact on perceptions of security/insecurity among South Africans and makes people blind for all the other gains against crime. It is for example noteworthy that during 2007/2008, murder, attempted murder, rape, aggravated robbery and serious assault decreased by 21 348 cases, while the TRIO crimes increased by 5 495 cases (that is four times lower). Still, according to surveys conducted during the reporting period, the public of South Africa continued to respond that they feel more and more insecure "because crime is on the increase". This is in all probability because of the way in which crime is reported in the media and by word of mouth. The carjackings, house robberies and business robberies which result in fatalities, serious injuries or rapes tend to be prominently reported, particularly if a well-known member of the community is affected. (Roughly calculated, approximately one to two murders, five attempted murders, four rapes and twelve assaults are committed during the ± 106 cases of **TRIO** crimes recorded every day.) These extremely tragic incidents are perceived as representative of all robberies. Although less than 500 murders recorded during 2007/2008 could be linked to the trio crimes, the more brutal cases enjoying the most publicity become associated with all 18 487 murders reported in 2007/2008. These crimes also reverberate around the world in no time (e.g. the case of Lucky Dube). The result is that these **2,0%** of serious crimes in South Africa are associated with the rest of the **27,0%** of violent contact crimes recorded among the country's crime figures. This not only scares off potential investors and tourists, but raises fear levels inside the country as well and thereby creates a snowball of perceptions, fears and monotonously recurring reports of new incidents of violence feeding upon one another in a vicious circle of self-fulfilling prophecies. Seen in this light, the criminals committing these crimes deserve the harshest possible punishment. They play an active part in sabotaging the development prospects of South Africa. Notwithstanding what was said above, the media play a vital role in exposing this and sounding a clarion call to action against this scourge.
- The trio crimes (house robbery, carjacking, business robbery) have consistently increased since 2004/2005 (i.e. over the past three years), despite various focused initiatives to counter them during 2006 and 2007.
- Daily crime pattern and linkage analysis of the trio crimes at station level as well as various docket analyses at national level were done by the Crime Information Management component of the South African Police Service (SAPS) during the past year (2007/2008). This threw some light on the dynamics of these crimes. However, it should be said that all of these alone will not provide complete answers to all questions regarding these crimes. What can be said, is the following:
 - Forty percent of carjackings, house robberies and business robberies occurred in **3,7%**, **3,7%** and **3,6%** of South Africa's police precincts respectively (that is recorded at **41**, **41** and **40** among the **1 115** police stations in the country respectively). The occurrence of the crimes is extremely concentrated. Although such crimes may happen in all kinds of precincts, there is a likelihood for



carjackings and particularly house robberies to occur in the more affluent suburbs and for business robberies and street robberies to occur in CBD areas or the areas on the periphery of CBD areas. **Table 4** depicts the top 20 stations as far as the incidence of street robbery, business robbery, carjacking and house robbery respectively is concerned.

Table 4

Different subcategories of aggravated robbery with the 20 police precincts recording the highest incidence of each during 2007/2008

| Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Street robbery | House robbery | Carjacking | Business robbery | |
| Durban Central (KZN) | Sandton (GP) | Booysens (GP) | Jhb Central (GP) | |
| Jhb Central (GP) | Honeydew (GP) | Pinetown (KZN) | Durban Central (KZN) | |
| Hillbrow (GP) | Tembisa (GP) | Umlazi (KZN) | Pinetown (KZN) | |
| Mitchells Plain (WC) | KwaMashu (KZN) | Phoenix (KZN) | Booysens (GP) | |
| Pretoria Central (GP) | Midrand (GP) | Sandton (GP) | Rustenburg (NW) | |
| Khayelitsha (WC) | Umlazi (KZN) | Mondeor (GP) | Sandton (GP) | |
| Booysens (GP) | Ivory Park (GP) | Chatsworth (KZN) | Honeydew (GP) | |
| Umlazi (KZN) | Wierdabrug (GP) | Midrand (GP) | Boksburg North (GP) | |
| Parkweg (FS) | Rustenburg (NW) | Bramley (GP) | Benoni (GP) | |
| KwaMashu (KZN) | Booysens (GP) | Moroka (GP) | Germiston (GP) | |
| Nyanga (WC) | Douglasdale (GP) | Jhb Central (GP) | Phoenix (KZN) | |
| Pinetown (KZN) | Roodepoort (GP) | Cleveland (GP) | Pietermaritzburg (KZN) | |
| Rustenburg (NW) | Brooklyn (GP) | Durban Central (KZN) | Alberton (GP) | |
| Cape Town Central (WC) | Parkview (GP) | Boksburg (GP) | Randburg (GP) | |
| Thabong (FS) | Garsfontein (GP) | Brackendowns (GP) | Bramley (GP) | |
| Kwazakele (EC) | Kwadukuza (KZN) | Isipingo (KZN) | Greenwood Park (KZN) | |
| Galeshewe (NC) | Esikhawini (KZN) | Jeppe (GP) | Jeppe (GP) | |
| Sunnyside (GP) | Kanyamazane (MP) | Newlands East (KZN) | Florida (GP) | |
| Dobsonville (GP) | Inanda (KZN) | Springs ((GP) | Kempton Park (GP) | |
| Phoenix (KZN) | Randburg (GP) | Edenvale (GP) | Springs (GP) | |

More than **75,0%** of these crimes occur in two provinces with major metropolitan developments, namely Gauteng (**50%+**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**25%+**).

- The trio crimes analyzed were mainly committed by small groups of two – three perpetrators (70,0%+ of cases), although in the case of business robberies a correlation seems to exist between the size of the criminal groups involved and the size of the businesses targeted. This means that a group involved in a supermarket robbery will tend to be much larger than a group involved in robbing a small business in a residential area. It further seems that those who rob small businesses in residential areas are in most cases also involved in house robbery.



4.4.1.1 Robberies at residential premises

House robbers usually strike at night when they know people would tend to be at home. The time distribution of incidents emerging from analysis is as follows:

```
18:00 - 20:59 - 15,9%;
21:00 - 23:59 - 23,0%;
00:00 - 02:59 - 32,0%; and
03:00 - 05:59 - 15,5%.
```

From the research findings and operational data available, the following can be concluded:

- The first contact between the perpetrators and victims mainly occurred inside the victims' residences (87,5% of cases) after the criminals had gained forced entry to the premises (67,5% of cases). In the majority of cases the perpetrators did not employ any type of disguise, while in a few cases it was found that the perpetrators had instructed their victims to hide underneath blankets or had shone torches in their faces to prevent the victims from identifying them.
- Most house robberies are committed by small groups of unemployed youths with the main purpose to obtain cash to spend on their expensive lifestyles (which in all probability include drugs, alcohol, flashy cars and girlfriends). These perpetrators (a) sometimes operate on their own and take cash and smaller items which they know where to sell, or (b) act on the instructions of receivers who order specific items (e.g. a criminal who was arrested after ordering watches from specific addresses). Although they play a vital role in organised crime, the runners or actual perpetrators in both cases are, strictly speaking, not on the level of organized criminals. Organized crime comes into play at the level of the receivers of illegally obtained or cultivated goods and the trade in these.

4.4.1.2 Carjacking

Carjackers usually strike at the following times:

```
18:00 - 20:59 - 43,7%;
21:00 - 23:59 - 9,8%;
00:01 - 04:59 - 9,4%; and
05:00 - 08:59 - 9,9%.
```

At least **70,0%** of all carjackings occurred at the gates to or on the driveways of residences and are in a number of instances closely associated with robberies at residential premises.

Carjacking (like theft of motor vehicles) is a more organized and sophisticated criminal endeavour. Because of all the identification and security systems built into modern motor vehicles, these cannot be freely used by the perpetrators of carjacking and car theft for months and years after the crime, as that would involve a risk of being arrested. Hijacked and stolen vehicles will therefore probably be used unaltered only for the following purposes:

- To serve as getaway vehicles from scenes of crime (e.g. the **9,3%** of cases in which a vehicle was taken during house robberies).



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- For joyriding, i.e. using the vehicle for a few hours to e.g. go around and impress their peers and girlfriends or potential girlfriends.
- To use over a brief period for a specific purpose (e.g. to travel from one locality to another).
- To serve as ramming or getaway vehicles in the commission of other crimes (e.g. CIT heists, narcotics smuggling, etc).

It can in view of the above be assumed that the majority of hijacked vehicles are disposed of in the following ways:

- They are chopped up for spare parts or scrap metal.
- They are smuggled across South Africa's national borders to neighbouring countries, and possibly from there to countries even further afield.
- They are "cloned" to enable the vehicles to again enter the registration system and are then sold.

Particularly in the case of cloning, but also when vehicles are "exported", the syndicates involved are more sophisticated and structured. Such cases also involve corrupt officials (e.g. SAPS members, vehicle registration officers, border control officials, etc). To curb such crimes it is essential to address corruption and target the bosses of the syndicates involved.

4.4.1.3 Robbery at non-residential premises

- Business robberies can be less or more organized in nature. The less organized robberies are committed on the same basis as house robberies (by small groups of criminals looking for money and easily disposable items for which a market exists). These robberies, and particularly those in the suburbs and townships, are probably committed by the same criminals who are involved in house robberies. The larger business robberies (e.g. at supermarkets and fast food outlets) are committed by larger and probably better organized groups. These groups, or some members of these groups, may also be involved in bank and CIT robberies - and even ATM blasts (also see paragraph 4.4.1.5).

4.4.1.4 Truck hijacking

Truck hijacking, which mainly focuses on the freight, involves a high level of organization and a whole range of specialized skills (division of labour). Some of the levels occupied by the criminals involved, are the following:

- Runners, who physically hijack the trucks.
- Drivers to replace the legal drivers.
- "Technicians" who disconnect the satellite tracking devices while the vehicles are in movement.
- People who arrange warehouses and handling of the freight.



- Sellers who arrange the disposal of the goods.
- Distributors who ship the goods from warehouses to the buyers.

A group of truck hijackers (syndicate) will regularly commit this crime and that will generate numerous cases, which will push up the percentages dramatically. When they are apprehended and successfully prosecuted, this may have a dramatic downward influence on the figures of this crime.

4.4.1.5 Developing trends

The nature of crime, and particularly the more organized and violent varieties of organized crime, usually changes according to circumstances. Criminals and organized criminals in particular are influenced by possible rewards and sanctions. They perform a more or less sophisticated risk analysis before they strike. When the police start implementing a new strategy, criminals will endeavour to adapt to the new circumstances. Criminals are also copy-cats. A new type of crime or *modus operandi* will start on a small scale and then quickly grow, honed to ever more perfection, until effective action is taken against it - which will force the criminals to either adapt their *modus operandi* or select some other crime or target.

One of the latest developments involves attacks or bombings aimed at automatic teller machines (ATMs). During 2005 only **12** such incidents were recorded, which escalated to **54** incidents during 2006, **386** incidents during 2007 and a projected total of **538** for 2008. The increase between 2005 and 2007 alone stands at **374** cases, namely from **12** to **386** incidents.

During the months since the successful strikes against CIT robberies at the end of 2007, the nature of ATM bombings also changed. The criminals involved shifted their attention in the following ways:

- From ATMs on the periphery of the metropolitan areas into the metropolitan areas themselves.
- From less populated areas to more populated areas (with much more risk involved to e.g. innocent bystanders).
- From poorer areas to richer areas.
- From single ATM blasts to double ATM blasts.
- From less successful strikes in terms of monetary gain to more successful ones delivering more loot.
- From small (two three member) perpetrator groups to gangs of 10 14 heavily armed men arriving in two or three cars and taking precautionary steps to counter police reaction (which is already impacting on police casualties).

4.5 Social contact crime

A detailed analysis and contextualization of social contact crime was provided in the *Annual Report of the South African Police Service for 2006/2007* (pp 239 - 259). The explanations offered in that report remain valid and even the trends are very similar to those previously observed. The only significant new development in this regard is a marked increase in the murder of children. The number of children murdered, increased by **22,4%** and the number of those falling victim to attempted murder increased by **13,7%** (see table 5).



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However, it should be emphasized that these increases are based on low numerical values. The remainder of the contact crimes against children and all the social contact crimes against women experienced decreases.

It should further be emphasized that the term "children" refers to people 0 - 18 years of age (i.e. from the day they are born to their 18th birthday). The majority of child victims - particularly of murder and attempted murder - are actually among the 15 to 18 years age groups. These children are in many cases involved in high crime risk behaviour such as alcohol and drug abuse and criminal activities, which increase the chances of them being hurt or murdered. It should also be remembered that the **22,4%** increase in murders and **13,7%** increase in attempted murders respectively represent **258** and **179** cases.

Table 5

Crimes against children under the age of 18 years

| Crime Category | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Difference | Increase/ Decrease |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| Murder | 1 152 | 1 410 | 258 | 22,4% |
| Attempted murder | 1 309 | 1 488 | 179 | 13,7% |
| Rape (April - December) | 17 224 | 16 068 | -1 156 | -6,7% |
| Common assault | 23 526 | 21 736 | -1 790 | -7,6% |
| Assault GBH | 20 445 | 19 687 | -758 | -3,7% |
| Indecent assault (April - December) | 4 581 | 3 517 | -1 064 | -23,2% |
| Total | 68 237 | 63 906 | - | |

Table 6

Crimes against women: persons 18 years and older

| Crime Category | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Difference | Increase/ Decrease |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| Murder | 2 842 | 2 611 | -231 | -8,1% |
| Attempted murder | 3 601 | 3 187 | -414 | -11,5% |
| Rape (April - December) | 21 314 | 20 282 | -1 032 | -4,8% |
| Common assault | 112 381 | 91 534 | -20 847 | -18,6% |
| Assault GBH | 85 032 | 62 368 | -22 664 | -26,7% |
| Indecent assault (April - December) | 2 773 | 2 606 | -167 | -6,0% |
| Total | 227 943 | 182 588 | - | - |

The twenty stations recording the highest incidence of murder, attempted murder, rape and assault GBH respectively are indicated in **table 7**.



Table 7

A selection of some of the most prominent categories of social contact crime with the 20 police precincts recording the highest incidence of each during 2007/2008

| Categories of Social Contact Crime | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Murder | Attempted murder | Rape | Assault GBH | |
| Nyanga (WC) | Umlazi (KZN) | KwaMashu (KZN) | Hillbrow (GP) | |
| KwaMashu (KZN) | KwaMashu (KZN) | Inanda (KZN) | Galeshewe (NC) | |
| Umlazi (KZN) | Nyanga (WC) | Umlazi (KZN) | Umlazi (KZN) | |
| Inanda (KZN) | Tembisa (GP) | Tembisa (GP) | KwaMashu (KZN) | |
| Harare (WC) | Empangeni (KZN) | Temba (GP) | Moroka (GP) | |
| Khayelitsha (WC) | Kwadukuza (KZN) | Katlehong (GP) | Kwanobuhle (EC) | |
| Guguletu (WC) | Bethelsdorp (EC) | Nyanga (WC) | Atteridgeville (GP) | |
| Mthatha (EC) | Mamelodi East (GP) | Kwazakele (EC) | Rietgat (GP) | |
| Tembisa (GP) | Delft (WC) | Mamelodi East (GP) | Thohoyandou (LIM) | |
| Plessislaer (KZN) | Phoenix (KZN) | Plessislaer (KZN) | Temba (GP) | |
| Delft (WC) | Mitchells Plain (WC) | Thohoyandou (LIM) | Jhb Central (GP) | |
| Kraaifontein (WC) | Kwamsane (KZN) | Mankweng (LIM) | Vosman (MP) | |
| Katlehong (GP) | Honeydew (GP) | Moroka (GP) | Ikageng (NW) | |
| Mfuleni (WC) | Jhb Central (GP) | Harare (WC) | Nyanga (WC) | |
| Kwazakele (EC) | Moroka (GP) | Mitchells Plain (WC) | Inanda (KZN) | |
| Alexandra (GP) | Hillbrow (GP) | Khayelitsha (WC) | Kanyamazane (MP) | |
| Duncan Village (EC) | Temba (GP) | Rustenburg (NW) | Empangeni (KZN) | |
| New Brighton (EC) | Rustenburg (NW) | Orange Farms (GP) | Dobsonville (GP) | |
| Kwamakhutha (KZN) | Alexandra (GP) | Empangeni (KZN) | Meadowlands (GP) | |
| Kwadabeka (KZN) | Esikhawini (KZN) | Jouberton (NW) | Worcester (WC) | |

It should again be emphasized (as indicated in **section 2.3**) that station comparisons on the basis of ratios are neither sensible nor recommended. The stations in **table 7** were selected and ordered from the one recording the highest figure for the indicated crime in descending order to the one recording the lowest such figure. (Nyanga e.g. recorded the highest murder figure for 2007/2008, while Kwadabeka (KZN) ranked 20th among the stations recording the highest incidence of murder during 2007/2008.) The top twenty stations (representing only **1,8%** of all stations in the RSA) for each of the crimes featuring in **table 7** accounted for the following proportions of the total South African crime figures under discussion during the 2007/2008 financial year:

- 15,4% of all murders;
- 14,2% of all attempted murders;
- 11,3% of all rapes; and
- 10,3% of all assaults GBH.



5. Contact-related Crimes

Contact-related crimes cover arson and malicious damage to property. These crimes are closely associated with all kinds of assault and intergroup (or even intragroup) violent conflict, e.g. taxi-related violence and clan feuds. An example of this is a bar fight during which the furniture, liquor bottles and glasses are broken and customers' clothes torn and damaged. As a result, various assault and damage to property complaints may be laid, possibly even at various police stations serving the areas in which the different customers involved reside.

According to **tables 1** and **2**, the incidence of arson decreased by **-6,6%**, while malicious damage to property decreased by **-5,4%**. It should also be noted that the numerous malicious damage to property cases exceed arson cases by more than **18** times in number.

6. Property-related Crimes

South Africa experiences relatively lower levels of property-related crime than many other **INTERPOL** member countries. It was and is still accepted that levels of these crimes should simply not increase. Tables **1**, **2** and **8** indicate that the recorded incidence of three of the five property-related crimes decreased substantially, namely theft out of or from motor vehicle by a significant **-10,8%**; theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles by **-7,9%**; and burglary at residential premises by **-5,6%**. The decrease in vehicle theft represents a major improvement on the figures for the 2006/2007 financial year. The ratio of stock-theft decreased marginally by **-1,2%**.

Table 8

Decreases in property-related crime

| Crimes | Change in raw figures | Decrease in ratios |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | -10,0% | -10,8% |
| Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles | -7,0% | -7,9% |
| Burglary at residential premises | -4,7% | -5,6% |
| Stock-theft | -0,2% | -1,2% |

Burglary at business (or non-residential) premises increased by **6,8%** during 2007/2008, which is of a similar order than the **6,3%** increase recorded in 2006/2007. It is a matter of concern that burglary at business premises is increasing for a second consecutive year. It seems that during 2007/2008 most of the crime trends which affect the business sector experienced significant increases, namely both burglary and robbery at business premises, truck hijacking, bank robbery and ATM blasts (which is a new, developing trend). This raises the concern that business development, particularly with regard to the emerging black-owned small business sector and resultant growth in job opportunities, may be adversely affected.² The increase in burglary at business (or non-residential) premises occurred at the same time as the major increase in robbery at business premises.

² See the Small Business Project (SBP) report on the impact of crime on small business in <u>The impact of crime on small businesses in South Africa.</u> A study commissioned by the South African presidency: SBP, July 2008..



The SBP report inter alia concluded the following:

- 70% of the respondents involved in the study felt vulnerable to crime while at work.
- **54%** of the **446** small and emerging businesses surveyed, had experienced at least one incident of crime during the past year (with **30%** being affected twice and **20%** three or more times in the past year).
- Burglary and robbery accounted for more than 60% of the crimes in question.
- The smallest businesses in the sample could statistically expect to lose at least 20% of turnover to crime.
 Losses of such on extent can easily shut a business down, particularly in view of the fact that only 50% of these concerns are insured.

7. Other Serious Crime

Other serious crimes, which account for **25,2%** of South Africa's total serious crime, include all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (also called "other theft") basically refers to all theft excluding theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles, housebreaking at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft (i.e. the crimes discussed as property-related crime). With **395 296** registered cases during 2007/2008, this is the single largest category of crime among the **27** categories featuring on the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za. (This means that this category of theft accounts for **18,9%** of all South Africa's recorded serious crime.)

7.1 Other theft

The fact that other theft accounts for so much of South Africa's serious crime is not unique to South Africa. The 1999 Interpol Report e.g. mentions inter alia that other theft accounted for the following percentages of all crime recorded in different countries: South Africa (25,7%); Denmark (54,8%); Australia (45,9%); France (41,3%); Germany (30,3%); Finland (29,8%); Canada (28,3%); and Norway (25,3%). Other theft covers anything from stealing kilometres of copper cable or e.g. aircraft engines worth millions to taking a pen, ashtray, beer glass and/or towel from a hotel/resort as a souvenir.

A recent Crime Administration System (CAS) analysis of the **387 887** other theft cases reported during the 2007 calendar year in the RSA to determine what property was stolen (where such detail was known and recorded), indicated that the following items had been taken during the commission of this crime:



Items stolen during cases of other theft

| Items stolen | Cases | % |
|--|------------------------------|-------|
| Cash | 63 186 | 16,3 |
| Electrical/telephone cable | 21 344 | 5,5 |
| Clothing | 21 054 | 5,4 |
| Computer equipment | 15 515 | 4,0 |
| Electrical appliances | 13 851 | 3,6 |
| Telephones | 11 301 | 2,9 |
| Copper items | 10 999 | 2,8 |
| Tools | 10 566 | 2,7 |
| Jewellery | 9 963 | 2,6 |
| Copper wire | 9 730 | 2,5 |
| Handbags | 8 324 | 2,1 |
| Bicycles | 7 876 | 2,0 |
| Cameras | 7 778 | 2,0 |
| Electronic equipment | 7 515 | 1,9 |
| Cellular telephones | 6 831 | 1,8 |
| Dustbins | 5 841 | 1,5 |
| DVD machines | 5 307 | 1,4 |
| Building material | 5 293 | 1,4 |
| Bank/credit cards | 4 748 | 1,2 |
| Shoes | 4 668 | 1,2 |
| Purses | 4 550 | 1,2 |
| Groceries | 3 782 | 1,0 |
| Household appliances | 3 631 | 0,9 |
| Bags (luggage) | 3 574 | 0,9 |
| Other (286 different items accounting for less than 0,9% each) | (less than 3 000 cases each) | 31,2 |
| Total | | 100,0 |

This CAS analysis again confirms that the majority of items stolen are small, easily transportable items which often also display the following characteristics:

- (i) Many of the items involved can easily be put aside, stored, mislaid, lost or left somewhere. The owner may then later believe that such items had been stolen; or report the loss as due to theft in order to claim from insurance.
- (ii) The loot can frequently be directly used, e.g. in the case of stolen money, clothing, shoes and groceries (items frequently stolen in what can be termed as crimes of need).
- (iii) The stolen property can be sold to receivers for small amounts of cash (e.g. pieces of copper and aluminium sold to scrap-yards, which supply these to exporters). If all the different metal items stolen are added together, it is clear that this accounts for **13,1%** of all other theft cases. Internationally, the problem of copper and aluminium theft has escalated over the past two years. This is ascribed by criminologists to the massive growth in the Chinese market for raw materials.

The involvement of organised crime in other theft can generate large numbers of theft cases. An example of the latter is the stealing of brass water (reading) meters or electrical gate openers almost



every few minutes during the night at different addresses in the same neighbourhood. By the next morning the culprits may have stolen a considerable number of water meters or gate openers at different addresses. This will cause the home-owners affected to all lay complaints at the same or different police stations and result in numerous other theft cases being added to the crime statistics. The same applies to small-scale metal or cable theft, which most of the times involves an unemployed/homeless person cutting out pieces (of say 1 metre) of copper wire to sell for next-to-nothing to a scrap metal dealer. The crime may possibly be committed with the aim to obtain food as a crime of need, but can have serious direct and indirect consequences: It may cause damage running into millions (e.g. by sparking a fire at a substation which could cost R30 - 40 million to replace; or cause a delay in Metrorial train schedules, resulting in the trains consequently being set alight by angry commuters - again causing damage amounting to millions of rand). The crime may also have other, probably unintended, consequences. The removal of manhole covers may e.g. cause serious accidents (e.g. children drowning in storm water drains, etc).

7.2 Commercial crime

Commercial crime covers all kinds of fraud, forgery and uttering, misappropriations and embezzlement. Universally, the modern trend in commercial crime is for it to be handled "internally" as far as possible (i.e. within the company or industry affected) and to only hand cases over to the police for prosecution - if these are reported to the police at all. Many companies, particularly those in the financial sector which are entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of their clients, do not want it to become publicly known if they have a number of rotten apples in their own baskets. They will consequently investigate cases internally and even deal with culprits in their own ways (e.g. by way of dismissal, forcing them to pay back defrauded sums and transfers).

7.3 Shoplifting

Shoplifting is defined as consisting of stealing articles offered for sale by self-service shops during the shopping hours of such shops. It is necessary for the perpetrator to remove an article from the shelf, move past the cashier without paying for it and have the intention to steal such items. It is therefore actually logical that the majority of shoplifting cases are identified by the security staff and surveillance systems of such shops, sometimes with the assistance of customers. In most cases a perpetrator is arrested by the security staff and handed over to the police, who then open a case docket (and thus add a case of shoplifting to the statistics). As in the case of commercial crime, the police are in the vast majority of cases only involved in the prosecution part of the case.

7.4 Trends related to other serious crime

According to **tables 1**, **2** and **9**, other theft decreased by **-5,7%** and shoplifting increased by a marginal **1,3%**. As can also be seen in **table 9**, commercial crime increased by **4,8%**, after having increased by **12,6%** in 2006/2007.



Table 9

Fluctuations in the incidence of other serious crime

| Crimes | Decrease/increase based on raw figures | Decrease/increase based on ratios |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | -4,8% | -5,7% |
| Commercial crime | 5,8% | 4,8% |
| Shoplifting | 2,3% | 1,3% |

8. Crimes Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection

The crimes fitting this category are the following:

- Illegal possession of firearms.
- Drug-related crimes (these cover the use, possession of and dealing in drugs).
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The above crimes are usually not reported to the police by members of the public. These crimes come to attention primarily as a result of police actions like road-blocks and searches. 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 road-blocks), a real decrease in these phenomena, or the impact of previous actions like "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). Research and docket analysis, as well as time and spatial analysis over the past decade, clearly indicate a link between alcohol and drugs on the one hand and crime on the other in South Africa. People under the influence of drugs and alcohol may become aggressive and/or start arguments, which could turn into physical confrontations resulting in assault, rape, attempted murder or murder. Drugs and even alcohol can further be quite expensive. For addicted people, it may become a very expensive habit. Addicts may consequently be driven to property-related crime and even robbery to get hold of the money needed to buy drugs. Drugs are also the primary substance fuelling organised crime and causing turf wars among gangs. 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. To determine the true extent (volume) of drugs and illegal firearms floating around in any country will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Illegal possession of firearms decreased by **-6,9%**, while drug-related crime increased by **3,3%**. In the past few years significant increases were achieved in both these crimes, which make increases more difficult to achieve at present (2007/2008).

The **25,4%** increase in the ratio of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is probably a result of much more stringent law enforcement by both Metro Police services and the SAPS during 2007/2008. An analysis



reveals that stringent law enforcement was applied right through the period in question and not only during the holiday period from November - January. *Arrive Alive* and particularly its focus on driving under the influence has now been extended throughout the whole year.

9. The Provincial Crime Situation

The provincial serious crime ratios for the 21 serious crimes under consideration during the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years, as well as the percentage decreases and increases calculated on the basis of these ratios, are reflected in **table 10**.

Table 10 and the raw figures or frequencies in **tables 11 - 20** 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 incidence of crime. The focus is on the most serious contact crimes and some subtrends.

Seven of the eight contact crimes and three of the high profile subcategories of aggravated robbery are analysed per province in **tables 11 - 20**. In each of these tables the provinces are ranked from the one with the highest decrease in the incidence of the specific crime featured in that particular table to the one with the highest increase. The degree to which the nine provinces achieved (or failed to achieve) their contact crime reduction targets is briefly discussed on the following pages.

From **table 10** and the figures in annexure A on th SAPS website the following can be deduced:

- The highest social contact crime ratios (crimes per 100 000 of the population) were recorded in the Western Cape in respect of murder (58.6), indecent assault (38.2) and common assault (674.9); and in the Northern Cape in respect of attempted murder (70.3) rape (92.5) and assault GBH (898.0). Aggravated robbery and common robbery are clearly a problem in the more economically affluent province of Gauteng. The lowest ratios as far as all eight contact crimes are concerned, were recorded in Limpopo.
- This pattern of provincial crime ratios remained basically the same over the past twelve years and can probably be explained by the social, economic and socio-demographic factors described in **section** 2.1.5.1 of the 2006/2007 Annual Report of the South African Police Service. Earlier analyses according to the former policing areas (there were 43 such areas) also indicated social contact crime ratios 3 10 times higher in the policing areas of the Northern Cape, Western Cape and southern parts of the Eastern Cape. (It seems as if a particularly strong relationship exists between the spatial distribution of social contact crime and alcohol abuse.)
- The highest raw contact crime figures/frequencies pertaining to each contact crime are recorded in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. An average of 62,0% of the eight contact crimes are reported in these three provinces. The raw figures indicate the work load facing the Police in each province. Gauteng with 203 401 contact crime cases logically needs more police resources to address its crime problem than the Northern Cape with 21 453 contact crime cases. On the other hand, the geographical size and the prevalence of conditions conducive to and serving as generators of crime in the Northern Cape (which, according to the ratios in table 10, are high) should also be considered in decisions concerning the allocation of resources.



Table 10

Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years per province

| Murder Rape (April - December) Indecent assault (April - December) Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 52.5 | 2007/2008 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Murder Rape (April - December) Indecent assault (April - December) Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 52.5 | | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2002/2008 | Increase/ decrease |
| Murder Rape (April - December) Indecent assault (April - December) Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 52.5 | | Contact crim | Contact crime (Crimes against the person) | person) | | | | |
| Rape (April - December) Indecent assault (April - December) Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 84.2 | 50.9 | -3,0% | 32.2 | 29.7 | -7,8% | 40.1 | 37.9 | %5'2- |
| Indecent assault (April - December) Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | | 79.6 | %5'5- | 6:06 | 88.8 | -2,3% | 93.8 | 83.3 | -11,2% |
| Attempted murder Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 10.3 | 11.1 | 7,8% | 14.5 | 14.4 | %2'0- | 15.0 | 15.5 | 3,3% |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 31.1 | 31.3 | %9′0 | 33.7 | 31.7 | %6'5- | 9:65 | 54.3 | %6′8- |
| Common assault Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 513.3 | 499.2 | -2,7% | 540.1 | 568.9 | 5,3% | 513.6 | 485.1 | -5,5% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 306.0 | 287.8 | %6'5- | 672.0 | 672.1 | %0′0 | 602:0 | 6.685 | %0′٤- |
| | 134.0 | 129.4 | -3,4% | 144.8 | 152.1 | 90'5 | 578.1 | 526.1 | %0'6 - |
| Common robbery | 111.3 | 102.6 | %8′′ | 142.0 | 141.7 | -0,2% | 260.4 | 228.7 | -12,2% |
| | | | Col | Contact-related crime | | | | | |
| Arson | 18.4 | 17.9 | -2,7% | 15.8 | 14.6 | -7,7% | 21.4 | 18.8 | -12,0% |
| Malicious damage to property | 227.9 | 215.1 | -2,6% | 324.7 | 326.1 | 0,4% | 452.6 | 432.1 | -4,5% |
| | | | Pro | Property-related crime | | | | | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 457.6 | 427.3 | %9'9- | 544.6 | 530.8 | -2,5% | 8'669 | 647.2 | %5′2- |
| Burglary at business premises | 77.0 | 86.1 | 11,8% | 138.9 | 149.3 | 7,5% | 152.8 | 156.0 | 2,1% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 82.1 | 68.5 | -16,6% | 6:96 | 25.7 | -1,2% | 438.9 | 412.5 | %0′9- |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | 171.9 | 146.1 | -15,0% | 193.1 | 162.5 | -15,8% | 414.4 | 374.1 | %2′6- |
| Stock-theft | 0.66 | 101.3 | 2,3% | 158.8 | 149.7 | -5,7% | 6.1 | 6.3 | 3,3% |
| | | | Crime heavily deper | Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection | n for detection | | | | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 20.9 | 20.8 | -0,4% | 11.5 | 10.5 | -8,8% | 40.8 | 35.7 | -12,4% |
| Drug-related crime | 104.1 | 114.8 | 10,2% | 184.6 | 152.9 | -17,2% | 128.7 | 127.5 | %6'0- |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs 68.3 | | 87.3 | 27,9% | 42.2 | 48.9 | 15,9% | 77.5 | 100.2 | 29,3% |
| | | | O | Other serious crime | | | | | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere 551.5 | | 518.5 | -6,0% | 816.8 | 816.7 | 0,0% | 1 355.8 | 1 258.7 | -7,2% |
| Commercial crime 82.5 | | 76.8 | %6'9- | 78.1 | 90.5 | 15,8% | 280.1 | 276.8 | -1,2% |
| Shoplifting 95.7 | | 94.4 | -1,3% | 104.3 | 99.2 | -5,0% | 195.4 | 208.1 | %5% |



Table 10 (continued)

Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years per province

| Crime category | | KwaZulu-Natal | | | Limpopo | | | Mpumalanga | |
|---|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2002/2008 | Increase/ decrease |
| | | | Contact crim | Contact crime (Crimes against the person) | person) | | | | |
| Murder | 50.5 | 47.1 | -6,7% | 13.9 | 12.9 | -7,2% | 24.8 | 23.6 | -4,8% |
| Rape (April - December) | 72.0 | 64.9 | %6′6- | 60.0 | 52.1 | -13,2% | 86.9 | 74.5 | -14,3% |
| Indecent assault (April - December) | 11.5 | 12.0 | 4,3% | 4.0 | 4.0 | %0′0 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 12,7% |
| Attempted murder | 52.9 | 49.4 | %9′9- | 15.5 | 13.4 | -13,5% | 37.2 | 35.9 | -3,5% |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 311.4 | 305.6 | -1,9% | 293.6 | 253.0 | -13,8% | 513.3 | 476.5 | -7,2% |
| Common assault | 321.2 | 293.7 | %9′8- | 245.6 | 204.0 | -16,9% | 385.5 | 345.0 | -10,5% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 264.3 | 242.5 | -8,2% | 59.9 | 45.3 | -24,49% | 190.1 | 167.0 | -12,2% |
| Common robbery | 107.5 | 92.5 | -14,0% | 84.2 | 9.69 | -17,3% | 147.6 | 134,4 | %6'8- |
| | | | S | Contact-related crime | | | | | |
| Arson | 12.9 | 13.2 | 2,3% | 13.0 | 10.6 | -18,6% | 19.1 | 16.6 | -13,1% |
| Malicious damage to property | 184.6 | 169.9 | %6''- | 141.8 | 127.4 | -10,1% | 247.6 | 233.0 | %6'5- |
| | | | Pro | Property-related crime | | | | | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 401.1 | 371.5 | -7,4% | 231.6 | 219.5 | -5,2% | 556.0 | 533.2 | -4,1% |
| Burglary at business premises | 0.96 | 102.4 | 6,7% | 888.8 | 100.0 | 12,6% | 5.66 | 120.8 | 21,5% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 142.0 | 121.9 | -14,2% | 29.2 | 22.5 | -23,0% | 2.06 | 83.6 | %6'2- |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | 157.7 | 128.0 | -18,9% | 75.7 | 9:09 | -20,0% | 164.0 | 149.5 | %6′8- |
| Stock-theft | 75.9 | 76.4 | %2′0 | 32.3 | 24.8 | -23,2% | 72.4 | 83.4 | 15,3% |
| | | | Crime heavily depe | Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection | for detection | | | | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 46.5 | 43.2 | -7,1% | 6'2 | 8.8 | 11,3% | 16.7 | 14.8 | -11,1% |
| Drug-related crime | 264.8 | 241.4 | %8'8- | 40.6 | 59.2 | 45,8% | 59.0 | 50.1 | -15,1% |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 98.8 | 126.0 | 27,4% | 20.8 | 22.3 | 7,1% | 38.0 | 56.2 | 47,8% |
| | | | 0 | Other serious crime | | | | | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | 516.8 | 474.4 | -8,2% | 376.3 | 358.4 | -4,8% | 759.7 | 692.9 | %8'8- |
| Commercial crime | 107.3 | 108.4 | 1,0% | 43.2 | 43.8 | 1,5% | 81.5 | 106.8 | 31,0% |
| Shoplifting | 107.3 | 107.9 | %5'0 | 9.69 | 64.8 | %6′9- | 106.2 | 100.4 | -5,4% |



| Crime category | | Northern Cape | | | NorthWest | | | Western Cape | |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/ decrease |
| | | | Contact crim | Contact crime (Crimes against the person) | person) | | | | |
| Murder | 38.1 | 38.3 | %5'0 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 2,3% | 60.7 | 58.6 | -3,5% |
| Rape (April - December) | 101.8 | 92.5 | -9,1% | 92.5 | 88.9 | %6′£- | 88.8 | 82.6 | -7,0% |
| Indecent assault (April - December) | 25.6 | 19.3 | -24,6% | 10.0 | 10.2 | 2,0% | 43.3 | 38.2 | -11,8% |
| Attempted murder | 92.4 | 70.3 | -23,9% | 26.1 | 26.0 | -0,4% | 43.1 | 38.1 | -11,6% |
| Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | 993.7 | 898.0 | %9′6- | 482.1 | 467.3 | -3,1% | 545.5 | 514.8 | -5,6% |
| Common assault | 576.6 | 492.7 | -14,6% | 332.0 | 306.6 | %/'- | 738.8 | 674.9 | -8,6% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 100.1 | 106.4 | 9,3% | 163.8 | 162.9 | %5'0- | 320.6 | 300.7 | -6,2% |
| Common robbery | 139.1 | 121.3 | -12,8% | 115.3 | 113.8 | -1,3% | 183.2 | 177.2 | -3,3% |
| | | | O | Contact-related crime | | | | | |
| Arson | 19.6 | 15.3 | -21,9% | 17.4 | 18.4 | %2'5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | -1,5% |
| Malicious damage to property | 318.9 | 310.1 | -2,7% | 224.4 | 227.9 | 1,6% | 615.5 | 564.1 | -8,4% |
| | | | Property-related crime | ed crime | | | | | |
| Burglary at residential premises | 503.1 | 446.7 | -11,2% | 443.2 | 433.7 | -2,1% | 908.5 | 875.6 | -3,6% |
| Burglary at business premises | 189.6 | 177.5 | -6,4% | 132.9 | 146.9 | 10,6% | 213.1 | 219.8 | 3,2% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 27.3 | 23.6 | -13,7% | 98.1 | 91.8 | %5'9- | 284.5 | 267.7 | %6'5- |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | 242.1 | 199.1 | -17,7% | 155.6 | 152.2 | -2,1% | 708.1 | 9:929 | -7,3% |
| Stock-theft | 138.1 | 133.6 | -3,3% | 77.9 | 74.5 | -4,4% | 16.4 | 16.4 | %0'0 |
| | | | Crimes heavily depe | Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection | n for detection | | | | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 6.9 | 8.2 | 18,8% | 13.7 | 14.9 | 8,8% | 53.2 | 48.5 | -8,9% |
| Drug-related crime | 193.1 | 199.7 | 3,4% | 180.3 | 206.4 | 14,4% | 864.8 | 950.1 | %6′6 |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 93.0 | 130.1 | 39,9% | 61.1 | 2.69 | 14,2% | 201.8 | 240.0 | 18,9% |
| | | | O | Other serious crime | | | | | |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | 725.2 | 0.629 | -6,4% | 724.1 | 694.1 | -4,1% | 1 965.1 | 1 879.5 | -4,4% |
| Commercial crime | 77.1 | 86.1 | 11,7% | 74.6 | 84.9 | 13,8% | 164.7 | 199.6 | 21,2% |
| Shoplifting | 193.8 | 172.7 | -10,9% | 89.1 | 81.5 | -8,5% | 293.8 | 306.8 | 4,4% |



- Murder (table 11): The Free State (-7,8%) and Limpopo (-7,2%) achieved the 7-10% reduction target, while five other provinces recorded reductions between -6,7% (KwaZulu-Natal) and -3,0% (Eastern Cape). The Northern Cape (0,5%) and North West (2,3%) experienced marginal increases.
- Rape (table 12): All the provinces recorded decreases. Six provinces recorded decreases exceeding or within the 7-10% target range. The Eastern Cape (-5,5%), North West (-3,9%) and the Free State (-2,3%) did not achieve the targeted 7-10% decrease.
- Attempted murder (table 13): The Northern Cape (-23,9%), Limpopo (-13,5%) and the Western Cape (-11,6%) exceeded the 7-10% reduction target, while Gauteng (-8,9%) met the target. KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State, Mpumalanga and North West all recorded reductions below the target. The only province with a marginal increase of 0,6% is the Eastern Cape.
- Assault GBH (table 14): Limpopo (-13,8%) achieved a decrease that exceeded the reduction target, while the Northern Cape (-9,6%) and Mpumalanga (-7,2%) met the target. The remaining six provinces experienced either decreases or an increase.
- Common assault (table 15): Six provinces achieved decreases above or within the 7-10 % reduction target range. The Eastern Cape and Gauteng recorded decreases below the target and the Free State experienced no change in this regard.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (table 16): Limpopo (-24,4%), Mpumalanga (-12,2%), Gauteng (-9,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (-8,2%) all achieved or exceeded the 7-10% reduction target. The Western Cape and Eastern Cape also recorded decreases, while North West (-0,5%) recorded a marginal decrease and the Free State (5,0%) and Northern Cape (6,3%) recorded noteworthy increases.
- Common robbery (table 17): Six of the nine provinces either achieved or exceeded the 7-10% reduction target. Limpopo with a -17,3% decrease recorded the highest reduction. The Western Cape, North West and the Free State recorded reductions below the target range.

The percentage increases/decreases in the incidence of three high profile subcategories of aggravated robbery featuring in this section (figures for which are already included in the overall aggravated robbery figures) are also provided in order from the highest decrease to the highest increase in **tables 18 - 20**. Robbery at residential premises (house robbery), business premises (business robbery) and carjacking form the focus of many special initiatives against armed robbery launched over the past two years. If **tables 18, 19** and **20** are scrutinized, the following seem evident:

- **80,0%** of all carjackings recorded during 2007/2008 occurred in Gauteng (**52,6%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**27,4%**). These two provinces recorded a **2,1%** and **9,1%** increase in carjackings respectively.
- **74,5%**of robberies at residential premises registered during 2007/2008 also occurred in Gauteng (**50,5%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**24,0%**), with these provinces respectively recording a **-5,4%** decrease and a **30,5%** increase in the incidence of this particular subcategory of crime. The fact that a **-5,4%** decrease in house robbery was recorded in Gauteng (which is not far below the **7-10%** reduction target) indicates that Operation TRIO is achieving some results in this province.
- 71,2% of robberies at business premises during 2007/2008 occurred in Gauteng (51,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (19,5%) as well, with these provinces recording a 13,5% and 92,9% increase in such



robberies respectively.

Table 11

Murder sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 40.5 | 38.6 | -4,7% |
| | | | |
| Free State | 32.2 | 29.7 | -7,8% |
| Limpopo | 13.9 | 12.9 | -7,2% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 50.5 | 47.1 | -6,7% |
| Gauteng | 40.1 | 37.9 | -5,5% |
| Mpumalanga | 24.8 | 23.6 | -4,8% |
| Western Cape | 60.7 | 58.6 | -3,5% |
| Eastern Cape | 52.5 | 50.9 | -3,0% |
| Northern Cape | 38.1 | 38.3 | 0,5% |
| North West | 26.4 | 27.0 | 2,3% |

Table 12

Rape sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 82.9 | 75.6 | -8,8% |
| | | | |
| Mpumalanga | 86.9 | 74.5 | -14,3% |
| Limpopo | 60.0 | 52.1 | -13,2% |
| Gauteng | 93.8 | 83.3 | -11,2% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 72.0 | 64.9 | -9,9% |
| Northern Cape | 101.8 | 92.5 | -9,1% |
| Western Cape | 88.8 | 82.6 | -7,0% |
| Eastern Cape | 84.2 | 79.6 | -5,5% |
| North West | 92.5 | 88.9 | -3,9% |
| Free State | 90.9 | 88.8 | -2,3% |



Table 13

Attempted murder sorted from highest decreases to the highest increase between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 42.5 | 39.3 | -7,5% |
| | | | |
| Northern Cape | 92.4 | 70.3 | -23,9% |
| Limpopo | 15.5 | 13.4 | -13,5% |
| Western Cape | 43.1 | 38.1 | -11,6% |
| Gauteng | 59.6 | 54.3 | -8,9% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 52.9 | 49.4 | -6,6% |
| Free State | 33.7 | 31.7 | -5,9% |
| Mpumalanga | 37.2 | 35.9 | -3.5% |
| North West | 26.1 | 26.0 | -0,4% |
| Eastern Cape | 31.1 | 31.3 | 0,6% |

Table 14

Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm sorted from highest decreases to the highest increase between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Provi | nce | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | | 460.1 | 439.1 | -4,6% |
| | | | | |
| Limpopo | | 293.6 | 253.0 | -13,8% |
| Northern Cape | | 993.7 | 898.0 | -9,6% |
| Mpumalanga | | 513.3 | 476.5 | -7,2% |
| Western Cape | | 545.5 | 514.8 | -5,6% |
| Gauteng | - 'r 11 | 513.6 | 485.1 | -5,5% |
| North West | | 482.1 | 467.3 | -3,1% |
| Eastern Cape | | 513.3 | 499.2 | -2,7% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | | 311.4 | 305.6 | -1,9% |
| Free State | | 540.1 | 568.9 | 5,3% |



Table 15

Common assault sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 443.2 | 413.9 | -6,6% |
| | | | |
| Limpopo | 245.6 | 204.0 | -16,9% |
| Northern Cape | 576.6 | 492.7 | -14,6% |
| Mpumalanga | 385.5 | 345.0 | -10,5% |
| Western Cape | 738.8 | 674.9 | -8,6% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 321.2 | 293.7 | -8,6% |
| North West | 332.0 | 306.6 | -7,7% |
| Eastern Cape | 306.0 | 287.8 | -5,9% |
| Gauteng | 607.9 | 589.9 | -3,0% |
| Free State | 672.0 | 672.1 | 0,0% |

Table 16

Robbery with aggravating circumstances sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increases/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| RSA | 267.1 | 247.3 | -7,4% |
| | | | |
| Limpopo | 59.9 | 45.3 | -24,4% |
| Mpumalanga | 190.1 | 167.0 | -12,2% |
| Gauteng | 578.1 | 526.1 | -9,0% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 264.3 | 242.5 | -8,2% |
| Western Cape | 320.6 | 300.7 | -6,2% |
| Eastern Cape | 134.0 | 129.4 | -3,4% |
| North West | 163.8 | 162.9 | -0,5% |
| Free State | 144.8 | 152.1 | 5,0% |
| Northern Cape | 100.1 | 106.4 | 6,3% |



Table 17

Common robbery sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 150.1 | 135.8 | -9,5% |
| | | | |
| Limpopo | 84.2 | 69.6 | -17,3% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 107.5 | 92.5 | -14,0% |
| Northern Cape | 139.1 | 121.3 | -12,8% |
| Gauteng | 260.4 | 228.7 | -12,2% |
| Mpumalanga | 147.6 | 134.4 | -8,9% |
| Eastern Cape | 111.3 | 102.6 | -7,8% |
| Western Cape | 183.2 | 177.2 | -3,3% |
| North West | 115.3 | 113.8 | -1,3% |
| Free State | 142.0 | 141.7 | -0,2% |

Table 18

Carjacking sorted from highest decrease to highest increases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008*

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 13 599 | 14 201 | 4,4% |
| | | | |
| Eastern Cape | 607 | 604 | -0,5% |
| Western Cape | 911 | 923 | 1,3% |
| Gauteng | 7 314 | 7 466 | 2,1% |
| North West | 284 | 291 | 2,5% |
| Limpopo | 196 | 203 | 3,6% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 3 563 | 3 889 | 9,1% |
| Mpumalanga | 597 | 664 | 11,2% |
| Northern Cape | 4 | 5 | 25,0% |
| Free State | 123 | 156 | 26,8% |

^{*} Raw figures



Table 19

Robbery at residential premises sorted from highest decrease to highest increases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008*

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/Decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 12 761 | 14 481 | 13,5% |
| | | | |
| Gauteng | 7 732 | 7 314 | -5,4% |
| Northern Cape | 10 | 12 | 20,0% |
| Western Cape | 658 | 796 | 21,0% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 667 | 3 480 | 30,5% |
| North West | 584 | 821 | 40,6% |
| Mpumalanga | 540 | 862 | 59,6% |
| Eastern Cape | 344 | 662 | 92,4% |
| Limpopo | 162 | 319 | 96,9% |
| Free State | 64 | 215 | 236,0% |

^{*} Raw figures

Table 20

Robbery at non-residential premises ranked from the lowest to the highest increases between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008*

| Province | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | Increase/decrease |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| RSA | 6 689 | 9 862 | 47,4% |
| | | | |
| Gauteng | 4 492 | 5 098 | 13,5% |
| Mpumalanga | 195 | 305 | 56,4% |
| North West | 406 | 747 | 84,0% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 997 | 1 923 | 92,9% |
| Eastern Cape | 241 | 488 | 102,5% |
| Western Cape | 197 | 635 | 222,3% |
| Northern Cape | 16 | 54 | 237,5% |
| Limpopo | 83 | 314 | 278,3% |
| Free State | 62 | 298 | 380,6% |

^{*} Raw figures



10. Escapes from Police Custody

The number of escapes from police custody; the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents; those re-arrested; and the total number of people held in police custody during the 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years are respectively indicated in **Table 21**. From the table it is clear that the number of escape incidents decreased by **-26,6%** between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008, while the number of escapees involved in these escape incidents also decreased by **-30,4%** between the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years. The following becomes evident when figures for the 2004/2005 and the 2007/2008 financial years are compared:

- The number of incidents decreased by -48,3%.
- The number of escapees decreased by -55,6%.
- The number of people in police custody decreased by only -6,5%.

The significant improvement in the capacity of the SAPS to retain people in custody is further confirmed by the fact that only **0,04%** - that is less than one out of more than two thousand - of people in police custody managed to escape during 2007/2008.

Escape incidents only increased in Gauteng. The number of escapes in the province increased by **18** incidents, from **123** to **141**.

11. Attacks on and Murders of Members of the SAPS

The numbers of attacks on members of the SAPS recorded during the 2002/2003, 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years were reported as **906**, **717**, **721**, **1 274**, **769** and **454** incidents respectively. The numbers of members killed during attacks over the corresponding period were **150**, **108**, **94**, **95**, **108** and **107** respectively (**tables 23** and **24** indicate the provincial figures). There were decreases of **-41**,**0%** and **-0**,**9%** in the number on attacks on SAPS members and murders of members respectively during the past financial year. The number of attacks on police officials (**454** for 2007/2008) actually decreased to the lowest level recorded since 2002/2003. In 2005/2006 it reached an unnaturally high number of **1 274** cases as a result of the service delivery riots.

The proportion of fatal attacks (incidents in which one or more police officers succumb to injuries sustained during attacks) during 2007/2008 stood at **23,6%**, which is the highest fatality rate recorded since 2002/2003. It is clear that the fatality rate has been increasing since 2005/2006. There are two possible explanations for this:

- (a) The number of less serious attacks accompanying the peak in service delivery riots during 2005/2006 has subsided; and
- (b) it seems as if more of a specific intention to kill police officials has emerged among criminals. They for example aim and shoot at the heads or flanks of police members, which cannot be protected by bullet-proof clothing.

The low proportion of fatalities in 2005/2006 should be considered against the abnormal number of attacks (1 274) as a result of service delivery riots which were not aimed against SAPS members as such.



Table 21

Escapes from police custody during the 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 financial years

| Province | | 1. Incidents | dents | | | 2. Esca | Escapees | | | 3. Re-arrests | ırrests | | | 4. SAPS custody | custody | |
|---------------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Financial Year | al Year | | | Financial Year | al Year | | | Financial Year | al Year | | | Financial Year | ial Year | |
| | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ | 2004/ | 2005/ | 2006/ | 2007/ |
| Eastern Cape | 130 | 106 | 69 | 22 | 261 | 218 | 139 | 100 | 136 | 103 | 36 | 19 | 295 818 | 263 735 | 272 368 | 226 151 |
| Free State | 99 | 63 | 40 | 32 | 113 | 06 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 42 | 23 | 32 | 134 481 | 129 401 | 107 963 | 123 538 |
| Gauteng | 240 | 164 | 123 | 141 | 335 | 250 | 223 | 181 | 48 | 31 | 33 | 62 | 577 238 | 462 469 | 562 070 | 663 994 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 189 | 162 | 179 | 81 | 419 | 280 | 242 | 130 | 46 | 25 | 166 | 52 | 172 017 | 148 965 | 281 708 | 133 040 |
| Mpumalanga | 150 | 152 | 144 | 69 | 312 | 319 | 260 | 88 | 78 | 63 | 73 | 28 | 244 089 | 140 615 | 132 830 | 58 530 |
| Northern Cape | 99 | 63 | 52 | 51 | 75 | 80 | 61 | 73 | 33 | 34 | 13 | 19 | 82 797 | 74 886 | 29 596 | 50 687 |
| Limpopo | 77 | 29 | 54 | 40 | 160 | 173 | 91 | 57 | 25 | 89 | 79 | 13 | 148 132 | 163 491 | 250 360 | 216 779 |
| North West | 121 | 127 | 92 | 65 | 237 | 265 | 166 | 133 | 71 | 6 | 88 | 37 | 160 054 | 191 873 | 180 628 | 228 859 |
| Western Cape | 246 | 204 | 152 | 130 | 294 | 233 | 174 | 167 | 130 | 84 | 80 | 72 | 666 873 | 644 786 | 589 193 | 618 581 |
| Total RSA | 1 285 | 1 108 | 902 | 664 | 2 206 | 1 908 | 1 408 | 086 | 622 | 268 | 591 | 337 | 2 481 499 | 2 220 251 | 2 436 716 | 2 3 2 0 1 5 9 |



Table 22

Proportion of fatal attacks on SAPS members

| 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 16,6% | 15,1% | 13,0% | 7,5% | 14,0% | 23,6% |

An analysis of attacks on police officials clearly reveals that most police officials are attacked while they are in hot pursuit of suspects, on the point of arresting suspects or during the course of making arrests. There is no research evidence to support the myth that police officers are mainly killed for their firearms or that there is a relationship between police corruption and the murder of police officials. Although most police officers are attacked while they are on duty, an analysis of those attacks during which police officers are killed, indicates that most police officers are murdered while they are off-duty. When police officers are off-duty they are most at risk of being killed, because they usually do not wear bullet-proof vests, do not enjoy the protection afforded by being in the company of colleagues and are less vigilant than when they are on duty. Many police officers also put themselves on duty when they realise that a crime (particularly armed robbery) is in progress in their immediate vicinity, even if they are off-duty.

Table 23

Attacks on members of the SAPS

| Province | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gauteng | 291 | 157 | 188 | 223 | 177 | 123 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 127 | 61 | 79 | 288 | 115 | 106 |
| Mpumalanga | 105 | 74 | 80 | 136 | 85 | 31 |
| Eastern Cape | 86 | 74 | 69 | 125 | 86 | 45 |
| Western Cape | 173 | 229 | 228 | 265 | 145 | 73 |
| Northern Cape | 9 | 13 | 0 | 87 | 52 | 9 |
| North West | 67 | 65 | 43 | 92 | 50 | 32 |
| Limpopo | 21 | 35 | 27 | 32 | 10 | 16 |
| Free State | 27 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 49 | 19 |
| Total | 906 | 717 | 721 | 1 274 | 769 | 454 |



Table 24

Members of the SAPS murdered

| Province | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gauteng | 54 | 38 | 16 | 26 | 38 | 38 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 41 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 32 | 21 |
| Mpumalanga | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Eastern Cape | 19 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 12 |
| Western Cape | 16 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Northern Cape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| North West | 6 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Limpopo | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Free State | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 150 | 108 | 94 | 95 | 108 | 107 |





Guidelines towards Preventing Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances

Some guidelines to assist members of the public in taking precautionary measures against falling victim to armed robbery are presented below. Although the guidelines are presented under different headings, the hints do not fit into watertight compartments. Hints mentioned under one subcategory of aggravated robbery could well also apply to the prevention of some of the other categories. It is therefore suggested that the hints be considered as a whole.

1. General guidelines

- The most important aspect of crime prevention is awareness. Know your surroundings and be alert at all times.
- Watch out for suspicious persons, environmental circumstances and situations.
- Do not try to be brave when faced by an armed attacker, unless you are 100% sure of being able to ward off an impending attack. Try to avoid confrontation with a would-be attacker. Do not argue, establish eye-contact or make sudden movements which could provoke a violent response.
- If there is no escape or any other 100% effective way to avoid the situation, do not resist. Your life is worth more than your property. Your first concern should be to move away from any danger and assure your physical security.

2. Street robbery

- Try to avoid unlit or unfamiliar areas, particularly when walking alone. Also try to avoid being alone in an area where possible danger may lurk.
- Keep your pace quick and purposeful to avoid signalling an image of vulnerability or not being fully alert of your surroundings.
- Keep your eyes open and scan your surroundings as you go along. Also be aware of what is going on behind you, without appearing anxious or fearful.
- Be on the lookout for loiterers in places such as parking areas, entrances to or foyers of buildings, in the vicinity of stairways and lifts, along corridors, arcades and streets, or in isolated public areas.
- Plan your routes and avoid dark or deserted areas. Well-lit areas also frequented by other people are probably safer.
- Should you develop any suspicion or become aware of being followed, move to a secure area (e.g. inside a business) or at least an area where other people are also present. Wait there until the threat has passed or some means can be devised to neutralise it. The mere fact that a criminal knows that you are aware of his presence or intention may already serve as a means of deterrence.



- Vary your routes and travelling schedules when you regularly have to do business at or travel to any specific destination, e.g. a bank or other financial institution. Avoid short cuts or dimly lit areas.
- Face towards oncoming traffic when walking down a street.
- Do not hitch-hike or accept lifts from strangers.
- Avoiding alighting at isolated bus stops or train stations when using public transport, particularly if
 the slightest reason for suspicion exists. It is also probably better to avoid being isolated from other
 passengers on public transport.
- If you have to be out after dark, it is better to arrange for somebody to come and fetch you, particularly if you cannot walk or otherwise travel to your destination in a sizeable group.
- Carry a pocket alarm or whistle with you.
- To avoid any unnecessary delay in proceeding on your way, have the key to your vehicle in your hand when you approach it .
- Do not carry large amounts of cash on your person.
- Do not wear valuable items such as jewellery in any area where it is not perfectly safe to do so.
- If you have to carry money or other valuables, this should be done as unobtrusively as possible.
- People who go jogging or cycling, should ensure that friends or relatives are aware of the routes they intend to travel along and their estimated time of return.

3. Carjackings

- Try to avoid unlit or unfamiliar areas when parking your vehicle.
- Avoid unfamiliar or isolated areas.
- Do not leave the engine running when you leave the vehicle.
- Never leave children unattended in the vehicle.
- Install a sensor that illuminates the driveway or garage when you pull into it at your home or business after dark.
- To avoid the place from looking deserted, install a timer to keep some lights burning in your home when you are away.
- Look out for suspicious vehicles or people when you reach your destination.



- Hijackers have been known to jam automatic gate opening devices. If you note something suspicious in this regard, drive to the nearest police station and ask for assistance.
- Do not keep house and vehicle keys together on a single keyholder. Keep the key ready when you approach the vehicle to avoid any unnecessary delay.
- Wear your seatbelt and lock the vehicle's doors and windows, as this will also delay hijackers.
- Do not open doors or windows to talk to unknown or suspicious persons and avoid asking directions from strangers along the road. Rather go to a garage or other form of business for the information.
- Do not be tricked into stopping your vehicle, particularly in an unsafe place, by people indicating that there is something wrong with your vehicle, e.g. a flat tire.
- Be alert when you approach the vehicle, while driving, when you approach an intersection or on/off-ramp and when you approach your destination and be prepared to take evasive action if necessary.
- Leave enough space between your own vehicle and the vehicle in front of you when you stop at traffic signs, to allow room for maneuver if necessary. Hijackers sometimes bump into the rear of targeted vehicles to trick the victims out of their vehicles. Be aware of this and rather proceed to the nearest police station to exchange accident information if the slightest suspicion of danger exists.
- Do not pick up hitch-hikers or strangers, as this might cost you your life.
- Use main roads rather than quiet streets when travelling through crime-ridden areas.
- Beware of suspicious-looking accident scenes or other obstructions in the road, particularly at isolated localities.
- It is better to travel with a partner(s) or drive in a convoy if this is feasible.
- Particularly women and elderly people who could be considered as soft targets, should not travel
 alone at night or in circumstances which might entail increased risk.
- Do not drive under the influence of alcohol or other substances, as this could also increase one's vulnerability.
- Be on the lookout for loiterers and other suspicious people at places where you stop and when you return to your vehicle.
- When you advertise a vehicle for sale, be aware of the fact that this might also arouse the interest
 of criminals, whether robbers, thieves or fraudsters, and take precautionary measures when you are
 approached by strangers in this regard.
- Be sure that your vehicle is always in a roadworthy condition, that your oil, water and tire pressure are regularly checked and that you have sufficient fuel available.



• Try to remain in the middle lane of roads which allow you to do so. This decreases the risk of being forced off the road and allows maximum observation of the area around the vehicle.

4. Robbery at residential premises

- Lock all outside and security doors even if you are at home and also lock inside doors at night before going to sleep. Establish a routine to check this every night and never assume that someone else has done it.
- Keep alarm systems activated in areas not utilized by you if you are at home.
- If you notice something or someone suspicious on the premises, summon assistance immediately. Do not confront suspects if this could endanger you in the slightest way.
- Check and repair outside lights regularly. Keep trees and shrubbery trimmed to ensure that these do not block outside lights or impair your field of vision. The same applies to driveways.
- Be cautious while taking out garbage at night or feeding family pets. Make sure that another member of the household inside the home keeps you in sight till you are safely back in the home.
- Do not allow strangers inside your premises. Be aware of the fact that criminals sometimes pretend to be either government officials or employees of service providers in order to gain entrance. In such a case you should insist on positive identification and even contact the entities such persons allegedly represent to establish their bona fides. Consult the directory for telephone numbers and do not simply accept numbers provided by possible suspects.
- Curtains should be closed after dark to prevent suspects from observing the activities inside the home.
- The locks on outside doors should be changed when you move into a new home or after keys had been lost. Always keep your keys under personal control to prevent anybody from making duplicates or writing down key numbers.
- If you arrive home and notice signs of a burglary, any other irregularities or anything unusual, utmost caution should be exercised. Do not enter the premises. Move away and call in assistance.
- If you are inside your home and the dog(s) start barking or any other commotion starts outside, do not rush out of the house to investigate. Rather sound an alert and call in assistance before investigating the matter.
- Use only a surname and initials in your telephone directory listing and do not provide any personal
 particulars or information regarding your home to any stranger over the telephone, how innocent
 the request may sound.
- Do not keep large amounts of cash in your home and particularly beware of making it known that you do have cash in your home.



- Make sure that everybody is informed that, should they need cash, this would have to be arranged beforehand to allow you to collect the required money from the bank.
- Extra precautions should be taken if you run any business from your home, the more so if cash is involved.
- Thoroughly screen prospective employees and make sure that you have all personal and contact details of such person(s) documented and in safekeeping. Incorporate security of employees in your planning. Keep the need for information security at heart.
- Devise a basic emergency plan for the household and see to it that every member of the household is familiar with it.
- Know your neighbours, exchange telephone numbers and also discuss mutual assistance, shared security and emergency procedures with them.
- Make arrangements to at least create the impression that your dwelling is inhabited while you are away from it for any extended period, also to ensure that somebody will notice if something goes wrong on the premises.
- Be involved in your community and any safety structures that may exist.
- Install at least basic safety features and secure your home to the full extent you can afford.
- It is advisable to also have alternative means of communication available.

5. Robbery at business premises

- Try to avoid the accumulation of large amounts of cash in cash registers by employing drop-safes.
- Keep lines of observation in the business open.
- Employ surveillance cameras strategically and implement some form of entrance and exit control.
- Keep the premises well-illuminated, also on the outside.
- Take special precautionary measures at opening and closing times and do not leave only a single person responsible for opening and locking up the business.
- Take special precautions with regard to the handling of cash and the transporting thereof.
- Thoroughly screen employees and involve employees in the security planning and execution, but also keep the danger of information leaks in mind and stick to a need-to-know basis.
- Devise a security plan, including ways to raise alarm in the case of emergency and procedures to follow if suspicious individuals approach or enter the premises.



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- Consolidate efforts to enhance security by involving neighbouring businesses in mutual assistance.
- Consult experts and install or erect as many security features as possible to deter criminals.





Programme Performance: Introduction

1. Voted Funds

| Appropriation | Main Appropriation | Adjusted Appropriation | Actual Amount Spent | Over/under Expenditure | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | R35 917 470 000 | R36 386 105 000 | R36 386 104 957 | | R43 |
| | | | | | |
| Minister responsible | Minister for Safety and Security | | | | |
| Administering Department | Department for Safety and Security | | | | |
| Accounting Officer | National Commissioner: South African Police Service | | | | |

2. Aim of the Vote

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), the aim of the Department for Safety and Security is to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and to uphold and enforce the law.

3. Programmes and Measurable Objectives

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





| Key Departmental Programme And Subprogrammes | Measurable Objective | |
|---|---|--|
| Programme 1 – Administration • Minister • Deputy Minister • Corporate Services • Property Management | Develop departmental policy and manage the Department, including providing administrative support. | |
| Programme 2 – Visible Policing • Crime Prevention • Borderline Security • Specialised Interventions | Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will prevent the priority crime rate from increasing. | |
| Programme 3 – Detective Service | Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence and thereby preventing the priority crimes detection rate from decreasing. | |
| Programme 4 – Crime Intelligence • Crime Intelligence Operations • Intelligence and Information Management | Contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating, and analysing intelligence information, which will lead to an actionable policing activity. | |
| Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services • VIP Protection Services • Static and Mobile Security • Ports of Entry Security • Railway Police • Government Security Regulator | Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests. | |

4. Achievements

The SAPS has accomplished its measurable objectives in terms of the following broad initiatives relating to the financial programmes:

- Prioritised spending focused on resourcing relating to training interventions, facilities, information technology, radio communication systems, Integrated Justice System (IJS) projects and the Automated Vehicle Location System (AVL), new enlistments, vehicles, bulletproof vests, security requirements for the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, security at borderlines, expanding the scope of the forensic laboratories, an increased capacity for station detectives, Crime Intelligence offices, and ports of entry and exit and the Railway Police. The aim of the intensified resourcing was to enhance the effectiveness of initiatives such as arresting thousands of wanted persons for contact crime. Subsequently, 7 863 suspects were arrested who had been involved in 7 396 cases involving serious and violent crime.
- In 2007/2008 a new recruitment strategy was developed to eliminate shortcomings experienced in the recruitment, selection and appointment of entry-level employees in the SAPS. The strategy addressed matters such as the quality of recruits, corruption, discrimination and cross-border recruitment.
- The SAPS contributed to various social crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-rape strategy, the
 Domestic Violence Programme, the Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes, Violence
 Prevention programmes, the Victim Empowerment Programme and community-based crime prevention
 projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal
 Programme (URP) nodes.
- The building of partnerships between the SAPS and communities gained momentum and included entities such as the Big Business Working Group, Churches against Crime Community-building Credible



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Ownership (CBCO), the Consumer Goods Council Crime Prevention Programme, Crime Reporting boards and a partnership with the University of Pretoria aimed at alerting students to the concept of community policing forums.

- Since 2005, 20 group headquarters and 183 commando units have been closed down and 1 842 commando members have been recruited as reservists as part of the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy. In the 2007/2008 financial year 18 637 reservists were trained in the outcomes-based Introductory Training Programme for Reservists as part of the new revised reservist system which aims to complement the station environment.
- Sector policing as a crime prevention strategy has been implemented in 78% of the total number of sectors at the 169 high-contact crime stations.
- Since 2004 the SAPS has taken over the borderline policing function along the Northern Cape border with Namibia and Botswana, the North West border with Botswana, the Limpopo border with Botswana and the Free State, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal borders with Lesotho with the aim of combating transnational crime.
- The following reported contact crimes indicate a decrease:
 - Murder -4,7%
 - Rape (statistics over 9 months) -8,8%
 - Attempted murder -7,5%
 - Assault GBH -4,6%
 - Common assault -6,6%
 - Indecent assault (statistics over 9 months) -2,1%
 - Robbery with aggravating circumstances -7,4%
 - Common robbery -9,5%
- 60 Local Criminal Record Centre fingerprint laboratories were upgraded to international specifications. This
 upgrade has increased the capacity of the Criminal Record Centre to provide relevant scientific support in
 the investigation of crime.
- Various technologies have been implemented in the Forensic Science environment, including the installation of a national Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) database. This has improved the case turnaround time and examination quality. A Genetic Sample Processing System has increased the capacity to process more DNA-related entries. A three-dimensional correlation system has been implemented as part of the IBIS, and has improved the accuracy of firearms identification.



- The Railway Police environment was expanded by establishing infrastructure in the form of 11 police contact points in the Western Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Trained members were also deployed in order to address violent crime in the railway environment, as well as the closing of transportation networks for drug trafficking. 2 604 arrests were made for violent crimes committed in the railway environment.
- The security of government institutions and key economic infrastructure is continuously receiving attention. Developments in this regard include the establishment of the Government Sector Security Council which is tasked with enhancing the monitoring and evaluation initiatives of protection and security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points Bill.

5. Overview of the Service Delivery Environment in 2007/2008

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

- Improving the standard of basic service delivery is an organisational imperative which also impacts on the external environment of the SAPS; this initiative will strengthen the sustained drive of the SAPS to implement community policing and sector policing in an attempt to secure community involvement in addressing crime.
- Establishing specific partnerships with various prominent public and civil sector organisations such
 as business forums, agricultural forums, non-governmental organisations and community-based
 organisations will contribute towards community policing, meaningful partnerships, effective social crime
 prevention and consequently the effective investigation, prevention and detection of crime.
- The initiatives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development must be supported through cooperation with and assistance to a number of countries on the African continent such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan and Rwanda.
- Regional stability and development can be promoted through partnerships with countries within both the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs' Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) and SADC.
- Control of the ports of entry and the borderline must be improved in order to combat cross-border crime and the illegal movement of people and goods.
- The hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup by South Africa is drawing nearer and preparations in this regard were continued with added impetus and urgency.
- The SAPS is an integral part of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The reform of the CJS will improve the effectiveness of not only the SAPS but also the other key departments within the CJS such as Correctional Services and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.



6. Overview of the Organisational Environment for 2007/2008

The SAPS has embarked on a process of steadily increasing the resources, both human and physical, in order to focus on combating crime. In view of the specific policing mandate of the SAPS and the magnitude of the organisation, one must accept that the SAPS faces numerous challenges within its organisational environment. These challenges can be regarded as internal imperatives that the organisation must attend to in order to manage its resources in terms of its mandate successfully.

- The basic service delivery provided at the service points of the SAPS or police stations throughout the country is improved by developing and implementing effective service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters. The focus in this regard is to give full effect to Government's drive to improve service delivery to the beneficiaries of services and to improve relations and cooperation between the SAPS and the community it serves
- The SAPS has embarked on a concerted drive to capacitate its stations as points of service delivery. This entails placing skilled and experienced senior personnel at stations to direct policing at local level and the progressive increasing of resources to stations. Improving the standard and levels of resources at stations ties in with the focus of improving basic policing services to the communities served by the SAPS in carrying out its constitutionally mandated policing function. Stations are capacitated to reduce the levels of absenteeism within the SAPS by raising an awareness of and reducing the incidence of HIV and Aids among SAPS employees.
- Just as the country has integrated into an increasingly technology-driven international community, so the SAPS has embarked on a programme to improve substantially the technology, i.e. the equipment, the skills of employees and business procedures at its disposal, particularly in order to prevent and investigate crime. The continued equipping of all police stations and the Criminal Record and Forensic Science capacity in the SAPS will contribute to improved performance by the SAPS in investigating and preventing crime, as well as the overall performance of the Criminal Justice sector.
- A number of operational matters have had a negative impact on the public's perceptions of the SAPS, including escapes from police custody, the involvement of SAPS members in fraud and corruption and the misuse and abuse of state resources, including firearms and vehicles. It is a priority of the SAPS to reduce the incidence of these organisational matters in order to improve service delivery, organisational performance and public perceptions of the abilities of the SAPS; and to give better value for money.

7. Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments for the 2007/2008 Financial Year

7.1 Strategic direction

The Department's strategic plan for 2005 to 2010 sets out the following operational priorities, on which the Department will focus over the medium term: combating organised crime, serious and violent crime, crime against women and children; and improving basic service delivery to communities. The key organisational priorities that underpin these operational priorities are human resources, budgeting and other resource management.

7.2 Interdepartmental cooperation

Government departments have been clustered into groups comprising departments with similar sectoral



challenges, in order to promote integrated governance. The Department for Safety and Security is an integral part of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, which coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system.

The Government's Programme of Action, to be implemented over a period of ten years, was introduced during the President's State of the Nation Address in 2003. The Programme of Action reflects the decisions of Cabinet Lekgotla, as well as the undertakings given in the President's State of the Nation Address. Its purpose is to improve government mechanisms aimed at ensuring safety and security, eradicating poverty and improving people's living conditions through improved service delivery. The Programme of Action priorities relating to the SAPS are to reduce crime, including crime prevention and public safety; to focus on contact crime by developing programmes aimed at reducing social crime; to conduct integrated law enforcement operations and to enter into partnerships with organs of civil society and communities; to address organised crime; to improve the effectiveness of the integrated justice system; to improve the levels of national security by managing an overarching strategy on border security, among other things; and to develop and implement safety and security measures for the 2009 general elections, as well as for the 2009 FIFA Confederation Cup and the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

The Apex Priorities, set to enhance Government's existing policies and to further improve development in South Africa, were announced in 2007 after all the Programme of Action priorities had been reviewed to establish actual progress. This process led to the identification of the 'priorities of priorities' ('Apex priorities') within clusters to ensure the fast-tracked implementation of Government Programme of Action priorities. In 2008 the Apex priorities were integrated into the Programme of Action. The broad Apex priorities in relation to the SAPS are to implement special crime-combating and security initiatives and to form closer partnerships in combating crime.

7.3 Partnerships

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, which involves partnerships between the community and the SAPS.

Community policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as an approach to policing which recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in establishing safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can be jointly addressed. CPFs are actively involved in crime prevention and awareness programmes, and allow the SAPS to mobilise and involve communities in the fight against crime.

In accordance with the concept of community policing, which is to build relationships between the police and communities in order to address crime by adopting a problem-solving approach, sector policing is regarded as an enabling mechanism; it organises and mobilises communities at microlevel (e.g. within the boundaries of neighborhoods or so-called sectors) in order to bring the police service closer to the community. In understanding the causes of crime and the factors that enable it to take place, sector policing entails that the police and the community join their capabilities and, in partnership, launch projects to address these causes of crime, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.

7.4 Reducing the levels of crime

It is Government's intention to reduce contact crimes by 7 to 10 per cent a year, including crime against



woman and children. Particular attention will be given to the 169 high-contact crime stations. In the context of high crime rates, the Government's aim is to stabilise and then to reduce the levels of crime, through improved policing and complementary social development and community-based initiatives, supported by various government departments.

7.5 Capacity building

To improve policing and services, the SAPS management has adopted a flatter organisational structure. The revised structure incorporates the advantages of decentralisation of work and authority, and makes specialised skills available at police stations thereby empowering station commissioners to render a comprehensive service and effectively manage all resources.

To improve the capacity of the SAPS to perform its duties within South Africa, at ports of entry and exit, and during the 2010 FIFA World Cup, the number of employees is expected to increase from 163 000 in 2006/2007 to approximately 201 000 by the end of March 2011. This larger establishment will be complemented by the expansion of the Department's vehicle fleet, equipment supplies, technological infrastructure and reservists.

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

The reporting framework for programme performance is in accordance with the "Estimates of National Expenditure 2007, Vote 23, Safety and Security, the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2005-2010 and Planning Information for 2007/2008. Tables 1, 7, 16, 20 and 21 reflect the output, indicators and actual performance against set targets.



Programme 1: Administration

.1 Purpose

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

.2 Service delivery achievements

Table 1: Actual performance against targets

| Subprogramme | Priorities | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|---------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Minister | Human Resources Management | | | |
| Deputy Minister | Developing and maintaining a Human Resources (HR) Plan for the 2007/2010 | A MTEF HR Plan for 2007/2010 and an annual HR Plan for the 2007/2008 | Developed a MTEF HR Plan for 2007/2010, aligned to the SAPS | Draft MTEF HR plan (2007-2010) has been finalised and submitted for |
| Management Services | MTEF cycle as well as a HR Plan for the 2007/2008 financial year. | financial year. | budgetary programmes, by 2007-09-30. | approval. |
| Corporate Services | | | | As a result of the reorganisation of the |
| - | | | | SAFS, INCHIBATION PERBINING to the Resource Allocation Guideline (RAG) |
| Property Management | | | | and organisational structures were |
| | | | | only made available in December 2007, |
| | | | | which in turn delayed the achievement |
| | | | | of this target. A MTEF HR plan for 2007- |
| | | | | 2010 was subsequently developed and |
| | | | | approval was obtained on 2008-05-20. |
| | | | | |
| | | | Developed an annual HR Plan for the | An annual HR Plan was finalized for |
| | | | 2007/2008 financial year by 2007-05-31 | 2007/2008 by the target date. |
| | Ensuring achievement of the MTEF | % of personnel in terms of the approved Maintained a minimum workforce | Maintained a minimum workforce | A minimum workforce of 99,8% was |
| | targets by the monitoring of personnel | MTEF personnel allocation. | of 92% in terms of the personnel | maintained. |
| | attrition rates to ensure a sufficient | | allocations. | |
| | workforce to provide a policing service. | | | |



| Subprogramme | Priorities | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Ensuring continued implementation and/or maintenance of Employment Equity (EE) within the SAPS. | % EE ratio of the workforce. | Maintained EE ratios of 75/25. | Race: 84,31% (African, Coloured and Indian) and 15,69% (White) for the 2007/2008 financial year. |
| | | | | Gender: 69,54% (Males), 30,46% (Females) for the financial year 2007/2008. |
| Minister Deputy Minister | Optimising personnel utilisation by entrenching performance management systems. | % of employees using the performance management systems. | 93% of employees utilised the performance management systems. | Compliance is measured in relation to information which has been captured on PERSAP. The compliance ratios at present are |
| Management services Corporate Services | | | | SMS: • Compliance regarding performance |
| Property Management | | | | egreements is at 100%. Performance assessments: Period 2007-04-01 to 2007-09-30 compliance = 99,7% Period 2007-10-01 to 2008-03-31 compliance = 97,5% |
| | | | | • Compliance in relation to registering of PEP Performance Plans for the 2007/2008 financial year is at 99,96%. Registering of PEP assessment ratings: Period 2007-04-01 to 2007-09-30 compliance = 98,99% Period 2007-10-01 to 2008-03-31 compliance = 97,94% |
| | | Availability of quarterly performance results for police stations | Provided quarterly performance results for all stations | Performance results are available for all stations via the Performance Chart. |



| <u> </u> | SS. S. | | es, | es (% | S |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Actual performance against target | The delay in the consultation process with organised labour means that no structures have been finalised as part of the restructuring process for provinces and divisions. Station structures were finalized | and will be implemented in the 2008/2009 financial year. Operational Training provided (Crime | Prevention, Detective Services, Crime Intelligence, Forensic Science, Operational Response and Protection and Security courses). Out of the 47 029 operational employees who attended these courses, 45 159 (96%) were certified competent. | Support Training provided. (This includes all training interventions that are provided to employees (including functional employees) for the primary purpose of performing support services and related functions). Out of the 21 577 support-related employees who attended support courses, 20 431 (95%) were certified competent. | Management and Leadership Development Training provided. (This includes the Officers' Learning Programme, the Middle Management Learning Programme and the Executive Development Programme). Out of the 2 968 managers who attended these courses, 2 852 (96%) were certified competent. |
| Target | Redesigned organisational and post structures for all divisions, provinces and stations by 2008-03-31 | 90% of Operational Training provided | for in terms of the (TPP). | 80% of Support Training provided for in terms of the TPP. | 90% of Management and Leadership Development Training provided for in terms of the TPP. |
| Measure/Indicator | Number of divisional, provincial and station functional, organisational and post structures redesigned. | % of training provided in terms of the | Iraining Provisioning Plan (TPP). | | |
| Priorities | Restructuring the SAPS to increase the capacity and capability of stations. | Developing Human Resources. | | | |
| Subprogramme | Minister Deputy Minister Management Services Corporate Services | Property Management | | | |



| Actual performance against target | Entry-level training provided. (Basic Training Learning Programme, Introductory Police Training and Lateral Entry Training). Out of the 10 097 candidates who attended these training programmes, 9 939 (98%) were certified competent. | 1996 Regulations Finalised 77,3% of outstanding cases in terms of the 1996 Discipline Regulations: | Cases finalised in 2007/2008: 17 Outstanding at the end of March 2008: 5 | 2005 and 2006 Regulations | Finalised 83% of cases in terms of the Discipline Regulations of 2006 and 2007: | Carried over from 2006/2007; 1 010 Cases received in 2007/2008: 3 150 Cases finalised in 2007/2008: 3 459 Outstanding as on 2008-03-31; 701 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|
| Target | 95% of Entry-level training provided for in terms of the TPP. | Finalised 70% of reported disciplinary cases within 60 calendar days. | | | | |
| Measure/Indicator | | Number of reported disciplinary cases finalised. | | | | |
| Priorities | | Institutionalising a Professional Service Ethos. | | | | |
| Subprogramme | Minister Deputy Minister Management Services Corporate Services | Property Management | | | | |



| Subprogramme | Priorities | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Minister Deputy Minister | Optimising the occupational health and wellness of employees. | % of employees reached. | Provided both proactive and reactive support in at least 80% of instances where requests for support from members occurred [within the domain | Proactive Suicide Prevention Workshops: Number of workshops conducted: 135 |
| Management Services | | | of the Employee Assistance Services (EAS)]. | Number of attendees: 2 680 |
| Corporate Services | | | | Wellness Programmes: Number of workshops presented: 1506 |
| Property Management. | | | | Number of attendees: 13.20/ |
| | | | | Anti-Corruption Programme presented to 3 827 employees. |
| | | | | 119 EAS employees trained in Formal Debriefing in 2007/2008. |
| | | | | Reactive |
| | | | | Counselling and Pastoral Care: Number of requests received: 59 651 Number of requests attended to: 59 651 |
| | Improving basic service delivery by: | Extent of the implementation of SDIP. | Established Service Delivery Plans and Service Delivery Charters at all divisional | Service Delivery Plans and Service Delivery Charters were established at |
| | Implementation of a Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) | | and provincial offices and the 169 high- contact crime stations by March 2008 | the majority of the divisions, provinces and the 169 high-contact crime |
| | including the development of SDI Plans and Service Delivery Charters | | | stations. |
| | Implementation of Risk Management | Extent of the implementation of Risk Management. | Established Risk Management at all divisional and provincial offices by March 2008. | Risk identification and assessments were done at the majority of divisional and provincial offices where after a national strategic risk register was compiled for the SAPS and a National Risk Committee |
| | | | | established. |

¹ Please note that this Priority has been included under this financial programme but is applicable to all financial programmes and Subprogrammes.



| Actual performance against target | In order to provide for a more accurate assessment of the indicator and in order to provide for a correlation between implemented interventions and the ratio of successful civil claims, a long term analysis of data was initiated. The focus is on civil claims instituted within a specific year and the result of these particular claims. This analysis has provided for the following results: • During 2004/2005, 4 673 civil claims were instituted of which a ratio of 1/54 successful civil claims was found. • During 2005/2006, 4 151 civil claims were instituted of which a ratio of 1/69 successful civil claims was found. Although the preliminary analysis shows an improvement, the fact is that just over 50% of claims instituted during 2005/2005 have been finalized, and only 35% of claims instituted during 2005/2006 have been finalized on as legal advice before operations and the training of detectives with regard to legal prescripts, will in all probability only be determined 4-5 years from now. As more claims are finalized, the analysis above will be updated and an analysis for subsequent financial years will be |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Target | Decreased by 5% the ratio of number of successful civil claims versus personnel strength of the SAPS (to be measured over the next 3–5 years). |
| Measure/Indicator | Ratio of number of successful civil claims versus personnel strength of the SAPS. |
| Priorities | Rendering an effective legal advisory and support service. |
| Subprogramme | |



| Actual performance against target | | A ratio of 70/30% for personnel/ operational expenditure was achieved. | Capital works New police stations completed Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) (North West): | Capital works Re-established/maintenance of police stations completed | Verkykerskop (Free State): 23 September 2007 | Sterkspruit (Eastern Cape): 13 November 2007 | Asset management Movable government property: Current status | Firearms: 207 323 Bulletproof vests: 165 505 (Male: 147 247 and Female: 18 258) Vehicles: 40 509 (compared to 37 502 in 2006/2007) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Target | | Maintain expenditure ratio at 75/25% for personnel / operational expenditure. | % of implementation by 31 March 2008. | | | | | |
| Measure/Indicator | | Personnel and resource expenditure versus operational expenditure. | Extent of implementation of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan. | | | | | |
| Priorities | Budget and Resource Management | Optimising the balance between personnel and operational expenditure | Optimising the application of physical resources. | | | | | |
| Subprogramme | | | | | | | | |



8.3 Service delivery objectives and indicators

In addition to the information required in terms of Chapter 1, Part IIIJ.3 of the Public Service Regulations, 2004 (with specific reference to Human Resources Management, which technically also forms part of this programme), the broad outcomes achieved for this programme, as envisaged in the SAPS Strategic Plan 2005-2010 and the Planning Information for the SAPS for 2007/2008 are discussed below.

8.3.1 Human Resources Management

(a) Human resources planning and development

The SAPS has a growing establishment and is exceeding the maintenance of a minimum workforce of 92% in terms of the approved enlistments. 14 560 posts were allocated for enlistments for the 2007/2008 financial year in order to achieve the target of an establishment of 173 120. The number of employees is expected to grow to an establishment of 201 000 by the end of March 2011. The Annual SAPS Human Resources Plan provides the framework for identifying short-term human resources needs, aligned to the SAPS Strategic Priorities, as well as for the long-term growth of the establishment.

(b) Career development

Fixed and mobile career centres are fully functioning in all of the provinces and at national level. These career centres are monitored continuously through the feedback received from the community and SAPS employees. The extent to which the centres are being used is growing steadily.

SAPS career centres are used to recruit suitable candidates in terms of the Human Resources Plan and the Equity targets in the section 20 Plan, as well as to support the objectives of informing and educating SAPS employees about career opportunities in the organisation.

In 2007/2008 these centres participated in career fairs and expos, as well as marketing drives at schools and graduate recruitment programmes at tertiary institutions. The focus was to market the SAPS effectively as an employer of choice and to inform recruitment drives in, for example, underrepresented business units in terms of set equity targets and scarce skills environments. In the 2007/2008 financial year career centres participated in major provincial and national exhibitions such as the SABC career fairs, the Vodacom Career Expo, the Pretoria Show and the Rand Easter Show, where the SAPS won the golden award for Public Services and Utilities Exhibitions.

Career centres participated in events such as the National Science Week in the Eastern Cape (Fort Hare University), the North West (Mafikeng Campus), the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga, as well as the "Take a girl child to work" projects and the open days of divisions, training institutions and SAPS stations.

The career centre initiative of the Divisional Commissioner gives impetus to Cabinet's priority of addressing poverty in South Africa by informing the community of job and career opportunities offered by the SAPS.

(c) Conditions of service

The Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) Resolution 1/2007 was concluded to provide for an annual salary adjustment for employees for the financial years 2007/2008 and 2008/2009.



All employees, excluding the Senior Management Services (SMS), received an annual cost-of-living adjustment of 7,5% with effect from 1 July 2007.

In addition to the above the following improvements were made to the conditions of service:

- Members qualified for an additional 1% pay progression based on their performance.
- Members on salary level 1 with more than five years' service were automatically placed on salary level 2. (The SAPS had 1 280 Public Service members on salary level 1, with 22 members who had more than five years' service).
- The medical aid subsidy increased from R1 900 to R2 020 a month for all employees on the Government Employees' Medical Scheme (GEMS).
- The housing subsidy increased from R242 to R500.
- The conditions of service were aligned with the requirements of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA), 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997). The SAPS signed the SSSBC Agreement 4/2007 on Overtime to regulate overtime for members of the SAPS on salary levels 1 to 12 in a single agreement.

SSSBC Agreement 2/2007: Transformation funds

This agreement was aimed at ensuring transformation in the SAPS.

In terms of the Service Delivery Improvement Programme, funds were used to train -

- 80 senior managers on presentation and facilitation skills;
- 22 SAPS members on the Community Service Centre Course; and
- 22 SAPS members on the Crime Prevention, level 1: Train-the-trainer course.

The Task Team for Transformation Funds, in consultation with SAPS Training, identified Tactical Driving courses as a need for female functional members. The main objective of the course is to equip drivers to handle a motor vehicle at a higher speed and during dangerous manoeuvres. The course focuses on theory, skidpan, slalom and dry exercises, as well as on pursuing, braking and cornering techniques. 248 functional female members from all 9 provinces were nominated to attend these courses. Each course consisted of 12 students. Of the I 248 students 169 successfully completed the course. The aim of the training was to improve capacity building at police stations and to assist with operational duties.

SSSBC Agreement 3/2006: Performance and reduction in crime

In 2007, 900 station commissioners and commanders were trained in negotiation and conflict management skills, thereby equipping them to engage organised labour confidently on conditions of service without compromising the views of the SAPS Management.

SSSBC Agreement 3/2007: Release of national office bearers

The SAPS and the trade unions that had been admitted to the SSSBC faced a challenge about the failure to release the two vice-presidents of POPCRU and the President of SAPU from duty to attend meetings, which created an impasse in negotiations. Neither the Procedural Agreement nor the Full-Time Shop Steward



Agreement (SSSBC Agreement 3/2005) catered for the release of national office bearers of a recognised trade union to attend meetings. A specific agreement therefore had to be signed to release three elected national office bearers per recognised trade union. Agreement 3/2007 on the Release of National Office Bearers was concluded with organised labour on 10 October 2007. The agreement allows for every recognised trade union to elect three national office bearers to be released from duty to attend meetings. The agreement was given effect and implemented when the six national office bearers were released from duty to attend meetings by December 2007.

SSSBC Agreement 1/2008: SSSBC Constitution

With the phasing out of the area structures of the SAPS, a different platform had to be established for bargaining/consultation between the SAPS management and organised labour. A new agreement was therefore concluded to cater for a new bargaining/consultation structure at local level and also to effect other pertinent changes in the SSSBC Constitution. The Constitution outlines the operation, powers and functions of the National SSSBC Council and regulates the powers and duties of the provincial chambers to act as a forum for consultation between the employer and the trade unions admitted to the SSSBC on matters affecting the provinces.

(d) Labour relations

Public Service strike 2007

General salary increases for all public servants are negotiated in the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC). The previous salary agreement was concluded in 2004 as a multi-term agreement which ended on 31 March 2007. Parties to the PSCBC engaged in negotiations on wage increases, which led to a deadlock. Labour then declared a dispute, and strike action began on 1 June 2007. A national task team was established, operational preparedness was ensured, an official directive was circulated and a strike plan was devised. As a consequence, no incidents of SAPS employees participating in any strike action were reported.

Training of labour relations officers in dispute resolution

40 senior managers were trained on how to resolve conflict and disputes. The training focused on the technique of Relationship Building by Objectives (RBO), which is an alternative dispute-resolution mechanism (ADR). The training covered all divisions and provinces.

(e) Performance management

The use of information technology systems for recording the performance ratings of employees has now been entrenched within the SAPS. Continuous auditing of captured information is conducted at various levels within the organisation to ensure that captured information is accurate and reliable, as performance ratings are used to determine whether SAPS employees are entitled to certain compensatory benefits such as pay progression.

Individual performance measurement and accountability for organisational performance was taken a step further with the introduction of a customised performance assessment framework for station commissioners. This assessment framework incorporates accountability for matters such as levels of crime, detection rate in relation to crime investigation, escapes from police custody. Station commissioners are therefore held accountable for the collective output of employees at the station. This, in turn, provides for a more realistic assessment of individual employee performance at lower levels.



(f) Equity

The SAPS subsequent section 20 Plan, spanning from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010, was developed, approved and submitted to the Department of Labour in terms of section 23 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998). The SAPS section 21 report was also compiled, consulted on with all the relevant stakeholders at the SSSBC, approved and submitted to the Department of Labour.

Guidelines on equity were provided to all business units during the enlistment, promotion and appointment processes, as stipulated in the SAPS Employment Equity Plan. The SAPS has moved towards achieving the numeric targets set in the Employment Equity Plan. (See Human Resources Management, tables 6.1 and 6.2.)

Employment equity inspections were conducted at the various businesses in terms of section 36 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998) as a monitoring tool for determining compliance with the Employment Equity instructions and practices.

Affirmative action programmes were registered and implemented for the various identified specialised business units, e.g. at the Forensic Science Laboratory and Information and Systems Management.

The Women's Network Constitution, which gives guidance to the functioning of the Network within the SAPS, was developed. The SAPS participated in a gender study conducted by the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) to monitor the progress made with gender equality within the SAPS. Men for Change forums were also launched at the various divisions and provinces.

Sessions on best practices regarding the Women's Network and matters relating to gender equality were presented to representatives of various countries belonging to the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), including Rwanda, Botswana, Lesotho, Uganda and Namibia.

The Women's Network participated in the Operation Basadi/Anti-crime campaign against crimes against women and children as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign.

(g) Training and development

Training Provisioning Plan

Human resources are developed by providing needs-based training, and training is provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).

45 159 persons attended Operational Training courses. The total number of persons who received operational training represents 96% of the total for whom operational training had been planned.

20 431 persons attended Support Training courses. The total number of persons who received support training represents 95% of the total for whom support training had been planned.

2 852 persons attended Management and Leadership Development Training courses. The total number of persons who received management and leadership development training represents 96% of the total for whom this kind of training had been planned.

9 939 persons attended the Entry-level Training courses that were presented. The total number of persons



who received entry-level training represents 98% of the total for whom this kind of training had been planned.

Basic Training

A Development Assistance intervention by the Swedish Police Agency, SIDA, led to the following advances being introduced following study tours to Sweden:

- A prospectus for Basic Training
- The development of trainers at Institutions and Field Training
- The implementation of sustainable assessment practices within Basic Training
- The establishment and maintenance of trainee databases
- The development of alternative training provisioning methodologies

In-service and specialised skills training

To support the enhancement of the crime investigation function, the SAPS continued to focus on developing detectives by providing general, specialised and management learning programmes. Training was provided to detectives in the Detectives' Learning Programme, the Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigators Learning Programme (Crime against Women and Children), the Detective Commanders Learning Programme and the Organised Crime course. Approximately 1 600 employees attended the Detectives' Learning Programme. 175 commanders attended the new Detective Commanders' Learning Programme, 210 members received training in the newly reviewed FCS learning programme and approximately 108 members were trained in the newly reviewed Basic Organised Crime Learning Programme in 2007/2008.

The new three-month Intelligence Tradecraft Learning Programme being presented at the SAPS Training Institution Hammanskraal, greatly contributed to the development of members from the Crime Intelligence environment. 76 members received training in terms of the new programme.

The proficiency of all members in handling firearms is crucial to ensuring the safety of all citizens. The Street Survival and Tactical Survival Techniques Learning Programmes continued to provide functional members with the competencies required to ensure their own safety and that of their communities in an efficient manner. 62 294 members underwent Street Survival Training and a further 1 101 members were trained in Tactical Survival Techniques.

To ensure the effective policing of ports of entry and exit, 110 members working at ports of entry were trained in Border Policing in 2007.

The development of station commissioners has been identified as a priority and a new Station Management Learning Programme was specifically developed to train all station commissioners. The new programme consists of six modules which address key aspects of a station commissioner's responsibilities. It is envisaged that all the present station commissioners will have received training before the end of the 2008/2009 financial year. This learning intervention will have served to address the relevant and identified skills gap.



Research and development

Learning programmes on Human Rights in Policing, Category A Reservists, Commercial Crime and the Crime Intelligence Analysis for SARPCCO are among the ten new learning programmes that were developed for the SAPS.

The Child Protection, Sexual Offences and Family Violence Learning Programme, the Cyber-forensics Learning Programme, and the Organised Crime and Youth Programme were among the twelve learning programmes that had been successfully piloted and implemented.

A new textbook on Station Management, namely "Management Principles - A Contemporary Addition for the SAPS" was developed in conjunction with Juta Publishers and Unisa.

Education, training and development standards

The SAPS programme on the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) has been fully institutionalised. A pilot study with 10 candidates was completed in 2007; 6 of the candidates completed it successfully. RPL was rolled out further to prospective employees in all provinces and all learners are now being assessed. The first implementation of RPL focused on assessing police members against the qualification: National Certificate Policing NQF Level 5, which is being presented to new trainees in the SAPS Basic Training institutions at present. Members who were not trained in the qualification are at present undergoing the RPL in order to do so.

RPL is being implemented at the Division: Supply Chain Management, regarding the qualification: National Certificate Construction NQF level 5. 23 police members involved in the construction of police stations are being assessed against the qualification in order to be given recognition for prior learning.

The SAPS has embarked on a partnership with the Department of Education (DOE) in implementing a qualification called the "National Certificate (Vocational): Safety in Society" in 7 Further Education and Training (FET) colleges in South Africa. The qualification offers learners an opportunity of choosing policing as a career from as early as grade 9. This is an attempt to ensure a pool of talented, loyal and vocationally oriented candidates who have a genuine desire to be employed by the SAPS and to contribute tangibly towards creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa. In addition, the qualification grooms learners from as early as grade 10 specifically in law enforcement careers, as they do not simply follow a generic matriculation syllabus.

The Bachelor: Policing Practices (Honours) NQF level 7 is in the process of registration at SAQA.

All 10 Basic Training Institutions have received full accreditation. Graaff-Reinet, Oudtshoorn and Chatsworth have been declared Institutes of Sectoral and/or Occupational Excellence (ISOE) by the Department of Labour through SASSETA. The SAPS Training Institution Hammanskraal received provisional accreditation, while the other In-Service Training and Management Leadership Institutions are in the process of being accredited. The Divisional Office at Shorburg in Pretoria (Head Office) received unconditional accreditation as an assessment centre.

Three Learnership Programmes in Occupationally Directed Education Training and Development Practices (OD ETDP) were presented to 85 members, an Information Technology (IT) Programme was presented to 25 members, and a Human Resources Management (HRM) Programme was presented to 100 members during



the 2007/2008 financial year.

The internship programme has been extended to all provinces and divisions. At present 160 interns (unemployed graduates) are receiving workplace experience in the SAPS.

(h) Employee Assistance Services

The main objective of the SAPS Employee Assistance Services (EAS) is to improve the social, spiritual and psychological well-being of all SAPS employees, thereby enhancing operational productivity and performance.

The SAPS is committed to ensuring and maintaining the well-being of our employees, and to creating an environment where employees feel and know that they are cared for.

An integrated Employee Assistance approach was adopted to ensure the rendering of a cross-cutting integrated EAS support function to address the spiritual, social and psychological needs of employees holistically. This Integrated EAS approach places more focus on needs-based proactive interventions.

As part of the enhancement and maintenance of wellness, the EAS is involved in the scientific evaluation of employees and prospective employees to be placed at specialised units, such as the Special Task Force, pilots and other high-risk units. This is regarded as a first and very important step in establishing and maintaining wellness in the organisation, as the individual's character traits are matched with the unique profile of these challenging positions. The SAPS is extending the scope of intervention by the EAS to provide professional advice on the appointment of suitable individuals on management level, by means of a competency-based Assessment Centre. These interventions not only focus on the incumbent's wellness, but also ensure service delivery to the community through the effective placement and appointment of personnel.

(i) Revised recruitment strategy

In 2007/2008 a new recruitment strategy was developed to eliminate the shortcomings experienced in the recruitment, selection and appointment of entry-level employees in the SAPS, such as the quality of recruits, corruption, discrimination and cross-border recruitment.

The objectives of the strategy are to -

- standardise the process of recruitment, selection and appointment of entry-level employees at all organisational levels within the SAPS;
- provide an implementation guide for the most cost-effective recruitment, selection and appointment process within the SAPS;
- ensure the timely appointment of the most suitable candidates by adopting a targeted recruitment approach;
- ensure an integrated approach in terms of personnel administration, training and professional support;
 and
- eliminate risks in terms of corruption, discrimination and injuries during recruitment and selection



processes.

The revised recruitment strategy is implemented in a phased-in approach, and consists of various phases which are integrated with and follow one another in a specific order. This implies that every phase has to be completed before the next phase starts. Applicants who are eliminated at any level are for all intents and purposes out of the process.

To ensure the recruitment and enlistment of the most suitable candidates, a more effective scientific selection system for SAPS trainees, which includes both psychological and physical screening, was developed and implemented.

(j) Corruption and fraud prevention

The 2007/2008 financial year marked a concerted drive by the management of the SAPS to implement the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan of the SAPS. The plan was developed within the framework of the relevant legislation and government policy such as the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004), and the Minimum Anti-corruption Capacity Guidelines, as provided by the Department of Public Service and Administration. The Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was also subjected to close scrutiny by a national task team appointed by the National Commissioner to ensure its relevance in addressing corruption and fraud within the SAPS.

The approval of the plan by top management and the inclusion of explicit initiatives to be addressed at specific levels within the SAPS drove the implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan. The initiatives that were included in the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan were directed primarily at provincial and station levels. Provinces and stations were required to address a range of actions that concentrated on improving levels of control and service delivery at station level. Provincial and station commissioners were required to ensure that their personnel were informed of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan itself, as well as the various manifestations of corruption and fraud and the implications of being involved in corruption and fraud.

The SAPS received numerous referrals from the Public Service Commission's anti-corruption hotline in 2007/2008 involving allegations of corruption and fraud within the SAPS and other government departments. These referrals were dealt with by the Crime Intelligence Division, which gathered additional information and intelligence relating to the reports, and the Detective Service Division which investigated the reports in the event of *prima facie* evidence being presented of the contravention of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 or any related common or statutory law.

The SAPS also contributed to the programme driven by the Public Sector Anti-corruption Unit of the Department of Public Service and Administration, through the national Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee (ACCC). The ACCC developed a revised programme to drive the combating of corruption and fraud in the Public Sector through various subcommittees. The SAPS was represented on these committees by subject experts, tasked with, among other things, legislation and policy, regional and international cooperation, and training and development.

From 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, 199 SAPS members were suspended for corruption-related cases (13 with salary and 186 without salary). 107 members were suspended for their involvement in corruption (7 with salary and 100 without salary), 34 members were suspended without salary for defeating the ends of justice, 29 members were suspended for fraud (4 with salary and 25 without salary), 18 members were suspended



without salary for aiding an escapee, 9 members were suspended without salary for extortion and 2 members were suspended with salary for bribery.

(k) Risk management

The SAPS Risk Management Strategy, developed in 2005/2006 and improved on in 2006/2007, was enhanced by the development of a Risk Management Framework for the SAPS in 2007/2008, which embraces all the elements of an enterprise-wide risk management approach, as advocated by the National Treasury in their publication entitled: "Final Risk Management Framework for the Public Sector". The development of the Risk Management Framework for the SAPS describes the approach of the SAPS to risk management and brought it in line with the requirements of the Office of the Accountant-General regarding establishing risk management within all public sector departments.

Risk management focuses on providing reasonable assurance that organisational objectives and priorities will be achieved, in addition to ensuring compliance with the requirements of section 38 (a) (i) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and section 3.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations 2005. Implementing risk management requires the identification of risks based on the relevant priorities of the SAPS, the assessment of the risks to determine the inherent and residual risk, and developing a risk management plan to manage the prioritised risks by implementing effective measures of control.

In order to ensure the establishing of risk management in the SAPS, in accordance with the requirements of the SAPS Risk Management Framework, risk management was prioritised within the annual Planning Information 2007/2008 of the SAPS. This meant that risk management had to be established within all the national divisions and components and the nine provinces. During 2007/2008, risk management has been established at the majority of provincial offices and divisions. A strategic risk register for the SAPS was also compiled, based on the Strategic Plan 2005 to 2010 and the annual Planning Information 2007/2008. This strategic risk register was used in accordance with the requirements of section 3.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations 2005, to direct the internal audit mechanism within the SAPS in 2007/2008. This resulted in the internal audit capacity of the SAPS being focused on the strategic risks faced by the SAPS and the developing of control mechanisms to address the strategic risk.

(I) Improving basic service delivery

The 2007/2008 annual Planning Information prioritised the improvement of basic service delivery by implementing the SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP). The SDIP of the SAPS comprises three broad focus areas, namely the development of service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters, the redesigning of front and back offices in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency and the coordination of participation by the SAPS in national Batho Pele initiatives such as National Public Service Week.

The implementation of the SDIP in 2007/2008 directed efforts at establishing service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters at all national divisions, provinces and the 169 high-contact crime stations. A guideline on how to compile and implement both service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters was developed and made available to divisions, provinces and stations through direct interaction with representatives from the national divisions and all the provinces. The requirement that service delivery improvement plans and charters must be developed was also included in the performance agreements of all provincial and station commissioners. This ensured that the organisational priority: Improving Basic Service Delivery could be linked to the actual performance requirements of individual provincial and station



commissioners. SAPS Head Office provided further assistance in developing service delivery improvement plans and charters. It developed and circulated generic service delivery improvement plans and charters that included practical examples of the kinds of initiatives that can be undertaken to address the Batho Pele principles through improved service delivery.

8.3.2 Budget and resource management

(a) Collection of departmental revenue

Table 2: Collection of departmental revenue

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2007/2008 | % Deviation from |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| | Actual | Actual | Actual | Target | Actual | Target |
| Tax revenue | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-tax revenue | 91 459 | 119 280 | 136 828 | 96 900 | 179 409 | 85.15% |
| Sale of goods and services produced by Department | 81 463 | 116 117 | 134 564 | 94 700 | 173 409 | 83.11% |
| Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods | 9 996 | 3 163 | 2 264 | 2 200 | 6 000 | 72,72% |
| Transfers received | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeits | 7 139 | 6 700 | 7 338 | 5 000 | 8 021 | 60,42% |
| Interest, dividends, and rent on land | 2 006 | 1 806 | 1 807 | 1 100 | 986 | (10,36%) |
| Sale of capital assets | 107 | 739 | 1 352 | 950 | 14 588 | 1 435,58% |
| Other capital assets | 107 | 739 | 1 352 | 950 | 14 588 | 1 435,58% |
| Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 68 348 | 63 140 | 104 533 | 69 000 | 142 047 | 105,86% |
| Total departmental receipts | 169 059 | 191 665 | 251 858 | 172 900 | 345 051 | 99,57% |

The increased collection of departmental receipts for the period is a consequence of the higher number of firearm licence applications received.

(b) Departmental expenditure

Table 3: Departmental expenditure

| Programmes R Thousand | Voted for 2007/2008 | Roll-overs and Adjustments | Virement | Total Voted | Actual Expenditure | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Administration | 11 825 922 | 81 687 | 155 520 | 12 063 129 | 12 063 129 | 0 |
| 2. Visible Policing | 15 464 950 | 241 214 | (373 581) | 15 332 583 | 15 332 583 | 0 |
| 3. Detective Services | 5 710 468 | 95 348 | 172 966 | 5 978 782 | 5 978 782 | 0 |
| 4. Crime Intelligence | 1 261 729 | 22 817 | 14 878 | 1 299 424 | 1 299 424 | 0 |
| 5. Protection and Security Services | 1 654 401 | 27 569 | 30 217 | 1 712 187 | 1 712 187 | 0 |
| Total | 35 917 470 | 468 635 | 0 | 36 386 105 | 36 386 105 | 0 |



(c) Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Capital investment and maintenance – police stations

Table 4: Police stations

| Province | Station | Latest projected completion indication |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Cape | Joza | 17 October 2008 |
| Limpopo | Ga-Masemola | 29 August 2008 |
| Free State | Zamdela | 17 July 2008 |
| | | |
| New police stations being built (e | entailing that the stations are under constr | |
| Province | Station | Latest projected indication of completion |
| Gauteng | Diepsloot | 4 October 2008 |
| North West | Klipgat (Mabopane) | 8 January 2010 |
| | Khuma (Stilfontein) | February 2009 |
| | Hebron | March 2009 |
| Limpopo | Matoks (Sekgosese) | 30 December 2009 |
| | Jane Furse | 9 October 2008 |
| Western Cape | Blue Downs | May 2009 |
| | | |
| New police station completed | | |
| Province | Station | Date of completion |
| TTOVITICE | 3.000 | |
| North West | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) | 13 December 2007 |
| North West Re-established police stations in | | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the rec | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province | planning (entailing the planning of the rec | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction Station Tembisa | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction Station Tembisa Dube | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction Station Tembisa Dube Ermelo (Wesselton) | 13 December 2007 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction Station Tembisa Dube Ermelo (Wesselton) Tweefontein (Kwamhlanga) | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the recommendation of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal Re-established police stations be Province | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) planning (entailing the planning of the reconstruction of the | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2009 Latest projected completion indication 2 Pebruary 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 Construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 re under construction) |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal Re-established police stations be Province | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 re under construction) Latest indication |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal Re-established police stations be Province | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 re under construction) Latest indication 24 July 2009 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal Re-established police stations be Province Eastern Cape | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 re under construction) Latest indication 24 July 2009 23 December 2008 |
| Re-established police stations in building) Province Gauteng Mpumalanga Re-established police stations in building) Province North West KwaZulu-Natal Re-established police stations be | Mooifontein (Ditsobotla) | Latest projected completion indication 2 February 2009 16 September 2008 16 September 2008 8 February 2008 Construction of an existing police station Latest projected completion indication 20 April 2008 February 2008 re under construction) Latest indication 24 July 2009 23 December 2008 20 December 2009 |



| Province | Station | Latest indication |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mpumalanga | Mbuzini | 3 March 2010 |
| | Hazyview | 31 August 2008 |
| | Pienaar | 1 December 2008 |
| North West | Amalia | 15 December 2008 |
| Limpopo | MW Makubela (Giyani) | 2 December 2009 |
| | Letsitele | 1 July 2009 |
| | Musina | 31 May 2009 |
| Western Cape | Paarl East | 9 September 2008 |
| | Saldanha | 30 July 2009 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | Ceza | 10 November 2008 |
| | Inanda | 25 December 2008 |
| | Ezikawini | 1 December 2009 |
| | | |
| Re-established police stations co | mpleted | |
| Province | Station | Date of completion |
| Free State | Verkykerskop | 23 September 2007 |
| Eastern Cape | Sterkspruit | 13 November 2007 |





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

The following table provides an overview of the number of firearms and bulletproof vests and their distribution per province.

Table 5: Distribution of firearms and bulletproof vests

| Province | Firearms in the SAPS | Bulletproof ve | sts in the SAPS |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Head Office | 42 983 | Male | 20 038 |
| riead Office | 42 903 | Female | 2 031 |
| Wastern Cana | 21 762 | Male | 19 143 |
| Western Cape | 21/02 | Female | 2 950 |
| Eastern Cape | 23 231 | Male | 18 840 |
| Lasterri Cape | 23 231 | Female | 2 451 |
| Northorn Cana | 6 942 | Male | 4 796 |
| Northern Cape | 0 942 | Female | 1 020 |
| Free State | 12 536 | Male | 9 133 |
| riee state | 12 330 | Female | 2 198 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 29 220 | Male | 18 606 |
| NWaZulu-INatal | 29 220 | Female | 1 347 |
| North West | 11 683 | Male | 11 703 |
| North West | 11 003 | Female | 1 633 |
| Moumalanga | 11 108 | Male | 7 697 |
| Mpumalanga | 11 100 | Female | 918 |
| Limpono | 12 039 | Male | 9 339 |
| Limpopo | 12 039 | Female | 958 |
| Cautona | 35 819 | Male | 27 952 |
| Gauteng | 33 819 | Female | 2 752 |
| | | Male | 147 247 |
| Total | 207 323 | Female | 18 258 |
| | | | 165 505 ² |

 $^{^2}$ These quantities exclude any firearms and bulletproof vests still on the inventory and that await issuing to end users.



Table 6 provides an overview of the distribution and age of vehicles per province for 2007/2008.

Table 6: Vehicle distribution

| Province | 0-50 000 km | 00 km | 50 000 - 100 000 km | 00 000 km | 100 000 - 160 000 km | 60 000 km | 160 000 - 200 000 km | 00 000 km | Over 200 000 km | 000 km | Total | al |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | April 2007 | March 2008 | April 2007 | March 2008 | April 2007 | March 2008 | April 2007 | March 2008 | April 2007 | March 2008 | April 2007 | March 2008 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 119 | 1 241 | 836 | 845 | 936 | 1 024 | 512 | 256 | 864 | 936 | 4 267 | 4 602 |
| Free State | 675 | 902 | 536 | 522 | 575 | 969 | 292 | 312 | 471 | 501 | 2 549 | 2 736 |
| Gauteng | 1 805 | 2 1 2 8 | 1 415 | 1 539 | 1 699 | 1 648 | 646 | 886 | 1 614 | 1 654 | 7 482 | 7 9 5 7 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 436 | 1513 | 086 | 1 149 | 1 201 | 1 222 | 634 | 685 | 1 060 | 1 164 | 5 311 | 5 730 |
| Limpopo | 815 | 871 | 202 | 609 | 552 | 276 | 289 | 345 | 648 | 982 | 2 809 | 3 086 |
| Mpumalanga | 537 | 514 | 354 | 387 | 392 | 447 | 231 | 224 | 521 | 538 | 2 035 | 2 110 |
| North West | 527 | 573 | 510 | 430 | 299 | 620 | 320 | 332 | 653 | 629 | 2 576 | 2 634 |
| Northern Cape | 387 | 360 | 261 | 321 | 341 | 365 | 169 | 194 | 238 | 279 | 1 396 | 1519 |
| Western Cape | 1 385 | 1451 | 811 | 1 056 | 966 | 1 054 | 594 | 622 | 1 140 | 1 281 | 4 926 | 5 464 |
| Subtotal | 9898 | 9 3 5 7 | 6 208 | 6 858 | 7 258 | 7 651 | 3 990 | 4 255 | 7 209 | 7117 | 33 351 | 35 838 |
| National competencies | 515 | 490 | 277 | 329 | 210 | 236 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| At Head Office | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 87 | 104 | 105 | 1 186 | 1 247 |
| In provinces | 1 364 | 1 547 | 583 | 701 | 458 | 268 | 229 | 224 | 331 | 384 | 2 965 | 3 424 |
| Total | 10 565 | 11 394 | 7 068 | 7 888 | 7 926 | 8 455 | 4 299 | 4 566 | 7 644 | 8 206 | 37 502 | 40 509 |



(d) Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Resources Strategy

Over the past 5 years, the SAPS has focused on modernising and expanding its personal computers, printers, fax machines and other end-user equipment, as well as on modernising and expanding its applications, centralised hosting capabilities and outdated network infrastructure. It should be emphasised that 70% of the SAPS network infrastructure is still Xyplex-based. The time frame to replace the outdated network infrastructure varies from between six months and five years, depending on the availability of funds.

The focus for the IS/ICT priorities, as defined in the Strategic Plan for SAPS 2005-2010, remained intact and the SAPS ensured that the current IS/ICT products and services were sustained while simultaneously sourcing new products and services.

Advances in Information and Communication Technology

The SAPS is increasingly dependent on the secure dissemination of information to ensure efficient administration, legitimate expenditure and the achievement of organisational objectives. In turn, information processing is dependent on computer applications.

The SAPS continued its intensified efforts to modernise and expand its end-user equipment in 2007/2008 and procured the following equipment:

| Personal computers | - | 5 576 |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| Printers | - | 322 |
| Barcode scanners | - | 300 |
| Document scanners | - | 580 |
| Notebooks | - | 312 |
| Digital cameras | - | 81 |
| Video cameras | - | 81 |

The SAPS is at present providing email to 42 500 new users, effectively resulting in 50 000 email accounts. 300 mobile email users are using mobile email facilities, and an additional 200 mobile email users will be deployed in 2008. This facility improves communication between colleagues, who may be moving from one place to the next, and enables them to communicate effectively with the public at large.

The 3G/GPRS facility, in conjunction with notebooks, enables employees to gain access to email and the internet from any place, or while they are on the move. A secure gateway is being established that will allow SAPS employees to gain secure access to all corporate systems from any continent in the world where secure roaming agreements are in place. This facility has the potential to herald a new era in the challenges to and the capabilities of information processing and utilisation in the SAPS, effectively negating physical and geographical limitations. The SAPS has deployed close to 1 000 mobile data transfer devices and intends deploying a further 300 devices in 2008.

Identification Capability Enhancements

National Photo Image System (NPIS): The facility to capture video images is in the process of being digitally stored as a critical success factor for the Integrated Justice System for exhibit/identity management purposes. This facility will be implemented at 41 sites in 2008.



Geographical Information System (GIS): The SAPS maintained and enhanced the GIS at 580 police stations. Maps of the African continent are being procured and will be used for cross-border policing. They will be used when SAPS members are deployed to any country on the African continent. The Automatic Vehicle Location System also uses the SAPS GIS maps for its effective operation, and is integrated with the Mobile Data System that is being used at the newly implemented 10111 centre in Midrand.

Gun control: The first module of the newly developed Firearms Control System, namely the Firearm Permit System Module, is being deployed and will address the issuing of permits to members of the SAPS and the interface with other resource systems, e.g. PERSAL/PERSAP/PAS. This allows for errors made when issuing firearms to members to be rectified. A public website has been implemented and is being used to report manufactured firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 1993). The Firearm Permit system is expected to be implemented at 1 150 sites in 2008.

Crime Administration System (CAS): The remaining 12 police stations in the Eastern Cape (Queenstown and Mthatha areas) and 3 police stations in KwaZulu-Natal where CAS has not been implemented as a result of difficulties regarding electricity and infrastructure are currently being addressed. The system was enhanced to make provision for the reporting of cases in terms of the Child Justice Bill and the Family Violence Act, 1993 (Act No. 133 of 1993).

Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS): This system enables the SAPS to link firearms with specific crime scenes and cases. In the 2007/2008 financial year the system was upgraded to allow the search correlation to be processed nationally instead of provincially. This enhanced the SAPS services in terms of cartridges correlation.

Ports of Entry and Exit: A strategy was implemented to ensure that information communications technology (ICT) is aligned with the minimum information security standard (MISS). This was done by the Ports of Entry Technology Committee in cooperation with other government departments.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS): The following enhancements were implemented on the AFIS:

- The AFIS Database capacity was enlarged to accommodate the Palm Print Extension the palm prints of 1 001 893 million criminals were converted.
- AFIS architecture was extended to support palm print search capabilities.
- The Ten-print Database was increased to carry 7 million fingerprints relating to previous convictions.
- The number of criminal searches was increased from 4 200 to 5 000 a day.
- The MorphoTouch infrastructure was implemented and extended to 355 units.
- A "Biometric Server" was installed at 35 AFIS remote sites, entailing the downloading of wanted lists onto MorphoTouch units, thereby reducing downloading time.

Information Systems Developments

INKWAZI System: Enhancements were implemented which assisted Crime Intelligence in their investigations



and intelligence gathering.

Circulation System: An interface with Interpol's "Look for me" capability was implemented in order to assist with the tracing of wanted or missing persons.

Biometric Identification and Enhancement Solutions: A capability was established within the Criminal Record Centre to identify fingerprints and enhance biometrics when lifting fingerprints from, for example, packets of chips. Further research and development was done to include the tread marks of tyres and shoes for correlation and identification purposes.

Electronic Vehicle Monitoring for Command and Control of SAPS Vehicle for Service Delivery (briefly called Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL)): The purpose of this system is to ensure that SAPS vehicles are dispatched effectively for service delivery. The system has the capability to locate the whereabouts of SAPS vehicles. Approximately 11 612 vehicles have been fitted with the AVL units, and a further 11 500 vehicles have been earmarked for 2008/2009.

8.3.3 The Secretariat for Safety and Security

The Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security requested the SAPS to include a separate section in its Annual Report for 2007/2008 on the performance and finances of the National Secretariat.

(a) The Constitutional and Legislative Mandate

The Police Civilian Secretariat draws its existence and authority from:

- Section 208 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 which provides for the establishment
 of a Civilian Secretariat for the police that must function under the direction of the Cabinet member
 responsible for policing.
- The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), section 2(1) (a) provides for the establishment of the National Secretariat by the Minister for Safety and Security.

(b) Strategic objectives

In order to ensure compliance and alignment with the requirements of the strategic imperatives of the Department for Safety and Security, the South African Police Service Act, 1995 and national policies, the strategic objectives of the Secretariat include the following:

- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the policing policy
- Encouraging and enhancing responsible community participation in crime prevention.
- Providing strategic and operational research support to the Secretariat and the Minister
- Providing advice on policing policy to the Minister
- Providing legal advice and support to the Minister on legislation, civil litigation, constitutional, and other legal matters



(c) Service delivery achievements

The performance of the Secretariat for Safety and Security has been based on the following spending policy directives for 2007/2008:

- State of the Nation Address (February 2007)
- SAPS Strategic Priorities for 2007/2008
- Legislated Secretariat mandate

The above policy directives are reported on in terms of the following achievements:

Programme: Administration

The Secretary has facilitated and attended 10 Secretariat Forum meetings at which the following matters were discussed:

- Extent of the implementation of the White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998.
- The boundary structure affecting community policing forums (CPFs)
- The Polokwane resolutions
- The Community Safety Forum (CSF) options for implementing policy
- The draft Private Security Industry Regulation Bill
- The draft South African Police Service Amendment Bill
- Sustainable participation of civil society towards 2010 World Cup and beyond
- Procedures and rules for the functioning of the Heads of Secretariats Forum in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005)
- Strategies aimed at enhancing civilian oversight of the SAPS
- Policy directives of the Technical Committee by the Minister and members of the Executive Committee (MINMEC)

The Secretariat undertook the systematic mobilisation of various social formations as one of the critical measures towards the promotion of successful and effective safety and security. The social mobilisation approach was used to establish closer working relations with other sectors in the community, with the intention of fostering strategic partnerships with stakeholders.

The Secretariat attended the launch of the 2010 Host Cities Forum and facilitated the role of oversight bodies in preparing the Security Plan and meeting the Minister of Safety's guarantees to FIFA. The Secretariat drafted and presented a discussion document on the mandate and roles of the Secretariat and the provincial



departments for Safety and Security on oversight relating to security arrangements for the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

The Secretariat facilitated the holding of provincial summits by provincial Safety and Security departments to support the efforts of the Safety and Security stream of the 2010 Local Organising Committee.

The Secretariat coordinated two national CPF indabas at which the provincial chairpersons of the CPFs were present. At these workshops, the Minister's policy directives on Redefining Community Policing Forums were outlined. The Secretariat was also tasked to do the following:

- Verify the elections of the CPFs at various police stations and determine the extent to which they are representative of communities. The 115 randomly selected CPFs were found to be legitimate.
- Engage municipalities on the location of CPFs and the provision of the required resources.
- Engage the Criminal Justice System (CJS) with a view to sensitising all parties to working together within the CJS.

Programme: Monitoring and evaluation

Impact evaluation of the Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Services (CRC and FSS) regarding arrests and conviction rates of serious crimes

A process evaluation exercise was undertaken to determine the readiness of the Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Services to produce the desired results with its present human and material resources, and to determine the extent of transformation within the CRC and FSS.

Evaluating the impact of the Employee Assistance Policy in the SAPS

The implementation of the Employee Assistance Policy (EAP) in the SAPS and the extent to which it contributes to the wellness of police officers were evaluated. Data was collected by interviewing 119 (81 males and 38 females) SAPS employees at station level at five provinces by means of a questionnaire with close-ended questions. Most of the respondents (78.15%) were aware of the existence of the SAPS EAP but only 22% has utilised the services.

Evaluating the integration of newly trained SAPS members in the field

The project on monitoring the impact of the Field Training Officers Programme rendered by the SAPS at police stations in the 2006/2007 financial year focused on the following areas: police station management, field training officers and the trainees (recruits). Some of the key findings are as follows:

- Although station management are aware of the Field Training Officers Programme, it is not been implemented in all instances.
- There is a shortage of field training officers (FTOs) since most have left as a result of promotion possibilities in other environments.
- A structure for field trainers does not exist at police station level at present. Therefore, field trainers either report to Human Resources Management, the Crime Prevention Unit or other units on either provincial or



national levels. This compromises the coordination of field training.

• The national training policy stipulates that the ratio of field training officers in relation to recruits should be 1:4. However, the reality at the stations show a ratio of 1:31, e.g. at Mount Frere in the Eastern Cape. This results in a situation where individual trainees are not supervised adequately.

Programme: Legal Services

Amendment of the South African Police Service Act

The project entailed the development of a framework for the amendment of the South African Police Service Act, 1995. Areas addressed included an analysis of the present South African Police Service Act to identify areas which require amendment, consultation with stakeholders about the Amendment Bill and the coordination of bi-monthly Steering Committee meetings (Secretariat, ICD and SAPS) on the drafting of legislation.

Amendment of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act (PSIRA)

The project to amend the Private Security Industry Regulation Act was undertaken in order to improve the regulatory framework for the private security industry. Areas addressed by the Secretariat included an analysis of the current Act, conducting a literature review, as well as comparative research, engaging in preliminary consultations with stakeholders such as the Security Industry Alliance, the South African Private Security Organisation, the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority and the SAPS. Amendments to the Act were drafted and the draft amendments were forwarded to the State Law Adviser for consideration.

Programme: Policy and Research

Identifying policy gaps from ICD reports

Based on the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) 2005/2006 Annual Report and the 2006 report on the Domestic Violence Act ,1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) (DVA) a report was drawn up with the aim of identifying policy-specific issues that emanated from reactive and proactive ICD investigations into police conduct. The report recommends that more intensive training of members on the implementation of the DVA should be conducted including processes that need to be followed at the scene and at the station in order to ensure compliance of the DVA.

A policy review on the management of crime information and crime statistics

The present SAPS policy on the management of Crime Information and Crime Statistics, as well as its implications for public perceptions on crime was reviewed. Simultaneously, a comparative analysis report was drawn up to determine international good practice on crime information management. Both reports were intended to feed into the process of reviewing the present SAPS policy on the release of crime statistics and to develop an effective crime information management strategy for the Department. The development of a communication strategy is also envisaged to address public perceptions on crime.

Analysis on the implementation of the White Paper for Safety and Security

Research was done to ascertain to what extent the White Paper for Safety and Security was implemented by



the Department. The research focussed on three key areas of intervention namely, law enforcement, social crime prevention and institutional reform. The results of the study revealed that although the operational issues as envisaged in the White Paper were implemented, certain aspects relating to institutional reform were not implemented adequately.

The establishment and functionality of CPFs

The project was intended to determine comparatively why some CPFs are fully established and successfully functional while some of the others are not. Following policy developments regarding CPFs, a Study on the Environmental Analysis of the Community Safety Forums Policy Implementation was conducted. This was done in response to resolutions adopted at the 52nd Congress of the African National Congress, in order to formulate policy implementation proposals aimed at enabling the creation of sustainable and effective mechanisms that will enhance police community relations and community safety.

Programme: Communication

In order to promote public awareness and access to the services of the Secretariat, and to enhance the image of the organisation (and the Office of the Minister), the following main activities were undertaken:

- Radio talk shows on the role of the Secretariat and that of CPFs
- Participation in the international Soccerex 2010 Exhibitions in collaboration with the SAPS to enhance the image of the Department and further entrench Ministerial guarantees
- Revamping and launching the website of the Secretariat

The Secretariat incurred the following expenses during the year under review:

| Total Budget | Actual Expenditure R'000 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Compensation of employees | 6 512 |
| Goods and services | 13 546 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2 |
| Machinery and equipment | 429 |
| Total | 20 489 |



9. Programme 2: Visible Policing

9.1 Purpose

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

9.2 Measurable objectives

Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will prevent the priority crime rate from increasing.

The Visible Policing programme funds services at police stations, specialised interventions, and the policing of South Africa's borderlines.

There are three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services vested at police stations, including at community service centres.
- Borderline Security provides for the policing of borderlines.
- Specialised Interventions comprises the Air Wing, Special Task Force and crime combating capacity, among other things.



9.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

| | wnership ramme, s e been al to 621 | he arrest 47,8% contact | /lost) | /robbed) | perations. | 942 |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| Actual performance against target | Churches Against Crime Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO), Consumer Goods Council Crime Prevention Programme, Crime Reporting Boards. 18 637 reservists trained 1111 Community policing forums at 1 115 police stations Various community-based crime prevention projects have been established within the ISRDP/URP nodes. | Roadblocks, cordon and searches and other actions led to the arrest of 1 274 602 persons compared to 1 227 751 in 2006/2007. 47,8% of total arrests made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations. | 104% firearms recovered (12 765 recovered of 12 223 stolen/lost) compared to 89% in 2006/2007. | 43,6% vehicles recovered (38 772 recovered of 88 941 stolen/robbed) compared to 44% in 2006/2007. Target not achieved due to insufficient identification numbers. | 126 825 kg cannabis seized valued at R177 556 342. 1 754,5 hectares cannabis fields sprayed in cannabis spray operations. 24 816 occurrences in drug-related crimes. | 78% fully implemented in 948 sectors compared to 76% in 942 sectors in 2006/2007. |
| | | | 10 ² | 43,6 COT insu | 126 R17 17 24 | |
| Target | Initiatives established at 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations. | Actions undertaken at 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations. | 85% recovered in 2007/2008. | 46% recovered in 2007/2008. | Maintain or increase. | Sector policing established at 169 high contact crime stations. |
| Measure/Indicator | Number of high-contact crime police stations where crime prevention initiatives will be established (proactive partnerships). | Number of high-contact crime police stations where preventive actions will be taken. | % of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen. | % of vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen. | Value and quantity of drugs seized. ⁵ | Number of high-contact crime police stations where sector policing takes |
| Output | Deterrence of visible crime. | , | | | | |
| Sub-programme | Crime Prevention | | | | | |

³⁻⁵ These indicators will be dealt with, together with the indicator Preventive Actions.

| Sub-programme | Output | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | Rate of reduction of contact crimes | Contact crimes to be reduced by 7% per annum. | Contact crime ratio per 100 000 of the population in the RSA: Aurder Rape (9 months) Attempted murder Assault GBH Common assault Indecent assault (9 months) -2,1% Robbery with aggravating circumstances -7,4% Common robbery -7,4% |
| | | Number of: • Escapes from police custody • Attacks on police officials • Killing of police officials | Decrease in 2007/2008. | 664 escapes in 2007/2008 compared to 905 in 2006/2007. 454 attacks on SAPS members in 2007/2008 compared to 769 in 2006/2007. 107 police officials killed in 2007/2008 compared to 108 in 2006/2007. |
| Borderline Security | Deterrence of illegal activities at | Number of illegal firearms recovered at borderlines. | Maintain or increase ⁶ . | 162 illegal firearms and 1 256 rounds of ammunition recovered compared to 83 illegal firearms recovered in 2006/2007. |
| | borderlines. | Number of stolen vehicles recovered at borderlines. | Maintain or increase ⁷ . | 208 vehicles recovered in 2007/2008 |
| | | Value and quantity of drugs seized at borderlines. | Maintain or increase ⁸ | • 75 g Tik • 119 535 kg cannabis Value: R167 351 250 |
| | | Value of illegal goods recovered at borderlines. | Maintain or increase ⁹ . | Decrease from R6 356 103 to R4 708 109 in 2007/2008. |
| | | Number of arrests at borderlines for illegal frearms, stolen vehicles, drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking, marine life resources, precious metals and stones and nonferrous metals. | Maintain or increase ¹⁰ | Increase from 18 886 arrests to 34 220 arrests in 2007/2008, including arrest of undocumented persons |
| Specialised Interventions | Neutralise dangerous and potentially | Number of actions for violent, public and collective incidents | Maintain or increase ¹¹ | 3 386 arrests for crowd-related incidents |
| | dangerous situations | Number of high-risk operations. | Maintain or increase 12 | 184 operations, including 37 hostage situations and 138 crime prevention operations, which led to the arrest of 156 persons and the recovery of 136 firearms. |

6-10 These cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidence of crime, because the number of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move in and out of country illegally cannot be determined beforehand.

¹¹⁻¹² The number of actions and high-risk operations are subject to specific circumstances and can therefore not be determined.



9.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

9.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

It is internationally recognised that crime prevention is not solely a criminal justice issue. Crime prevention is most likely to succeed when it is tackled by a range of role players, including government departments such as the Departments of Health, Education and Social Development, local government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the business sector and the general public.

Government has demonstrated this by adopting a number of policies, programmes and actions that are included in its Programme of Action. The Government's Programme of Action, to be implemented over a period of ten years, was introduced during the President's State of the Nation Address in 2003. The Programme of Action reflects the decisions of Cabinet Lekgotla, as well as undertakings given by the President's State of the Nation Address to improve government mechanisms that can ensure safety and security, eradicate poverty and improve people's living conditions through improved service delivery. It is the priority of the SAPS Programme of Action to reduce crime. This can be done by preventing crime and ensuring public safety; focusing on contact crime through programmes aimed at preventing and reducing social crime; by conducting integrated law enforcement operations and entering into partnerships with organs of civil society and communities; addressing organised crime; improving the effectiveness of the integrated justice system; improving the levels of national security by, among other things, managing an overarching strategy on border security; developing and implementing safety and security measures for the 2009 general elections, as well as for the 2009 FIFA Confederation Cup and the 2010 Soccer World Cup. The JCPS Cluster coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system.

(a) Preventive actions

In his State of the Nation address in February 2007, the President stated that "decisive action will be taken to eradicate lawlessness, drug trafficking, gun running, crime and especially the abuse of women and children".

The integrated law enforcement operations, including special operations, focused on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact crimes, violent organised crime, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection, which includes firearms, drugs and vehicles.

Police actions

Table 8 provides an overview of the actions, including the special operations, carried out by the SAPS to enhance visibility as well as the seizures/recoveries of goods and arrests made in terms of priority crimes.



Table 8: Results of police actions

Crime Prevention Operations

| Actions carried out | Number |
|--|-----------|
| Roadblocks | 35 003 |
| Cordons and searches | 23 590 |
| Air support operations | 1 133 |
| Vehicles searched | 3 542 802 |
| Premises searched | 412 963 |
| Persons searched | 9 794 533 |
| Vehicle patrols | 1 065 196 |
| Farm visits | 286 235 |
| Firearms checked | 65 238 |
| School visits (include patrols, attendance of complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives). | 235 123 |
| Stop-and-search operations | 842 580 |
| Hostage and suicide incidents | 693 |

| Successes | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| Arrests | | |
| Contact crimes relating to the social fabric | с | |
| Murder and attempted murder | 17 361 | |
| Rape and attempted rape | 17 554 | |
| Assault GBH | 91 509 | |
| Common assault | 45 487 | |
| Indecent assault | 1 927 | |
| Violent organised contact crimes | | |
| Carjacking | 1 677 | |
| Truckjacking | 152 | |
| House robbery | 3 174 | |
| Business robbery | 1 089 | |
| Cash-in-transit robbery | 51 | |
| Bank robbery | 12 | |
| Other robberies with aggravating circumstances | 18 797 | |
| Property-related and commercial crime | | |
| Housebreaking (All) | 39 966 | |
| Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 4 872 | |
| Theft out of/from motor vehicles | 5 045 | |
| Shoplifting | 37 759 | |
| Other theft | 57 067 | |
| Stock theft | 2 978 | |
| Crimes dependent on police action for detection | | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 7 424 | |
| Drug-related crime | 58 562 | |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs | 24 905 | |
| Arrests - priority crimes | 508 387 | |
| Arrests – other crimes – including undocumented persons | 766 215 | |
| Total | 1 274 602 | |



| Actions carried out | Number | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| Goods Confiscated | | | | |
| Firearms confiscated in day-to-day operations | 17 157 | | | |
| Cellphones | 26 992 | | | |
| Licensed liquor premises | | | | |
| Number of inspections (from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) | 114 898 | | | |
| Unlicensed liquor premises | | | | |
| Number of premises closed down (from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) | 15 297 | | | |

During the period under review the focus was on actions carried out and successes achieved during crime prevention operations at 169 high-contact crime police stations. The total number of arrests made within the boundaries of these high-contact crime stations comprised 47,8% of all arrests made during operations.

Festive Season crime prevention operations, which formed part of the "Against Crime Together campaign", were carried out in all nine South African provinces between 1 November 2007 and 31 January 2008. The operations resulted in the arrest of 84 444 individuals for a variety of crimes including murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault and aggravated robbery. 2 521 suspects were arrested for robbery with aggravating circumstances, which included those allegedly involved in house robberies, vehicle hijackings and business robberies.

In July 2006 a specific operational strategy was adopted to combat violent crime. The focus was on arresting perpetrators wanted for murder, attempted murder, rape, aggravated (armed) robberies and vehicle hijacking. The strategy included executing warrants of arrest for repeat offenders and suspects identified from crime scene investigations who had been linked to three or more cases. Competent tracing teams were established to focus on the wanted suspects. In 2007/2008, 7 863 suspects who had been involved in 7 393 serious and violent criminal cases were arrested.

Firearms

Table 9 provides a breakdown per province of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen.

Table 9: Firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen

| Province | Circulated as lost/stolen | Firearms confiscated/recovered |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 849 | 2 585 |
| Free State | 401 | 447 |
| Gauteng | 4 450 | 1 320 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 660 | 3 759 |
| Mpumalanga | 850 | 472 |
| North West | 894 | 589 |
| Northern Cape | 106 | 45 |
| Limpopo | 540 | 583 |
| Western Cape | 1 344 | 2 857 |
| Military Police Agency HQ | 60 | 2 |
| SAPS | 69 | 99 |
| Head Office | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 12 223 | 12 765 |



The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province is calculated by adding all the calculations in a specific province. Therefore, if a firearm is circulated as lost or stolen in one province and the firearm is recovered in another province, the calculation is made for the province where the firearm has been cancelled.

During the period under review 12 223 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen (compared to 14 682 in the previous financial year) and 12 765 firearms were confiscated/recovered (compared to 13 120 in the previous financial year).

From the figures in the above table it is clear that the national target of recovering 85% of all stolen and lost firearms was achieved. The increase in the recovery rate can be attributed to a renewed focus on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act and a huge communication drive associated with it. Please note that the total number of firearms confiscated/recovered during the period under review included firearms that had been circulated as lost/stolen during previous financial years.

Firearms strategy

Since the 2006/2007 financial year the SAPS has focused on operationalising the Firearms Strategy (FS) so as to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition. The following progress has been made regarding the strategic, five-pronged approach to firearms of the SAPS.

Pillar One: Developing and maintaining appropriate firearms-related regulators

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 43 of 2003), intended to assist the South African Police Service in preventing the proliferation of illegal firearms and removing them from society, as well as in controlling legally owned firearms. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 came into effect on 1 July 2004.

The renewal of licences, permits or authorisations issued under the previous Act, namely the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969), as amended, commenced on 1 January 2005 and will be phased in over a period of four years as part of the transitional provisions of the Act.

The Firearms Control Amendment Act was promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 30210, dated 22 August 2007. The Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2007 will be implemented in conjunction with the Firearms Control Regulations, 2007 on a date still to be determined. The Firearms Control Regulations, 2007 were printed in the Government Gazette No. 30401, dated 26 October 2007.

Pillar Two: Developing and maintaining effective control processes and procedures regarding firearms

During the period under review, the focus of the South African Police Service was on the renewal of existing firearm licences, permits and authorisations of persons born between 1 July and 30 September. People seeking firearm licences are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence. The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates to firearm licence holders and potential firearm licence holders in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms.

216 208 firearm licence renewals (compared to 201 476 renewals in the previous financial year) and 232 741 competency certifications (compared to 106 686 certifications in the previous financial year) were processed by



the SAPS.

Accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the Firearms Control legislation in South Africa. *1 605 institutions* (compared to 1 338 institutions at the end of 31 March 2007), such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations, sport-shooting organisations were accredited since the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation. Table 10 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

Table 10: Accredited institutions

| Province | Total |
|---------------|-------|
| Eastern Cape | 151 |
| Free State | 103 |
| Gauteng | 359 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 172 |
| Mpumalanga | 101 |
| North West | 150 |
| Northern Cape | 71 |
| Limpopo | 310 |
| Western Cape | 188 |
| Total | 1 605 |

Pillar Three: Reducing and eradicating the illegal pool and criminal use of firearms

During the period under review, the SAPS focused on tracing illegal firearms and establishing legal compliance. The SAPS confiscated *17 157 firearms and 185 652 rounds of ammunition* to address the proliferation of firearms. This included 688 firearms and 8 964 rounds of ammunition confiscated during Operation Thiba (meaning 'stop/prevent'). This operation was launched in September 2007 and focused on the enforcement of certain provisions of the Liquor, Second-hand Goods, and Firearm Acts. Various role players were engaged in these strategic operations, including Gauteng Liquor Board inspectors, the Home Affairs Department (Immigration Unit), the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department and the Tshwane Metropolitan City's Bylaw Directorate (which deals with matters relating to waste management, fire safety, building control, environmental health and developmental compliance). From September 2007 to March 2008, 505 business and private premises were visited, inspected and searched. R437 100 worth of fines was issued for non-compliance and 7 premises closed in terms of the applicable Acts.

Specific procedures have been introduced for legal owners to hand firearms over to the SAPS voluntarily so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who legally possess firearms to hand in the firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the requirements of the Firearms Control legislation. During the period under review, 11 479 legal firearms and 155 856 rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily to the SAPS.

The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearms-related crime and, ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. The prompt circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms has been achieved by decentralising the circulation functions to the provinces. 12 223 firearms were reported as lost/stolen for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

During the period under review the SAPS destroyed 64 408 firearms in the various provinces. The total



number of firearms destroyed was significantly less than in the 2006/2007 financial year because the SAPS had decided to change from one recycler plant to another as a result of security risks. This process created a backlog in the number of firearms destroyed.

Pillar Four: Preventing crime and violence through awareness and social crime prevention partnerships

During the reporting period, the Electronic Connectivity System was developed for firearms and ammunition manufacturers, gunsmiths and dealers to enable them to submit their firearms and ammunition returns via the internet.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) and the SAPS is being negotiated. The MOU aims to introduce a workable framework for cooperation for firearms control to ensure the proper monitoring of the issuing, possession, use and disposal of firearms within the industry.

Various pamphlets and brochures on the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation were distributed countrywide to address and promote the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation. Radio talks were also held to advise the community on the prescribed procedures for renewing firearm licences.

Pillar Five: Regional cooperation

In the 2007/2008 financial year, the SAPS continued its focus on the implementation of the various articles of the SADC Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials. These articles are also embedded in the firearms control legislation.

The South African Development Community (SADC) Firearms Registrars' Forum conducted work sessions from 15 to 17 May 2007 and 17 to 19 July 2007. The standing operating procedures regarding the following matters were finalised at these work sessions:

- Strategies for effectively implementing the protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the SADC region
- Record-keeping and stockpile management in the SADC region
- Computerising firearms control systems in the SADC region
- Marking and tracing firearms
- Capacity-building
- Awareness raising among the civilian population

In October 2007 a work session on firearm competency training processes was held with Namibian police officers. In November 2007 a delegation from Ghana visited South Africa to observe procedures and application processes relating to South African firearm legislation.



Vehicles

Table 11 provides a breakdown per province of recovered vehicles relative to the vehicles that had been reported as stolen or robbed.

Table 11: Vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen

Total number of vehicles recovered in relation to the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed

| Province | | | being re 1 April | ed after eported 2007 to ch 2008 | being re | red after eported or to I 2007 | Total | |
|---|--------|---------|---------------------|---|----------|---|---------|--------|
| | Theft | Robbery | Total | Theft | Robbery | Theft | Robbery | |
| Eastern Cape | 4 048 | 602 | 4 650 | 1 835 | 404 | 373 | 39 | 2 651 |
| Free State | 2 470 | 251 | 2 721 | 1 067 | 139 | 167 | 20 | 1 393 |
| Gauteng | 36 017 | 9 064 | 45 081 | 8 919 | 4 720 | 1 543 | 374 | 15 556 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 11 125 | 4 001 | 15 126 | 3 772 | 2 301 | 560 | 168 | 6 801 |
| Limpopo | 1 011 | 265 | 1 276 | 470 | 216 | 155 | 45 | 886 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 511 | 906 | 3 417 | 1 083 | 536 | 215 | 57 | 1 891 |
| North West | 2 680 | 444 | 3 124 | 714 | 221 | 123 | 24 | 1 082 |
| Northern Cape | 215 | 9 | 224 | 110 | 6 | 29 | 3 | 148 |
| Western Cape | 12 047 | 1 245 | 13 292 | 6 234 | 937 | 910 | 76 | 8 157 |
| Military Police | 29 | 1 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 11 |
| Head Office | - | - | - | 20 | 14 | 43 | 11 | 88 |
| SAPS 13 Components not linked to a province on Persal | - | - | - | 63 | 27 | 16 | 2 | 108 |
| Total | 72 153 | 16 788 | 88 941 | 24 296 | 9 522 | 4 135 | 819 | 38 772 |

The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province is calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a vehicle was circulated as stolen or robbed in one province and the vehicle was recovered in another province, the cancellation is calculated for the province where the vehicle was cancelled.

During the period under review 88 941 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 91 217 in 2006/2007). Of these 50.6% (excluding stolen/robbed military police vehicles) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles (including recoveries that were reported previously) was 39,4%, while the recovery rate of robbed vehicles was 62%. The average recovery rate for stolen and robbed vehicles was 43,6%. A national target of 46% had been set for the 2007/2008 financial year. This target was not achieved because of the difficulties experienced in identifying the vehicles. Many vehicles lack the required identification numbers. Criminals have also become more sophisticated in tampering with VIN numbers.

The total number of vehicles stolen/robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and or robbed in foreign countries.



Drugs

Table 12 provides an overview of the kind of drugs seized, together with their quantity and street value

Table 12: Value and quantity of drugs seized

Quantity seized and value of cannabis

| Type of drug | Quantity | Street value | Total value |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cannabis (excluding plants) | 126 825 kg 959 g | R1,40 | R177 556 342 |
| Cannabis plants | 10 260 218 plants | | |

During the period under review 126 825 kg cannabis was confiscated nationwide, as opposed to 213 114 kg 897 g in 2006/2007. The decrease in seizures of dry cannabis can be attributed to the emphasis placed on the spraying of dagga plantations and crops.

Drugs reported by the national Forensic Science Laboratory

| Type of drug | Number of occurrences |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Methaqualome | 4 278 occurrences |
| Cannabis | 3 981 occurrences |
| Cocaine | 5 079 occurrences |
| Heroin | 2 379 occurrences |
| LSD | 153 occurrences |
| Amphetamine-type stimulants | 8 719 occurrences |

During the period under review most occurrences were related to amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine and methaqualome. 25 clandestine laboratories were investigated. "An occurrence" entails the detection of specific drug/drugs at a crime scene. For example, the detection of cannabis, cocaine and LSD at a crime scene would constitute 3 occurrences, although it was found at one scene.

(b) Crime prevention initiatives (Partnerships)

Social crime prevention

In accordance with the Government's Programme of Action, the SAPS is involved in various activities aimed at preventing social crime.

Extent of the implementation of the Anti-rape Strategy

The SAPS continues to participate in the Interdepartmental Management Team for the Rape and Sexual Offences Programme. This programme focuses on prevention, as well as on improving the criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences.

During Women's Month the SAPS participated in intersectoral campaigns aimed at reducing gender-based violence (sexual offences and domestic violence) in all the provinces. The Interdepartmental Management Team hosted a major event during Women's Month in Durban and the SAPS provided technical assistance



and financial support. The SAPS put up an exhibition displaying the services within the organisation available for women and children. The exhibition aimed at giving an insight into sound practices to be followed when providing services relating to gender-based violence to members of the public through dialogue with partners and children.

Awareness campaigns were conducted in all provinces during the reporting period. These campaigns were aimed at reducing gender-based violence and focused on:

- Creating a general public awareness of the negative effects of gender-based violence and services available in victim support
- Protecting elderly people
- Reducing crimes committed by young people and increasing young people's participation in crime prevention
- Enlisting the participation of men in preventing gender-based violence, including marches by men to demonstrate support for the elimination of gender-based violence and mobilising traditional leaders to take the lead in eliminating gender-based violence and child abuse.

During the 16 Days of Activism, which focused on the prevention of violence against women and children, 2 092 awareness campaigns were conducted focusing on the general public, children and the youth and vulnerable groups. These campaigns created an opportunity to draw attention to the prevention of violence, particularly as it impacts on women and children. Approximately 260 970 people were reached in the course of these campaigns and 101 961 pamphlets were distributed. Successes of crime-combating operations undertaken in support of the 16 Days of Activism included 2 049 arrests, and the confiscation of 23 firearms, various drugs and 4 933 ℓ of alcohol.

In December 2007 the SAPS arranged and hosted a Summit on Gender Justice in Pretoria. The purpose of this summit was to mobilise community-based structures to participate actively in protecting children and reducing gender-based violence. The theme for the summit was Communities Protecting Women and Children. The summit showcased sound examples of active community participation that addressed the following issues:

- Trafficking of persons (particularly women and children)
- Reintegrating children living in streets into families and reunifying them with their communities
- Involving men in the prevention of gender-based violence
- Improving community collaboration with the criminal justice system on rape and sexual offences cases
- Community partnerships for the improvement of safety in schools
- Utilising restorative justice as an intervention to reduce repeat offending/repeat victimisation in cases of domestic violence.

The Interdepartmental Management Team for the Anti-Rape Programme was tasked by the JOINTS to initiate



a pilot programme to provide support and assistance to Orange Farm and Tembisa police stations in Gauteng and Thohoyandou and the Mankweng police stations in Limpopo. The purpose was to address challenges in respect of rape and other forms of gender-based violence. Briefing sessions were held at the Orange Farm and Tembisa police stations to develop action plans that would address the challenges. Briefing sessions are being planned for Limpopo in the 2008/2009 financial year.

The SAPS also participated in processes aimed at developing the Memorandum of Understanding for assistance to the Federal Government of the Republic of Ethiopia, on the improvement of victim support services and response of the criminal justice system to gender-based violence.

Extent of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

The SAPS actively supports all campaigns by the Government and NGOs to curb the prevalence of domestic violence in society, including the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women and Children. The responsibilities of the SAPS regarding the Domestic Violence Programme include training members on the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) and ensuring that service delivery by the SAPS to the community complies with the Domestic Violence Act.

In addition to activities that took place during the 16 Days of Activism, the SAPS conducted various campaigns to sensitise the general public about the negative effects of gender-based violence and the services available for victims of domestic violence. 20 731 people participated in these campaigns. Furthermore, 4 698 participants were involved in campaigns focusing on the participation of men in preventing gender-based violence to eliminate domestic violence.

The SAPS Domestic Violence 5-day Learning Programme was implemented as part of the in-service training in all provinces. There was an increase in the number of trainers who had been trained since the previous reporting year on the revised Domestic Violence Learning Programme, and 3 014 members were trained in this programme. In order to further strengthen the capacity of the police in delivering services to victims, particularly those of domestic violence, workshops for station commissioners were held in various provinces, Crime Prevention Unit commanders and members of the community policing forums.

Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes

Prevention of violence against children and addressing child offenders

During the reporting period 48 328 pamphlets on children's rights, sexual offences and domestic violence were distributed, and 22 members participated in a Child Justice Training Programme arranged by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Children Awaiting Trial task team visited two provincial intersectoral child justice committees to empower the provinces in managing children awaiting trial. 7 campaigns were conducted and reported in support of the Child Protection Week.

A Child and Youth at Risk Training Programme, developed for the SAPS, was piloted in February 2008. The training programme was developed to capacitate SAPS members in dealing with child victims and child crime offenders. The training manual in respect of Child Labour is being developed by the SAPS and will guide members in dealing with child labour cases, particularly regarding trafficking in children, children used by adults, the sexual exploitation and unaccompanied children. The manual will also guide the implementation of the Child Labour Programme of Action by the SAPS at local level and will also be added to the Child and Youth at Risk Training Programme.



The SAPS is represented in the Intersectoral 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. Similar structures have been established at provincial level and representation by the SAPS is ensured.

The SAPS participated in the Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice in updating the Child Justice Bill and its plan for implementation. Hearings of the Child Justice Bill were attended in February and March 2008. The SAPS is continuing to provide the Child Justice Intersectoral Committees at national and provincial levels with information, including monthly statistics, that are required in monitoring the condition of children awaiting trial. The SAPS is also participating in the Information Management and the Children Awaiting Trial Task Teams of the Intersectoral Committee.

The Adopt-A-Cop programme has continued to undertake school visits and present programmes to young children and the youth, geared at raising an awareness of crime prevention.

Homeless Children Programme

Training was provided to members of the Sunnyside, Pretoria Central, Brooklyn, Pretoria West, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Mabopane, and Soshanguve police stations on the correct procedures and protocols to follow when dealing with street children. The training was conducted by the Tshwane Alliance for Street Children.

Alcohol and drug abuse

The South African Police Service hosted a Drug Awareness Day for 1 200 children of schools in Mamelodi, Silverton and Eersterust, and a drug exhibition was held at the POLMUSCA event in August 2007. An interdepartmental workshop on Drug Awareness was held in September 2007 with the Departments of Education, Social Development, Health and the Youth Commission.

The SAPS participated in the official national launch of the Ke Moja Anti-Drug Campaign at Franschoek in the Western Cape. The campaign aimed to educate children and train peer educators on the negative and anti-social impact of substance abuse. 700 schoolchildren, educators, social workers and correctional officers attended the launch. In March 2008 work sessions were held with the National Youth Commission and other government departments to develop an action plan to roll out the Ke Moja campaign to all nine provinces.

Victim Empowerment Programme

The Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) is aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. SAPS responsibilities for victim empowerment are defined in the national VEP, as well as in the Service Charter for Victims of Crime. The training of police members to perform VEP responsibilities and ensure that police stations provide victim-friendly spaces are two main objectives of the SAPS.

During the period under review 986 members were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme.

The SAPS provides victim-friendly facilities at police stations that provide for all victims of crime, but specifically for victims of violent and intimate crimes such as domestic violence, sexual offences and rape, child abuse and assault. These facilities do not have dedicated staff but are used by SAPS members while they perform their usual duties. 27 victim-friendly facilities were established during the reporting period. This includes 25 'park homes' established as part of the European Union Programme in the Eastern Cape at 16



high-contact crime stations (Inyibiba, Vulindlela, King Williams Town, Kwazakele, New Brighton, Gelvandale, Walmer, Queenstown, Kamesh, Kwanobuhle, Lusikisiki, Mount Frere, Ngangelizwe, Duncan Village, Buffalo Flats and Mtatha) and 9 other stations (Maluti, Alice, Peddie, Graaff-Reinet, Msobomvu, Flagstaff, Elliot, Aliwal North and Tsolo). An additional 2 'park homes' were established as facilities at Kuruman and Sunrise in the Northern Cape.

The number of victim-friendly facilities increased from 594 to 621 at the end of March 2008 and are located per province as indicated in table 13.

Table 13: Total number of victim-friendly facilities per province:

| Component | Total |
|---------------|-------|
| Eastern Cape | 76 |
| Free State | 41 |
| Gauteng | 86 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 146 |
| Mpumalanga | 22 |
| North West | 22 |
| Northern Cape | 40 |
| Limpopo | 21 |
| Western Cape | 167 |
| Total | 621 |

The Victims' Charter is a subprogramme of the Victim Empowerment Programme. The implementation of the Victims' Charter is coordinated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Key activities during the period under review included SAPS participation in the development of the Victims' Charter Implementation Plan, which was launched in December 2007. Copies of the final Victims' Charter Implementation Plan were distributed to the Minister for Safety and Security, the acting National Commissioner, the deputy national commissioners and all the divisional and provincial commissioners.

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

 Crime prevention in Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes

The SAPS continues to participate and support all police stations within the ISRDP/URP nodes. Some of the programmes in which the SAPS participated included Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, participation in all local government's priority actions, the 16 Days of Activism campaign, addressing social crime prevention within all sectors in the nodes, addressing crimes against women and children, victim empowerment initiatives, engaging in initiatives to reduce drug and alcohol abuse and addressing social crime prevention within all sectors in the nodes.



| Eastern Cape Motherwell | The Motherwell Crime Prevention Strategy was concluded, and the Provincial Office will ensure that all processes are managed. A community-based crime prevention project was implemented, namel the "Steve Tshwete Village Roads Project" to improve police response time. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | |
| Eastern Cape OR Tambo | Community-based crime prevention projects included: Naming streets and installing street lights to improve effective patrols A Safe Schools Project to encourage learners to abstain from using drugs and carrying dangerous weapons to schools Establishing a Peace Committee in the Thabankulu informal settlement |
| | A door-to-door campaign on rape awareness |
| Western Cape Khayelitsha | Community-based crime prevention projects included: Bambanani programmes Training volunteers at Cassils Academy Coaching soccer for schoolchildren at identified schools in terms of the UK twinning project A Neighbourhood Watch programme |
| | Numbering houses and indicating street names Empowering students about policing |
| Western Cape | Company in the conduction presidents in alluded. |
| Mitchells Plain | Community-based crime prevention projects included: Bambanani programmes CCTV in the CBD linked to the Cape Town Control Centre to monitor criminal activities Community volunteer foot patrollers |
| | |
| Maluti-a-Phofung | Community-based crime prevention projects included: • Educational programmes to the youth about gangsterism and victimisation at schools • A child protection programme |
| | |
| Gauteng Alexandra | Community-based crime prevention projects included: Take Charge campaign programmes New RDP houses being developed to do away with desolate or informal structures Upgrading the Mbobela Place of Safety to which victims of crime are referred A Domestic Violence Forum to address the element of abuse Upgrading a recreational centre to develop future sports professionals |

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

All station commissioners within the nodes and high-contact crime stations were capacitated regarding the crime reduction concept and ISRDP/URP programmes. Achievements of these programmes include the establishment of contact points by the local Municipality with the police to address crime generators and increasing capacity among members of the SAPS regarding the participation in the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process and IDP forums, to improve service delivery.

Upgrading roads to improve effective patrols and reaction time

During the reporting period the building of the CCTV control room for the Inanda/Ntuzuma/KwaMashu project was activated since the land became available at Ntuzuma Police Station. The Durban Municipality approved the installation of the digital voice recorders at the Durban Metro.

The Galeshewe nodal area is in the process of installing CCTV in hotspot areas in order to address criminal activities.



Community policing

In terms of section 22 (2) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) community policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as the approach to policing that recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in maintaining safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public by means of which crime and community safety issues can be jointly addressed. Police/community partnerships have been structured by means of community policing forums (CPFs), as prescribed by section 27 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995.

The aim of a community policing forum is to 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. The SAPS has established community policing forums in the nine provinces to work together with the communities to prevent crime. At present 1 111 CPFs have been established at 1 115 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.

The required support and guidance have been rendered to the various levels of CPFs and boards established nationwide. All provincial CPFs were capacitated in terms of their roles and responsibilities for contributing in reducing crime and gathering information. An audit of CPFs is under way to determine the number of functional and non-functional CPFs, subforums and other CPF-related structures, for example youth desks, as well as structures relating to women and organised religion. Successes regarding the functioning of CPFs include improved police reception by the communities and the co-ownership of policing programmes between the CPFs, the Department of Safety and Security and the SAPS. Challenges include aligning the demarcation of municipality wards and boundaries, a lack of cooperation between the CPFs and other stakeholders, and some municipal integrated development plans that do not provide for CPF projects.

To further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the CPFs, the Ministry for Safety and Security indicated that the South African Police Service Act needs to be amended to ensure that the CPF structure is representative of the communities. The amendment of the South African Police Service Act is being finalised and will soon be published for comment, after which it will be submitted to Parliament.

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF) serves as a platform or communication mechanism at which the nine provincial chairpersons meet to share good practices and address challenges facing the CPF, as well as to advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and the implementation of community policing. Quarterly meetings of the NCPCF take place, supported by the SAPS, where progress on matters of mutual concern is discussed, for example, the training of CPF members, a national communication strategy on community policing, the policy environment for the functioning of community policing and resources to support the functioning of community policing structures at all levels.

During the reporting period, the Chairperson and other representatives from the NCPCF participated in activities aimed at educating and encouraging members of the community to take charge of their safety as their responsibility. These activities included radio talk shows on the role of the community in crime prevention, the involvement of the youth in criminal activities and the role of the community in addressing house robberies, as well as television interviews about the violence against women and the abuse of women and the role of CPFs. Izimbizo were organised by the office of the Minister for Safety and Security in Gauteng, the Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and the Free State. The focus of these izimbizo was to mobilise communities in the campaign "Act Against Crime".



In his State of the Nation address in February 2007, the President stated that "measures will succeed only if we build an enduring partnership in actual practice within our communities and between the communities and the police". A good example of this is reflected in the Churches against Crime Community-Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) partnership which involves the various church groups in reducing crime. The project is an instrument aimed at mobilising and developing communities to embrace the concept of civic responsibility in combating crime.

17 police stations in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape have been drawn into the CBCO partnership. Initiatives arising from this partnership included the forming of neighbourhood watches, the recruitment of reservists, victim support and counselling, the sharing of information, crime awareness programmes, community meetings, prayer sessions and pastoral visits. Volunteers have joined bambananis (community meetings) in the Western Cape and helped prevent crime in the province in a number of ways. They worked together with the police on the trains and on the beaches and other areas of entertainment during the festive season, helping to reduce crime substantially.

Other partnerships aimed at supporting the SAPS policing priorities included the Consumer Goods Council Crime Prevention Programme, which provides a safe and secure environment for all consumers, retailers and service providers based on the Efficient Consumer Response, Crime Reporting Boards which provide the community with an opportunity to report any criminal activity via a public mailbox while remaining anonymous and a partnership with the University of Pretoria aimed at empowering students regarding the concept of community policing forums.

Reservists

The 2003 State of the Nation Address called for measures to support and duly regulate security agencies such as the commandos in order to ensure security for all in rural areas and to create a new system, of which the composition and ethos would accord with the requirements of all rural communities. This led to the establishment of a national joint task team aimed at ensuring the smooth exit of the SANDF commando system and at capacitating the revised reservist system of the SAPS. The strategic objective of the task team was to develop the capacity of the SAPS so that it could take over the role and function of SANDF commandos. During the period under review 9 commando units were closed down. Since 2005, all 20 group headquarters and 183 commando units have been closed down and 1 842 commando members have been recruited as reservists. Some commando members have joined the South African National Defence Force.

Different categories of reservists have been established. The category into which reservists have been appointed will determine the nature of the work that they will perform. The categories are the following:

Category A: Functional deployment

Category B: Deployed as support personnel in stations

Category C: Specialised support personnel in stations, e.g. doctors and pilots

Category D: Rural and urban safety

During the period under review, 30 255 reservists were recruited. (7 222 were recruited for functional deployment, 22 520 for rural and urban safety and 513 for Category B and Category C reservists). 292 commando members form part of the total number of reservists recruited. The 30 255 reservists recruited have not necessarily been appointed as reservists. A huge turnover is being experienced within the reservist system. The reasons for this are as follows:



- The system is a voluntary community-based structure.
- After being appointed several reservists come to realise that they cannot keep up with the demanding and strenuous task of policing and their daily responsibilities.
- Reservists who fail to perform the required 16 hours' voluntary duty a month become inactive.
- Large numbers of potential reservists are recruited but some applicants do not meet the specific selection and recruitment requirements and their applications are therefore turned down.
- Some reservist trainees do not successfully complete the reservist training programme.
- Resignations and discharges.
- Selected reservists are employed permanently after applying successfully for permanent employment within the SAPS.

At the end of March 2008 the establishment of reservists was 66 394.

The revised reservist system supports the calling up of reservists to address deployment in priority crime areas, policing areas designated as crime hot spots, to support urban and rural safety, the policing of big events, community service centre duties, patrols, roadblocks and the enhancement of visible policing. The revised reservist system provides for reservists to be called up on a rotational basis and reservists are not called for periods exceeding 160 hours a month, for which they could be remunerated, on condition that the call-up was approved by the Provincial or Deputy Provincial Commissioner prior to the call-up. However, the essence of the reservist system remains voluntary, in that reservists do 16 hours' voluntary duty a month. During the reporting period 45 230 reservists were called up on a rotational basis to support the SAPS.

Reservists qualify for promotion and may apply for permanent employment when such positions are advertised. This led to the development of a Promotion Process which was implemented on 1 June 2007 and an Evaluation Process implemented on 1 July 2007.

During the 2007/2008 financial year 18 637 reservists were trained in the outcomes-based Introductory Training Programme for Reservists. In addition to this programme, short skills programmes aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of the reservists in performing policing functions were developed. These programmes include the administration of the Community Service Centre, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival. Reservists are trained at decentralised training institutions and at station level.

Sector Policing

Sector policing entails that, by through understanding the causes of crime and the factors that enables it to take place, the police and the community join their capabilities and, in partnership, launch projects to address such causes, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.

Sector policing is a policing model which focuses on the geographical division of a police station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of the community. Sector policing entials *inter alia* the appointment of a Sector commander and the establishment of a Sector Crime Forum with the aim to



mobilise the community and other role players in the sector through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes to improve relations between the community and the police and to identify the policing needs of the sector. Furthermore, the sector commander, in partnership with the community, will then deal with the causes of crime and the factors that contribute to crime with the goal of bringing about effective and creative crime prevention by launching intelligence-driven crime prevention projects in partnership with the local community.

The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on the following:

- Dedicated and well-trained sector commanders
- The active participation of community role players
- Sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis (human and physical)
- A well-structured Sector Crime Forum, including the incorporation of the CPF structures and role players
- The active involvement of Local Government in the Sector Crime forums
- The appointment of the SAPS sector teams (comprising all the operational policing disciplines)
- Full analyses of crime trends and the sharing of crime information/ intelligence with relevant role players.

The implementation of sector policing at station level is regarded as either fully implemented or not implemented. The implementation is either based on the appointment of a sector commander and the establishment of a Sector Crime Forum for each sector or appointed sector commanders serve more than one sector simultaneously at a specific station in instances where there is a lack of human and physical resources to capacitate all sectors.

The SAPS has been implementing sector policing since 2002. During the period under review, the focus of implementation was on the 169 high-contact crime stations, which include 12 of the 14 presidential stations.

Table 14 provides an overview of the progress made in implementing sector policing at the 169 high-contact crime stations within the provinces.



Table 14: Sector policing – implementation at the 169 high-contact crime stations

| 169 high-contact crime police stations | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Provinces and stations | Total number of sectors | Status o | f sectors | | | | |
| | | Fully implemented on 24-hour basis | Not fully implemented | | | | |
| Gauteng | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hillbrow | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 2. Sophiatown | 7 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| 3. Yeoville | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 4. Johannesburg Central (Priority) | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 5. Booysens (Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 6. Alexandra (Presidential) | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 7. Jeppe (Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 8. Mamelodi (Priority) | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 9. Pretoria Central (Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 10. Rietgat | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 11. Atteridgeville | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 12. Sunnyside (Priority) | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 13. Tembisa (Priority) | 13 | 13 | 0 | | | | |
| 14. Daveyton | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 15. Ivory Park | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 16. Benoni (Priority) | 8 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| 17. Katlehong (Presidential & Priority) | 8 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| 18. Roodepoort (Priority) | 9 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| 19. Randfontein (Priority) | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | | |
| 20. Krugersdorp (Priority) | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| 21. Evaton | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 22. Orange Farm | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 23. Sebokeng | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| 24. Vanderbijlpark (Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 25. Meadowlands | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 26. Dobsonville | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 27. Lenasia | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| 28. Moroka (Priority) | 7 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| 29. Kliptown | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 30. Temba | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 31. Loate | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| 32. Ga-Rankuwa | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| 33. Mabopane | 3 | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| Total | 189 | 171 | 18 | | | | |



| 169 high-contact crime police stations | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Provinces and stations | Provinces and stations Total number of sectors Status of sectors | | | | | | |
| | | Fully implemented on 24-hour basis | Not fully implemented | | | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | | | | | | | |
| 34. Durban Central (Priority) | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 35. KwaMashu (Presidential) | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| 36. Umlazi | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 37. Inanda (Presidential) | 7 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| 38. Empangeni (Priority) | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 39. Plessislaer | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| 40. Phoenix | 7 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| 41. Point (Priority) | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 42. Esikhawini | 3 | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| 43. KwaDabeka | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| 44. Mount Rise | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 45. Chatsworth | 5 | 0 | 5 | | | | |
| 46. Ladysmith | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | |
| 47. Madadeni | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| 48. Pietermaritzburg (Priority) | 13 | 0 | 13 | | | | |
| 49. Marianhill | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 50. Pinetown (Priority) | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 51. Bhekithemba | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| 52. Eshowe | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| 53. KwaDukuza | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| 54. KwaMsane | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 55. Cato Manor | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| 56. Richards Bay | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| 57. Osizweni | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | | |
| 58. Verulam | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| 59. Nongoma | 15 | 0 | 15 | | | | |
| 60. Hillcrest | 3 | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| Total | 138 | 57 | 81 | | | | |

| Western Cape | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|--|--|
| 61. Khayelitsha (Presidential & Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | |
| 62. Nyanga | 6 | 6 | 0 | | |
| 63. Kuilsrivier (Priority) | 2 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 64. Mitchells Plain (Presidential & Priority) | 12 | 12 | 0 | | |
| 65. Worcester (Priority) | 10 | 7 | 3 | | |
| 66. Guguletu | 4 | 4 | 0 | | |
| 67. Delft | 6 | 6 | 0 | | |
| 68. Kraaifontein | 7 | 7 | 0 | | |
| 69. Elsies River | 5 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 70. Cape Town Central (Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 | | |
| 71. Bishop Lavis | 5 | 5 | 0 | | |
| 72. Langa | 2 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 73. Paarl | 6 | 6 | 0 | | |
| 74. Oudtshoorn | 4 | 4 | 0 | | |



| 169 high-contact crime police stations | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Provinces and stations | Total number of sectors | Status of sectors | | | | |
| | | Fully implemented on 24-hour basis | Not fully implemented | | | |
| | Western Cape | | | | | |
| 75. Manenberg | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 76. Paarl East | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 77. Knysna | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Total | 90 | 86 | | | | |
| | Eastern Cape | | | | | |
| 78. KwaZakhele | Castern Cape | 0 | | | | |
| 79. New Brighton | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 80. Mtatha | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 81. KwaNobuhle | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 82. Motherwell (Presidential) | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| 83. Mdantsane (Presidential) | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| 84. Bethelsdorp | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| 85. Duncan Village | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 86. Gelvandale | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 87. East London (Priority) | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| 88. Grahamstown | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| 89. Queenstown | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| 90. Kamesh | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 91. Walmer | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| 92. Cambridge | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| 93. Humewood (Priority) | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 94. Buffalo Flats | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| 95. King William's Town | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 96. Lusikisiki | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 97. Cradock | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| 98. Butterworth | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| 99. Inyibiba | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| 100. Engcobo | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| 101. Ngqeleni | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 102. Ngangelizwe | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 103. Vulindlela | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| 104. Zwelitsha | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 105. Mqanduli | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| 106. Mount Frere | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 107. Libode | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 84 | 3 | | | |



| | 169 high-contact crime poli | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Provinces and stations | Total number of sectors | Status o | |
| | | Fully implemented on 24-hour basis | Not fully implemented |
| | North West | | |
| 108. Ikageng | 4 | 4 | (|
| 109. Rustenburg (Priority) | 5 | 5 | C |
| 110. Jouberton | 3 | 3 | C |
| 111. Phokeng | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 112. Mmabatho | 3 | 3 | C |
| 113. Vryburg | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 114. Brits | 2 | 2 | C |
| 115. Klerksdorp | 3 | 3 | C |
| 116. Potchefstroom | 3 | 3 | C |
| 117. Tlhabane | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| | Mpumalanga | | <u> </u> |
| 118. Vosman | Mpullalanga 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 119. KaNyamazane (Presidential & Priority) | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 120. Tonga | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 121. Nelspruit (Priority) | 4 | 4 | C |
| 122. Siyabuswa | 4 | 4 | C |
| 123. KwaMhlanga | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 124. Embalehle | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 125. Kabokweni | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 126. Witbank (Priority) | 11 | 11 | C |
| 127. Ermelo | 7 | 7 | (|
| 128. Kwaggafontein | 5 | 5 | C |
| 129. Masoyi | 4 | 4 | C |
| 130. Piet Retief | 4 | 4 | C |
| 131. Mhluzi | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 132. Calcutta | 0 | 0 | C |
| 133. Bushbuck Ridge | 0 | 0 | C |
| Total | 68 | 59 | 9 |
| | | | |
| 124 P-4- | Free State | | |
| 134. Batho | 2 | 2 | C |
| 135. Thabong (Presidential) | 36 | 36 | C |
| 136. Park Road (Priority) | 6 | 6 | C |
| 137. Sasolburg | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| 138. Bloemspruit | 52 | 33 | 19 |
| 139. Bethlehem | 19 | 19 | С |
| 140. Botshabelo | 7 | 7 | (|
| 141. Boithuso | 6 | 6 | (|
| 142. Kagisanong | 9 | 9 | (|
| 143. Welkom | 6 | 6 | (|
| 144. Odendaalsrus | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 145. Maokeng | 27 | 27 | C |



| | 169 high-contact crime poli | ce stations | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Provinces and stations | Total number of sectors | Status of | f sectors |
| | | Fully implemented on 24-hour basis | Not fully implemented |
| | Free State | | |
| 146. Selosesha | 11 | 11 | C |
| Total | 207 | 182 | 25 |
| | | | |
| | Limpopo | | |
| 147. Thohoyandou (Presidential) | 7 | 7 | (|
| 148. Polokwane (Priority) | 8 | 8 | (|
| 149. Mokopane | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 150. Seshego | 6 | 6 | (|
| 151. MW Makhubela | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 152. Tzaneen | 0 | 0 | (|
| 153. M <mark>a</mark> nkweng | 5 | 3 | |
| 154. Bolobedu | 4 | 0 | |
| 155. Maake | 4 | 3 | |
| 156. Lebowakgomo | 5 | 2 | |
| 157. Letsitele | 2 | 0 | |
| 158. Makhado | 5 | 1 | |
| 159. Malamulele | 3 | 3 | |
| 160. Bela-Bela | 3 | 0 | |
| 161. Tubatse | 3 | 0 | |
| Total | 69 | 41 | 28 |
| | | | |
| | Northern Cape | | |
| 162. Galeshewe (Presidential) | 5 | 5 | (|
| 163. Kimberley (Priority) | 4 | 1 | |
| 164. Rosedale | 2 | 2 | |
| 165. Upington | 5 | 1 | |
| 166. Roodepan | 4 | 4 | |
| 167. Kakamas | 3 | 3 | |
| 168. Groblershoop | 7 | 5 | |
| 169. Pabalello | 2 | 2 | (|
| Total | 32 | 23 | 9 |
| | | | |
| Total | 948 | 737 | 21 |

From the figures in the above table it is clear that sector policing was implemented on a 24-hour basis in 737 (78%) of the 948 sectors at the 169 high-contact crime stations (in comparison to 76% by the end of March 2007). Up to date, 139 (82.2%) of the 169 high contact crime police stations implemented sector policing.

Previous annual reports indicate fluctuations in the number of sectors identified within the 169 high contact crime stations. This is due to the fact that sector policing is a dynamic approach to policing which takes into consideration local crime trends, as indicated by the Crime Threat Analysis and the Crime Pattern Analysis. A dynamic approach is necessitated by the fact that crime trends are influenced by a number of diverse factors. This may require the moving of personnel and resources between sectors in response to changing levels or threats of crime. Sectors are therefore not managed in a static, unresponsive manner but in such



a way that the available resources are utilised optimally within the sectors in order to address the prevailing or anticipated crime trends. Planning within sectors will therefore also be influenced by the prevailing or anticipated crime trends, e.g. during the festive season, and is performed in such a way that it accommodates these circumstances.

The appointment of reservists also acts as a force multiplier to the implementation of sector policing. During the period under review, 22 520 category D reservists were recruited for this purpose, among other things (rural and urban safety).

9.4.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

(a) Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines

During the period under review, the SAPS finalised the taking over of the Mpumalanga border with Swaziland, the KwaZulu-Natal border with Mozambique and the KwaZulu-Natal border with Swaziland. These takeovers included the SANDF operational bases in Sand River, Macadamia, Zonstraal, Ndumo, Pongola and Muzi. In the course of the 2007/2008 financial year, the SAPS deployed members jointly with the SANDF along the Limpopo/Zimbabwe border (this deployment was carried out within an intervention operation until the specific borderline was finally taken over). Assessments were done to prepare for the taking over of the Zimbabwe borderline and to deploy Mounted Services along the Lesotho borders. The responsibility for borderline operations implies a major expansion of resources and the ability of the SAPS to respond to this challenge. In order to facilitate the effective and efficient use of resources, a rotational detached duty model was adopted at borderlines. The actual establishment of the SAPS at borderlines during the reporting period was 684 members compared to 303 members in 2006/2007 (including 569 members on detached duties).

The SAPS has permanent sea border control units at Richards Bay and Simon's Town. During the period under review two 20 m patrol vessels were procured from France, which will be deployed at these units. Furthermore, nine 7,8 m high-speed rubber ducks were procured for the policing of smaller harbours and slipways. Operational responsibilities include sea patrols, vehicle patrols, searching vessels, policing slipways and small harbours, enforcing the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), enforcing the Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), observation and way-laying operations, operational assistance to other departments and organisations and the policing of the coastline up to 200 nautical miles. The actual establishment of the SAPS at Sea Border Control during the reporting period was 33 members. Units are equipped with vessels, rubber ducks and other specialised equipment.

Air borderline control is performed in all provinces except the Western Cape. During the period under review, Air Borderline Control conducted an operation in the Northern Cape with the SANDF. The purpose of this operation was to collate information in order to carry out specific operations. The SAPS is responsible for approximately 1 200 smaller airfields and airstrips. Air border control duties performed during the period under review included searching aircraft, visiting airfields/strips to determine who was using the airfields/strips and for which purpose, roadblocks near airfields/strips, way-laying operations and the monitoring of aircraft movement. The South African Air Force renders assistance to the SAPS in terms of air borderline control functions, in that it provides radar equipment, personnel and aircraft during intelligence-gathering operations.

At present a two-week pre-deployment training intervention is provided to members deployed along the land and air borderline, which includes the training of members in borderline control duties. Various pre-deployment training interventions were effected during the reporting period, and was provided at every



two-month deployment.

Challenges identified pertaining to Borderline Control include:

- The area of deployment
- Geographical conditions
- The availability of intelligence
- Ensuring a commitment from all role players
- Increased pressure on the RSA borderlines regarding the illegal movement of persons and goods
- Establishment
- Demarcation of the RSA borders

Furthermore, a security analysis on the state of South Africa's borderlines by members on detached duties reveals that stock theft, the smuggling of contraband goods, vehicle smuggling, the smuggling of cannabis and illegal crossings pose threats within the borderline environment.





Table 15 reflects statistics for the financial year 2007/2008 relating to successes achieved at borderlines.

Table 15: Successes achieved at borderlines

| Stolen/Hijac | ked vehicles |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Arrest | 94 |
| Seizures | 208 |
| Value | R20 800 000 |
| | |
| Firearms and | ammunition |
| Arrest | 90 |
| Seizures | 162 and 1 256 rounds of ammunition |
| Value | Firearms: R486 000 Ammunition: R6 280 |
| | |
| | otics |
| Arrest | 297 |
| Quantity: Cannabis Tik | 119 535 kg 75 g |
| Value | R167 351 250 |
| Illegal immigrants/ | Aiding and abetting |
| Arrest | 32 943 |
| 7 Hest | 32 7 13 |
| Illegal | goods |
| Arrest | 427 |
| Value | R4 708 109 |
| Human to the ff alivers and a | assisting valetad affers as |
| | naritime-related offences |
| Arrest | 61 |

9.4.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

(a) Combating public violence and stabilising serious crime-related incidents

During the period under review there were various national strikes about wage disputes, improved working conditions and other labour-related matters. The most prominent strike was that of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), together with affiliated Public Service unions regarding wage increases for government employees.

Various unrest incidents about the lack of service delivery from local municipalities occurred during the period under review. The most prominent incidents occurred in Wolmaranstad in the North West, where residents also protested about the lack of service delivery within the local municipality. Other places experiencing unrest as a result of poor service delivery included Jan Kempdorp in the Northern Cape, Hennenman in the Free State and Delft in the Western Cape. Ongoing incidents of unrest at Carletonville and the Khutsong areas concerning the demarcation issue were also reported. Public violence at various tertiary institutions about an increase in study fees was also reported.



As a result of combating public violence and stabilising crime-related incidents, 3 386 persons were arrested for various forms of crowd unrest (e.g. attacks, barricades, unlawful gathering and strikes, damage to property and arson) in comparison with 9 423 arrested in 2006/2007.

(b) High-risk operations

The Special Task Force conducted 184 operations, including 37 hostage situations and 138 crime prevention operations. In total the Special Task Force arrested 156 persons and confiscated 136 firearms.

In 2007/2008 six Robinson helicopters were procured for the SAPS Air Wing. The helicopters will be delivered from June 2008. These small, cost-effective helicopters will be deployed in the provinces and will help young pilots gain a good deal of experience so that they are operationally ready within a relatively short period of time. This will also serve as an additional tool in aerial observation to combat crime. A Cessna Sovereign Jet was delivered in March 2008, which enhances the capacity of the SAPS to transport top management and special units swiftly over longer distances, whether inside or outside the borders of South Africa. During the period under review 10 393 hours were flown, including operations, call-outs, information-driven operations, assistance to foreign countries (Namibia, Angola and Uganda), special forces operations, communication flights, shows, training and maintenance flights. 1 754 hectares of cannabis fields were sprayed during spraying operations.

(c) Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

During the period under review, 185 SAPS members were deployed in the Sudan. Members were required to render assistance in developing proactive measures aimed at building public confidence. They also had to establish and maintain contact with the police authorities of the host nation, collaborate in policing the host nation in day-to-day activities, perform village and town patrols together with the police of the host nation and observe, monitor and report on the effectiveness of the service delivered by the police of the host nation.

In April 2007, 60 SAPS members were deployed to the West Indies to provide operational assistance to the local police during the Cricket World Cup.

In June/July 2007, 80 SAPS members were deployed to the Comores. Members were required to provide operational assistance with elections in the Union of the Comores.

In November 2007 members from the Special Task Force and the National Intervention units helped police in Angola and Namibia destroy firearms and ammunition in cross-border operations. In two provinces in Angola 5 799 firearms and 13 683 rounds of ammunition were destroyed. 1 426 firearms and 13 000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed in Namibia. 90% of the weaponry found was still in working condition.

(d) Major events

In 2007/2008 the SAPS attended to various major events, including:

- The Vodacom Soccer Challenge in England in July 2007
- The T20 Cricket World Cup in September 2007
- An African National Congress in Limpopo in December 2007



- The African National Congress 96th Anniversary Celebrations in January 2008
- The Celine Dion concert in Pretoria in February 2008.

To ensure the security of these events the SAPS attended briefings to provide advice on possible security threats and breaches, assessed operational plans to ensure that requirements were being met, monitored security personnel and provided advice on security breaches to provide possible solutions.

(e) Diplomatic Policing

A Diplomatic Policing Unit (previously known as the Embassy Protection Unit) was established on 1 March 2007. Its main responsibility is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Patrolling areas have been divided into four sectors, which are mainly situated in the Brooklyn and Sunnyside areas of Pretoria. These sectors consist of 297 sites, including 130 embassies, 6 international organisations, 6 humanitarian organisations and 155 residences of ambassadors and Heads of Missions. The Unit has the following functions:

- Attending to all crimes reported by diplomats
- Protecting and safeguarding all official diplomatic functions
- Escorting diplomats and other high-profile officials on request
- Assisting when diplomats are accused of crime to ensure their diplomatic immunity
- Attending all accidents involving vehicles used by the community of diplomats
- Patrolling the areas in which diplomats reside and participating in crime deterrence actions in these areas.

Steps taken to ensure the safety of the diplomatic community include providing emergency telephone numbers to the diplomatic community in order to provide a rapid response if police assistance is required, regular meetings with security companies, security advisors and local police stations, quarterly meetings with the Deans to discuss crime concerns, and ongoing liaison with Missions, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the intelligence community and various other role players about the safety of the diplomatic community. A detective capacity of 5 members was created to work closely with station detectives to assist in dealing with cases involving the diplomatic community. A fully equipped 24-hour operational room facility was established to complement the service provided. 25 members were trained in Diplomatic Protocol to ensure members follow the appropriate etiquette when dealing with the diplomatic communities of the various countries in South Africa.

Actions taken by the Diplomatic Community Unit during the reporting period included attending to 243 complaints (for which 135 dockets were opened), 75 accidents involving vehicles of the diplomatic community, and the policing and safeguarding of 190 official diplomatic functions.



10. Programme 3: Detective Services

10.1 Purpose

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

10.2 Measurable objectives

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

The Detective Services programme comprises three subprogrammes:

- *Crime Investigations* accommodates detectives at police stations, who investigate crimes of a general nature, as well as serious crime and organised crime.
- Criminal Record Centre manages criminal records.
- Forensic Science Laboratory provides specialised technical analysis in support to investigators in respect of evidence.

It is important to note that the new crime investigations subprogramme includes the previous two subprogrammes, namely general and specialised investigations. This change of the financial programme structure was brought about as a result of functional purification.



10.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 16: Actual performance against targets

| Sub-programme | Output | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Crime investigations | Crimes investigated | % of priority crimes charges (cases) to court. | 22% | 34,92% charges to court. |
| | | Priority crime detection rate. | 34% | 44,28% detection rate. |
| | | % of organised crime-related charges referred to court. | 25% | According to the Organised Crime Projects Investigation (OCP), 145 organised crime groups were identified and investigated. Most of these criminal groups specialise in drug-related crime, motor vehicle theft, the hijacking of motor vehicles and trucks, fraud, corruption, human trafficking and trafficking in non-ferrous metals, precious metals and stones. Of these organised crime groups, 37 have been successfully terminated. Investigations have led to the arrest of 131 syndicate leaders and 375 syndicate members (runners). This equates to a success rate of 27.41%. |
| | | Detection rate of commercial crime. | 35% | 40,40%. |
| | | % of commercial crime charges to court. | 23% | 26,70%. |
| | | Detection rate of sexual offences and assaults against children (Under 18 years). | 40% | 67.29%. |
| | | % of charges (cases) to court for sexual offences and assaults against children. (Under 18 years). | 30% | 49.97%. |
| | | Detection rate of sexual offences and assaults against women (18 years and above). | 42% | 72.54%. |
| | | % of charges (cases to court) for sexual offences and assaults against women. (18 years and above). | 40% | 55.91%. |
| Criminal Record Centre | Fingerprint identification | % of reports of offenders' previous conviction generated within 30 days. | 85% within 30 days. | 76,26% of the total number of enquiries received from previous conviction reports was generated within 30 days. Target not achieved due to unreliable power supply, which affected systems across the country that are used for processing these reports. They were unable to run at full capacity, particularly from January to March 2008. |
| Forensic Science Laboratory | Forensic evidence | % of exhibits analysed within 35 days. | 92% analysed within 35 days. | 91% exhibits analysed. Target not achieved due to loss of skilled personnel, as well as the extensive training that new forensic analysts have to undergo. |



10.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

10.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

(a) Charges to court and detection rate for contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action

In evaluating the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, two different criteria are used. The first criterion is the number of charges/cases referred to court and the second is the detection rate (the ability to solve cases). The Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security has requested the SAPS to include conviction rates in future Annual Reports. As a consequence, the SAPS decided to include the conviction rate in this Annual Report. Table 17 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and conviction rates achieved from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 regarding contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

The number of charges reported reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of the above crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system continuously being updated. The charges carried over are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year, which had not been concluded at that time.

The total number of charges of a specific crime that was investigated is established by adding the number of charges reported and charges carried forward. The number of charges referred to court is divided by the number of charges which were investigated to determine the percentage of charges referred to court. To determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court, charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded are divided by the total number of charges investigated. Charges withdrawn before court are charges which had been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision and a decision was made not to prosecute. The reason for this decision might be that there was not enough evidence or it is a civil case. Charges are closed as unfounded if it is established, in the course of the investigation, that a crime has not actually been committed. To determine the conviction rate, the total number of charges in which the accused was found guilty and charges closed by other means are divided by the total number of charges referred to court and charges previously to court. Charges closed by other means are charges where the accused died during the trial, a warrant of arrest was issued for the accused after he or she failed to appear in court, the accused was declared a President's patient or diversions (juveniles).

Charges referred to court differ from the detection rate in respect of the different categories of crime. Charges that rely on police action, resulting in direct arrests, usually have higher rates, because the perpetrators are arrested at the scene of the crime, for example, shoplifting and drug-related crimes. Charges involving suspects who are unknown at the time of the crime tend to have lower rates of detection and referral to court.

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

From table 17 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 39 527 (-5,61%) in comparison with the same period in 2006/2007. The largest decrease in reported charges was in respect of common robbery 6 171 (-8,67%). Charges referred to court recorded an increase of 3,21%, with common assault indicating the highest increase of 4,18%. The highest increase in the detection rate (2,78%) was in respect of common robbery. The conviction rate for contact crimes decreased marginally by -0,13%, with assault GBH indicating the highest decrease of -1,43%.



Property-related crimes

25 745 (-4,70%) fewer charges were reported to the police during the reporting period compared to the previous financial year. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicles with 12 368 fewer charges (-9,97%). Overall there was an increase of 1 051 charges (1,30%) referred to court, with theft out of/from motor vehicles indicating the biggest increase of 1,24%, while the same crime also indicates the highest increase in respect of the detection rate, namely 1,59%. The conviction rate for property-related crimes increased marginally by 0,21%, with stock theft indicating the biggest increase of 0,86%.

Crime dependent on police action

13 711 (8,72%) more charges were reported by the police during the reporting period compared to the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, with 10 144 (26,51%) more charges reported. There was an increase of 13 672 charges (0,36%) to court, but the detection rate decreased marginally by -0,15%. The conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action decreased by -0,47%, with drug-related crime indicating the biggest decrease, namely 1,29%.

When these crimes are combined, the reported charges decreased by 73 141 (-3,48%), while charges referred to court increased by 3,14% to 34,92%. A target of 22% for charges to court had been set for the 2007/2008 financial year. The detection rate increased by 2,55% to 44,28%. A target of 34% for the detection rate had been set for the 2007/2008 financial year. The above analyses reveal that the SAPS met these targets.

The high detection rate can be attributed to the fact that a large number of dockets are being withdrawn before court for a number of reasons, including requests from complainants, complainants who cannot be traced after they reported cases and juveniles referred to institutions such as NICRO.

Progress on discussions about conviction rates within the Criminal Justice System (CJS)

The SAPS, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development met to discuss and define matters relating to the differences between the departments when reporting on conviction rates. The essential difference is that the SAPS measures convictions based on charges - the number of charges concluded by guilty verdict and other means (excluding charges where the accused are found not guilty or charges are withdrawn in court) are added and are then divided by the total number of charges referred to court plus the charges previously outstanding in court to provide a conviction rate. On the other hand the NPA and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development measure convictions based on the verdict of court cases – the number of cases where the accused was found guilty are divided by the total number of cases where the accused was found guilty plus those where the accused was found not guilty.

The rationale for these differences is sound, not only in terms of the differences in mandate, but in output. The essential focus should be to measure every department's output.

The SAPS investigates and resolves charges. Only charges referred to court are used as a basis for determining the conviction rate of the SAPS, although charges may be successfully resolved by other means.



The NPA's primary focus is to prosecute criminal cases. However, a large number of the matters referred to the NPA are resolved successfully without following a trail process through the courts. Diversion and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms may be used: matters are withdrawn; admission of guilt fines are paid. The measure for conviction rates for the NPA and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development therefore focuses on the outcome of cases resolved through the formal trial process in court, following a plea by the accused.

The differences in conviction rate are compounded by the different processes followed in the respective departments. A single charge reported to the SAPS may result in multiple court cases, and multiple charges reported to the SAPS may result in a single court case. Other variables may also play a role such as alternative charges, multiple accused, the separation of trials, accused who disappear, the withdrawal of charges, additional charges, etc.

In view of the different kinds of information recorded by the departments it is not possible to draw any correlation between the statistics at present. However, in conjunction with the various departments, the Integrated Justice System (IJS) Board has been tasked with the responsibility of developing a new integrated system which will track the individual throughout the system, thereby providing information on what has happened to the individual, as opposed to the charge or court case alone.

Towards the end of 2006, a Hi-Tech Project Centre was established to support detectives in the investigation of crime through the use of Hi-Tech equipment and systems. The Hi-Tech Project Centre allows for a coordinated approach to crime information through the use of technology. Investigators now have access to information which they use to oppose bail, assist in the swift identification of suspects and in apprehending wanted suspects, as well as to collate information on the suspects' status (e.g. in custody), link cases and enhance the solving of crime in general.

The centre has been used as a platform for testing new technology such as the Layered Voice Analysis (a stress analysis of verbal communications similar to the traditional polygraph test) and a pilot project on facial recognition, where the images of suspects are analysed with a view to identifying wanted persons positively.

The technology that is being tested at present includes video enhancement software which allows detectives to enhance photographs and thus make identifications.

The use of the Hi-Tech Project Centre has had a positive impact on organised, aggravated robberies, including cash-in-transit heists, bank robberies, break-ins at financial institutions, Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) explosions, armed robberies at shopping malls, fuel stations, casinos, pension pay-out points and the hijacking of trucks with freight, as well as house and business robberies and vehicle hijacking.



Table 17: Performance of general investigations

| Total number of complaints reported | nber of complaints reported | mplaints reported | eported | _ | Tota | Total number of complaints incomplete | er of complai mplete | ints | % cases | % cases referred to court | court | 6 % | % detection rate | ate | % | % conviction rate | ate |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---|---------------------------|-------|------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 06/07 07/08 Diff % diff 06/07 07/08 D | Diff % diff 06/07 07/08 | % diff 06/07 07/08 | 80/20 09/90 | 02/08 | | D | Diff | % diff | 06/07 | 02/08 | Diff | 06/07 | 02/08 | % diff | 06/07 | 02/08 | % diff |
| All | All | All | All | All | All | А | 20 seri | ious crime | All 20 serious crimes combined | þe | | | | | | | |
| Contact | Contact | Contact | Contact | Contact | Contact | של | Crimes | (Crime a | Contact Crimes (Crime against the person) | person) | | | | | | | |
| 19 202 18 487 -715 -3,72 30 139 27 343 | -715 -3,72 30 139 | -3,72 30 139 | 30 139 | | 27 343 | | -2 796 | -9,28 | 11 790 (22,71%) | 11 622 (23,88%) | 1,17% | 27,16% | 28,01% | 0,85% | 4 606 (13,42%) | 4 329 (12,60%) | -0,82% |
| 20 142 18 795 -1 347 -6,69 8 583 7 758 | -1347 -6,69 8583 | -6,69 8 583 | 8 583 | | 7 758 | | -825 | -9,61 | 9 305 (31,55%) | 8 887 | %56'0 | 41,83% | 42,53% | 0,70% | 2 384 (11,90%) | 2 108 (11,31%) | %65'0- |
| 126 558 118 312 -8 246 -6,52 39 842 32 892 | -8 246 -6,52 39 842 | -6,52 39842 | 39 842 | | 32 892 | | -6 950 | -17,44 | 14 207 (10,25%) | 14 718 (10,99%) | 0,74% | 12,32% | 13,23% | 0,91% | 2 894 (9,88%) | 2 881 (9,26%) | -0,62% |
| 71 156 64 985 -6 171 -8,67 9 894 6 520 | -6171 -8,67 9894 | -8,67 | 9 894 | | 6 520 | | -3 374 | -34,10 | 20 382 (24,15%) | 20 860 (27,06%) | 2,91% | 30,39% | 33,17% | 2,78% | 4 882 (15,60%) | 4 885 (15,41%) | -0,19% |
| 218 030 210 104 -7 926 -3,64 28 694 24 321 | -7 926 -3,64 28 694 | -3,64 28 694 | 28 694 | | 24 321 | | -4 373 | -15,24 | 144 249 (55,71%) | 143 507 (59,64%) | 3,93% | 71,80% | 74,26% | 2,46% | 44 099 (23,05%) | 42 254 (21,62%) | -1,43% |
| 210 057 198 049 -12 008 -5,72 32 476 27 224 | -12 008 -5,72 32 476 | -5,72 32 476 | 32 476 | | 27 224 | | -5 252 | -16,17 | 108 314 (42,39%) | 109 392 (46,57%) | 4,18% | 69,48% | 71,64% | 2,16% | 37 968 (27,93%) | 40 196 (28,03%) | 0,10% |
| 39 304 36 190 -3 114 -7,92 18 445 12 779 | -3114 -7,92 18 445 | -7,92 18 445 | 18 445 | | 12 779 | | -5 666 | -30,72 | 31 754 (42,29%) | 27 505 (44,22%) | 1,93% | 25,06% | 57,50% | 2,44% | 5 908 (9%) | 6 1 7 9 (8,93%) | -0,07% |
| 704 449 664 922 -39 527 -5,61 168 073 138 837 | -39 527 -5,61 168 073 | -5,61 168 073 | 168 073 | | 138 837 | $\overline{}$ | -29 236 | -17,39 | 340 001 (39,91%) | 336 491 (43,12%) | 3,21% | 54,48% | %58'95 | 2,37% | 102 742 (19,13%) | 102 832 (19,00%) | -0,13% |

| | 9 | % | .0 |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 0,25% | %06'0- | %0£′0 |
| | 440 (13,70%) | 14 109 (22,05%) | 14 262 14 549 (21,16%) (21,46%) |
| | 428 (13,45%) | 13 834 (22,95%) | 14262 (21,16%) |
| | %88'0 | 1,17% | 1,07% |
| | 37,19% | 45,38% | 45,46% |
| | 36,86% | 44,21% | 44,39% |
| | 0,85% | 2,13% | 1,79% |
| | 2 028 (22,32%) | 47 118 (30,57%) | 48 905 49 146 (29,13%) (30,92%) |
| d Crimes | 2 164 (21,47%) | 46 741 (28,44%) | 48 905 (29,13%) |
| Contact-related Crimes | -11,49 | -13,25 | -13,05 |
| Cont | -214 | -1 970 | -2 184 |
| | 1 649 | 12 897 | 14 546 |
| | 1 863 | 14 867 | 16 730 |
| | -5,88 | -4,43 | -6812 -4,51 |
| | -462 | -6 350 | |
| | 7 396 | 143 336 136 986 | 151 194 144 382 |
| | 7 858 | 143 336 | 151 194 |
| | Arson | Malicious damage to property | Total |



| Crime | Total nur | Total number of complaints reported | mplaints r | eported | Total | Total number o | er of complaints | ints | % cases | % cases referred to court | o court | p % | % detection rate | ate | ээ % | % conviction rate | ate |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| category | | | | | | incomplete | plete | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20/90 | 80/20 | Diff | % diff | 20/90 | 80//0 | Diff | % diff | 20/90 | 80/20 | Diff | 20/90 | 80/20 | % diff | 20/90 | 80/20 | % diff |
| | | | | | | | All 20 seri | ious crime | All 20 serious crimes combined | þ | | | | | | | |
| Burglary – residences | 249 665 | 237 853 | -11812 | -4,73 | 37 926 | 22 420 | -15 506 | -40,88 | 43 689 (15,68%) | 43 550 (15,68%) | %00′0 | 18,51% | 20,07% | 1,56% | 15 438 (23,63%) | 15 426 (22,20%) | -1,43% |
| Burglary - non residential | 58 438 | 62 995 | 4 557 | 2,80 | 8 933 | 5 594 | -3 339 | -37,38 | 9 2 9 2 (13,56%) | 10 158 (14,16%) | %09'0 | 16,62% | 17,27% | 0,65% | 3 668 (25,88%) | 3 789 (23,36%) | -2,52% |
| Theft: motor vehicles & motorcycles | 86 298 | 80 226 | -6 072 | -7,04 | 41 277 | 30 865 | -10 412 | -25,22 | 6 061 (4,68%) | 5 820 (4,86%) | 0,18% | 6,23% | 6,40% | 0,17% | 1 624 (13,26%) | 1 670 (12,69%) | %2'0- |
| Theft out of/from motor vehicles | 124 029 | 111 661 | -12 368 | -6,97 | 11 118 | 5 767 | -5 351 | -48,13 | 8 592 (5,84%) | 8 934 (7,08%) | 1,24% | 8,46% | 10,05% | 1,59% | 2 776 (22,34%) | 2 807 (19,81%) | -2,53% |
| Stock theft | 28 828 | 28 778 | -50 | -0,17 | 6 755 | 6889 | 144 | 2,13 | 3 894 (10,72%) | 4 117 (11,38%) | %99′0 | 23,06% | 24,04% | 0,98% | 1 687 (24,18%) | 1 834 (25,04%) | 0,86% |
| Total | 547 258 | 521513 | -25 745 | -4,70 | 106 009 | 71 545 | -34 464 | -32,51 | 71528 (11,18%) | 72 579 (12,48%) | 1,30% | 15,10% | 16,05% | %56′0 | 25 193 (20,87%) | 25 526 (21,08%) | 0,21% |

| | 0 -1,00% | .4 -1,29% | -0,40% | .3 6) -0,47% |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| | 4310 (14,12%) | 67 434 (48,26%) | 19 299 (21,46%) | 91 043 (36,52%) |
| | 4 652 (15,12%) | 65 948 (49,55%) | 14 425 (21,86%) | 85 025 (36,99%) |
| | -0,42% | -0,27% | %99'0- | -0,15% |
| | 88,77% | 97,22% | 95,42% | 96,17% |
| | 89,19% | 97,49% | %80'96 | 96,32% |
| ction | 0,46% | 0,46% | -0,27% | 0,36% |
| es heavily dependent on police action for detection | 12 657 (85,03%) | 107 154 (96,64%) | 47 229 (94,37%) | 167 040 (95,01%) |
| olice actio | 13 568 (84,57%) | 102 291 (96,18%) | 37 509 (94,64%) | 153 368 (94,65%) |
| dent on po | -15,42 | 3,70 | 18,45 | 1,32 |
| rily depen | -253 | 62 | 253 | 62 |
| Crimes heav | 1 388 | 1 736 | 1 624 | 4 7 48 |
| Ö | 1 641 | 1 674 | 1371 | 4 686 |
| | -6,12 | 4,25 | 26,51 | 8,72 |
| | -878 | 4 445 | 10 144 | 13 711 |
| | 13 476 | 109 134 | 48 405 | 171 015 |
| | 14 354 | 104 689 | 38 261 | 157 304 |
| | Illegal possession: firearms and Ammunition | Drug-related crime | Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | Total |



| d) | % diff | | -0,22% | 0,46% | 3,16% | 0,47% | | | -2,36% | -2,20% | 2,17% | 2,13% | -1,72% | -2,34% | -1,92% |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| % conviction rate | 02/08 | | 28 496 (22,62%) | 11 463 (29,92%) | 45 463 (51,36%) | 85 366 (34,34%) | | | 311 (7,29%) | 27 (7,43%) | 21 (6,14%) | 17 (9,71%) | 476 (7,67%) | 226 (6,47%) | 1 078 (7,26%) |
| % con | 20/90 | | 26 100 (22,84%) | 11 133 (29,49%) | 44 154 (48,20%) | 81 387 (33,87%) | | | 376 (9,65%) | 32 (9,63%) | 14 (3,97%) | 11 (7,58%) | 423 (9,39%) | 187 (8,81%) | 1 043 (9,18%) |
| te | % diff | | 1,56% | 0,31% | %/8'0 | 2,89% | | - | 0,92% | 1,26% | 0,13% | 10,12% | 2,40% | 1,86% | 1,94% |
| % detection rate | 02/08 | | 28,72% | 38,61% | %50'86 | 39,76% | | • | 8,01% | 6,62% | 13,60% | 24,00% | 16,26% | 14,97% | 12,31% |
| % de | 20/90 | | 27,16% | 37,85% | 97,18% | 36,87% | or de la | ery above | 7,09% | 5,36% | 13,47% | 13,88% | 13,86% | 13,11% | 10,37% |
| o court | Diff | | 2,06% | 1,72% | 1,28% | 3,15% | 440 | aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above | %99'0 | 0,33% | %02'0- | 10,73% | 2,42% | 3,08% | 1,99% |
| % cases referred to court | 02/08 | þį | 88 018 (18,20%) | 23 192 (24,03%) | 66 048 (97,06%) | 177 258 (29,54%) | | or aggrava | 1 596 (6,58%) | 124 (4,91%) | 88 (12,34%) | 51 (20,40%) | 2 931 (14,48%) | 1 719 (13,15%) | 6 509 (10,66%) |
| % cases | 20/90 | All 20 serious crimes combined | 82 186 (16,14%) | 22 252 (22,31%) | 64 444 (95,78%) | 168 882 (26,39%) | 2 | ming part | 1 516 (5,92%) | 106 (4,58%) | 120 (13,04%) | 31 (10,76%) | 2 195 (12,06%) | 982 (10,07%) | 4 950 (8,67%) |
| ints | % diff | ious crime | -34,80 | -6,27 | -30,83 | -25,40 | a de la constanta de la consta | popery for | -16,26 | 72'6- | -21,26 | -21,18 | 8,62 | 18,35 | -5,32 |
| ber of complaints complete | Diff | All 20 ser | -22 985 | -2 048 | -242 | -25 275 | 40,00 | ravated re | -1 947 | -138 | -108 | -36 | 487 | 537 | -1 205 |
| Total number of con incomplete | 02/08 | | 43 064 | 30 627 | 543 | 74 234 | | | 10 028 | 1 274 | 400 | 134 | 6 137 | 3 463 | 21 436 |
| Tota | 20/90 | | 66 049 | 32 675 | 785 | 605 66 | 404 | some subcategories of | 11 975 | 1 412 | 508 | 170 | 5 650 | 2 926 | 22 641 |
| eported | % diff | | -4,79 | 5,83 | 2,30 | -2,72 | o care | Somes | 4,43 | 39,57 | -36,40 | -15,50 | 13,48 | 47,44 | 16,38 |
| mplaints r | Diff | | -19867 | 3 596 | 1 503 | -14 768 | | | 602 | 353 | -170 | -20 | 1 720 | 3 173 | 5 658 |
| Total number of complaints reported | 02/08 | | 395 296 | 65 286 | 66 992 | 527 574 | | | 14 201 | 1 245 | 297 | 109 | 14 481 | 9 862 | 40 195 |
| Total nur | 20/90 | | 415 163 | 61 690 | 65 489 | 542 342 | | | 13 599 | 892 | 467 | 129 | 12 761 | 689 9 | 34 537 |
| Crime category | | | Theft (Other) | Fraud | Shoplifting | Total | | | Car hijacking | Truck hijacking | Robbery: Cash in transit | Bank robberies | House robberies | Business robberies | Total |



| ate | % diff | | -0,13% | 0,30% | 0,21% | -0,47% | 0,47% | 0,25% |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| % conviction rate | 80/20 | | 102 832 (19.00%) | 14 549 (21.46%) | 25 526 (21.08%) | 91 043 (36.52%) | 85 366 (34.34%) | 319 316 (26.00%) |
| % CC | 20/90 | | 102 742 (19,13%) | 14 262 (21,16%) | 25 193 (20,87%) | 85 025 (36,99%) | 81 384 (33,87%) | 308 609 (25,82%) |
| ate | % diff | | 2.37% | 1.07% | 0.95% | -0.15% | 2.89% | 2.55% |
| % detection rate | 80/20 | | 56,85% | 45,46% | 16,05% | 96,17% | 39,76% | 44,28% |
| p % | 20/90 | | 54,48% | 44,39% | 15,10% | 96,32% | 36,87% | 41,12% |
| o court | Diff | | 3,21% | 1,79% | 1,30% | %9£′0 | 3,15% | 3,14% |
| % cases referred to court | 80/20 | pa | 336 491 (43,12%) | 49 146 (30,92%) | 72 579 (12,48%) | 167040 (95,01%) | 177 258 (29,54%) | 802 514 (34,94%) |
| % cases | 20/90 | All 20 serious crimes combined | 340 001 (39,91%) | 48 905 (29,13%) | 71 528 (11,18%) | 153 368 (94,65%) | 168 882 (26,39%) | 782 684 (31,33%) |
| ints | % diff | ious crime | -17,39 | -13,05 | -32,51 | 1,32 | -25,40 | -23,06 |
| of complai plete | Diff | All 20 ser | -29 236 | -2 184 | -34 464 | 62 | -25 275 | -91 097 |
| Total number of complaints incomplete | 80//0 | | 138 837 | 14 546 | 71 545 | 4 748 | 74 234 | 303 910 |
| Tota | 20/90 | | 168 073 | 16 730 | 106 009 | 4 686 | 605 66 | 395 007 |
| eported | % diff | | -5,61 | -4,51 | -4,70 | 8,72 | -2,72 | -3,48 |
| mplaints r | Diff | | -39 527 | -6812 | -25 745 | 13 711 | -14 768 | -73 141 |
| Total number of complaints reported | 80/20 | | 664 922 | 144 382 | 521 513 | 171 015 | 527 574 | 2 102 547 2 029 406 |
| Total nur | 20/90 | | 704 449 | 151 194 | 547 258 | 157 304 | 542 342 | 2 102 547 |
| Crime category | | | Contact crime (crimes against the person) | Contact crime (crimes against property) | Property- related crimes | Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection | Other serious crime | Total |



(b) Organised crime-related charges

In terms of the Government's Programme of Action the neutralising of organised crime syndicates is a priority. Organised crime is any serious crime which is systematically and persistently committed on a continuous basis or a determined period by a consciously, concerted, organised criminal group of two or more persons or a criminal enterprise, in pursuit of an undue financial or other material benefit.

Organised crime spans a wide area: 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, to mention a few examples.

In terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation (OCPI), 145 organised crime groups (projects) were identified and investigated. (Organised crime follows the principle that a project investigation is only registered once the usual investigative methods have failed to address the organised crime network and the threat it represents.) Most of these criminal groups specialise in drug-related crime, motor vehicle theft, the hijacking of motor vehicles and trucks, fraud, corruption, the trafficking in non-ferrous metals, precious metals and stones. Of the 145 projects that were investigated, 37 were terminated successfully, which implies that at least one of the identified organised crime network members was arrested. 131 syndicate leaders and 375 syndicate members (runners) were arrested. This means that 27.41% of the organised crime projects that were under investigation for the period under review were taken to court. As a target of 25% had been set for the period under review, the SAPS achieved its target. Overall, the organised crime component made 4 873 arrests. Convictions were secured on 1 214 accused.

During the 2006/2007 financial year the mandate of organised crime was extended to include the investigation of specific violent crime. The number of investigations increased substantially during the 2007/2008 financial year on the closure of the remaining Serious Violent Crime units. It is important to realise that specific violent crime investigations can in the majority of instances not be investigated by means of an OCPI. However, the extent of the crime and the investigative activities required are just as complex as those of the OCPI. 2 467 violent crime-related cases were investigated by the Organised Crime component of the SAPS during the 2007/2008 financial year.

In establishing better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes, the emphasis is placed on improving cooperation between SARPCCO countries in addressing cross-border crime. Illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling and stolen/hijacked vehicles are examples of the crimes dealt with in terms of this kind of cooperation. The following operations were held within the region: Operation Maluti, involving Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and South Africa; Operation Thabana Ntlenyana, involving Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe; and Operation Singqu, involving Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Mauritius. 357 vehicles were impounded, 17 firearms were seized, 173 illegal immigrants were arrested and 22 bags of cannabis were seized.

The International Vehicle Crime Investigation Unit repatriated 271 stolen vehicles to South Africa. 12 stolen vehicles were expatriated from South Africa. 1 072 vehicle-related enquiries were received, which resulted in 29 arrests and the seizure of 108 vehicles.

An analysis of the threats emanating from organised crime groups over the past decade identified drug threats as accounting for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling as an organised crime usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime, such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling and vehicle hijacking. Dependency on drugs can become so expensive that drug users have to commit crime to



feed their habit (e.g. all kinds of theft, including motor vehicle theft and armed robbery). Furthermore, some drugs may lead to violent crime such as murder, attempted murder, rape and all kinds of assault. Drugs such as cannabis, Mandrax, cocaine, heroin, Ecstacy, CAT and Tik-Tik pose major threats to South Africa.

The chemical monitoring programme responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs, dealt with 255 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. A further 1 682 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities. During the period under review, 15 clandestine narcotics laboratories were detected and dismantled. The following narcotics were seized while investigating organised crime: 209 kg CAT, 5 143 kg cocaine, 317 768 kg dagga, 27 844 kg Ecstasy tablets, 5 557 kg Mandrax tablets, 22 616 kg Tik and 356 kg heroin.

In 2007/2008 586 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash seized was R11 984 468.

Several selective disruptive operations were held in support of investigations into organised crime. These operations focused on a wide variety of criminal activities ranging from illegal immigrants, narcotics and traffic offences. During these operations 40 illegal immigrants were arrested, 20 vehicles were impounded, 48 traffic offences were detected and 6 kg of narcotics were seized.

To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime units and the Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), the Organised Crime Component made members available to the AFU for the purpose of conducting investigations to trace the assets of organised crime networks. During the reporting period assets to the value of R23 371 200 were frozen in 106 AFU cases and assets to the value of R49 005 057 were forfeited in 94 AFU cases as a result of investigations performed by the SAPS.

A total of 26 prosecutions have been instituted in terms of Chapter 2 of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No. 121 of 1998), which deals with racketeering.

(c) Charges relating to commercial crime

The Commercial Branch of the SAPS is responsible for policing 54 Acts of Parliament, including the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984), the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), the Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No. 17 of 1941), the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997), the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990) and the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No. 90 of 1989), which deal with counterfeit currency and the investigation of corruption in State departments and the private sector. The Commercial Branch is also responsible for the investigation of fraud, forgery and uttering, and certain types of theft such as theft of trust money or funds that were manipulated to the extent that the services of a chartered accountant are required.

Given the mandate described above, the Commercial Branch has the following five operational groups:

The Banking-related Crime Group attends to offences relating to, among other things, cheques, cards, and asset-based fraud.

The Intellectual Property Rights Group focuses on matters relating to intellectual property rights, revenue, trade and industry and black dollars (counterfeit goods).



The Statutes and Fraud Group deals with matters relating to statutes, fraud, and fraud scams.

The Serious Cases, Financial Crimes and Corruption Group deals with matters relating to serious and high-profile cases, financial crimes, money laundering and corruption.

The Electronic Crime Group focuses on matters relating to crimes which have been committed by electronic means.

The Commercial Branch investigated the following crimes in 2007/2008:

Credit cards

Fraudulent credit card transactions take place through the use of either completely counterfeit credit cards or altered (by re-embossing and re-encoding) or genuine credit cards that were lost or stolen. The legitimate details are used to either forge a credit card or perpetrate fraud. South Africa has a fast-growing credit card market and developments in electronic commerce also result in a higher proportion of transactions that are carried out electronically. More and more losses are being sustained through credit card fraud. The Banking Group of the Commercial Branch identified and prosecuted several syndicates who are involved in duplicate cheques, altered cheques and washed cheques. Cheque fraud is the second highest prominent category of commercial crime reported during the financial year. Compared to the 2006/2007 financial year there was an increase in 1 649 cases involving stolen credit cards/other cards for the 2007/2008 financial year.

Skimming devices

Criminals may use a skimming device to copy encoded information on the magnetic strip of a legitimate card for fraudulent purposes. The device has the ability to read the information on the card that is being swiped through it. 80 persons were arrested for skimming devices/counterfeit cards fraud and 90 skimming devices were seized during the reporting period.

Foreign counterfeit passport/credit card cash advance scam

Criminals use foreign counterfeit passports and counterfeit international credit cards to make cash withdrawals at banks. Information was obtained from arrested persons, which led to other suspects who were linked to other crimes such as vehicle hijacking and armed robberies.

Deposit slip/Refund scam

These scams involve several modi operandi. They include a refund scam, in terms of which the suspect requests and obtains a refund after more funds have been paid into an account by means of a stolen cheque, and a deposit scam, where the suspect orders goods and deposits a stolen cheque or a lesser amount and faxes a falsified or changed deposit slip to the retailer; the goods are then delivered and the retailer sustains a loss.

Cyber/electronic crime

In 2007/2008 there was a sharp increase in fraud by electronic means. The increase is due to the fact that crimes were committed by means of the Internet and the abuse of Internet banking. Internet fraud increased by 198 cases for the period under review compared to the previous financial year.



False application fraud

Main banking products were targeted for this kind of fraud such as vehicle asset finance, loan accounts and savings accounts. During the 2007/2008 financial year 1 645 Internet fraud cases were reported to the Commercial Branch. 108 South African citizens and 2 non-citizens were arrested. The losses sustained due to this kind of crime amounted to R132 957 848.

Advance fee fraud (4-1-9 letter scams)

Fraudulent letters relating to Advance Fee Fraud (4-1-9 scams) are reported daily to the SAPS. On average, 90% of the fraudulent letters are sent to the recipients via the Internet, inviting them to travel to South Africa to participate in fraudulent scams. Syndicates may revert to kidnapping their victims as a means of obtaining payment from them or their families.

Intellectual property rights (Counterfeit goods)

The Commercial Branch of the SAPS has been mandated to investigate violations of intellectual property rights in South Africa in terms of the Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No. 37 of 1997). In view of the extent of this problem, several operations were conducted which resulted in the seizure of large amounts of counterfeit goods from flea markets, street vendors and shops. 691 cases were opened/reported and 266 arrests were made in terms of the Counterfeit Goods Act.

Road Accident Fund

A task team was established in Johannesburg and Durban to investigate cases involving the Road Accident Fund. Dedicated prosecutors are prosecuting these cases.

Money laundering

51 new suspect transaction reports were received from the Financial Intelligence Centre and were disseminated to the Serious Economic Offences Unit, the Organised Crime Unit and the Proceeds of Crime Desk for investigation.

Corruption - Section 34 reports

The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) came into operation on 27 April 2004. From April 2006 to March 2007, 2 073 new reports were received, registered and processed.

Commercial crimes are being addressed by means of the following:

- Partnerships (the South African Revenue Services (SARS), forensic auditors, the Financial Services Board, the Public Prosecutor, the Office of the Auditor-General, the Money-laundering Forum (MLF), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the Banking Council, the Counterfeit Goods Imports Task Group, the Credit Card Forum (IACCI), cellphone service providers, TELKOM, and the National Prosecuting Authority).
- A National Priority Committee on Commercial Crime
- Preventive measures (such as awareness campaigns at targeted shopping centres)



Specialised Commercial Crime courts

The Commercial Branch received 24 388 cases during the period under review (compared to 21 477 in 2006/2007) and 10 115 persons were arrested or made their first appearance in court, compared to 7 648 in 2006/2007. (The latter included cases carried over from previous years.) The number of persons convicted increased from 3 724 accused persons on 14 284 counts during the 2006/2007 financial year to 6 484 accused on 19 625 counts in 2007/2008.

On average 26,7% of cases relating to commercial crime were referred to court. A detection rate of 40,4% was achieved. The following targets were set regarding commercial crime investigations for the 2007/2008 financial year: cases to court: 23% and a detection rate of 35%. An analysis indicates that the Commercial Branch achieved its targets.

Table 18 provides an overview and a breakdown of the kinds of commercial crime committed, as well as the investigative processes followed.





Table 18: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

| | | Breakdow | Breakdown per kind of cr | ime: Num | ber of case | crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values | ests, convictio | ns and val | Jes | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------|--------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | |
| Crime description | | Cases received | þ | | Arrests/I | Arrests/First appearances | ces | | | Convictions | suc | |
| | 2.1 | 2 | 2.2 | 8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2 | | 4.1 | | 4.2 | 2 |
| | Number | Valu | Value (R) | unN | Number | Value (R) | e (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | e (R) |
| | | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 3.1.1 | 3.1.2 | 3.2.1 | 3.2.2 | 4.1.1 | 4.1.2 | 4.1.3 | 4.2.1 | 4.2.2 |
| | | Actual | Potential | SA citizen | Non- citizen | Actual | Potential | Cases | Counts | Accused | Actual | Potential |
| Internet fraud | 1 645 | 132 957 848 | 7 657 718 | 108 | 2 | 15 184 449 | 83 639 | 73 | 64 | 34 | 4 867 133 | 11 109 |
| Fraud with counterfeit credit cards | 835 | 22 744 433 | 672 300 | 151 | 19 | 14 263 850 | 70 530 | 4 | 145 | 95 | 4 615 452 | 303 451 |
| Fraud with stolen credit cards | 828 | 29 196 367 | 2 795 083 | 274 | 20 | 3 055 572 | 428 486 | 112 | 196 | 104 | 6 664 140 | 509 687 |
| Fraud with other cards | 2 023 | 29 421 005 | 3 434 775 | 182 | 5 | 2 566 545 | 21 200 | 50 | 99 | 46 | 1 564 932 | 0 |
| Prevention of counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965 | 19 | 3 158 739 | 358 600 | 13 | 5 | 401 990 | 252 200 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 250 | 57 500 |
| SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989 | 43 | 1 700 234 | 1 158 290 | 31 | 5 | 2 104 500 | 586 630 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 182 900 | 2 116 600 |
| Fraud with stolen cheques | 2 411 | 199 707 633 | 22 994 364 | 220 | 6 | 15 360 995 | 7 908 153 | 136 | 350 | 127 | 22 806 418 | 4 494 328 |
| Fraud with cloned cheques | 922 | 77 720 584 | 8 572 117 | 26 | 9 | 8 116 965 | 876 935 | 75 | 87 | 99 | 14 080 342 | 2 893 381 |
| 419 scams (advance fee fraud) | 48 | 2 218 183 | 2 223 512 | 5 | 1 | 63 200 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 1 184 585 | 0 |
| Black dollar fraud scams | 24 | 1 188 570 | 4 490 250 | 4 | 21 | 688 200 | 15 250 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 2 210 000 | 000 9 |
| Kite-flying | 7 | 1 645 750 | 20 958 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other fraud | 10 643 | 4 841 187 253 | 467 340 909 | 6 451 | 64 | 467 067 657 | 68 164 863 | 4 489 | 9 285 | 4 337 | 502 667 298 | 44 235 989 |
| Theft | 1 137 | 280 396 753 | 15 907 476 | 368 | 11 | 56 068 047 | 1 479 466 | 250 | 1 607 | 272 | 43 543 410 | 1 515 719 |
| Forgery and uttering | 735 | 172 335 111 | 32 757 531 | 158 | 11 | 12 811 023 | 30 165 686 | 87 | 106 | 89 | 8 015 112 | 353 050 |
| Corruption Act, 1992/Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 | 124 | 72 311 952 | 1 158 785 | 131 | 7 | 20 375 433 | 99 312 595 | 7 | 10 | ∞ | 88 681 | 0 |
| Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 | - | 200 000 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 795 000 | 92 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exchange Control Act, 1985 | 18 | 23 288 015 | 154 906 | 7 | 4 | 130 305 | 74 100 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 134 230 | 71 600 |
| Insolvency Act, 1936 | 10 | 1 445 101 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 367 000 | 0 | 1 | Ω | - | 2 800 000 | 0 |



| | | Breakdown | Breakdown per kind of cri | ime: Num | ber of cas | crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values | ests, convictio | ns and valu | ıes | | | |
|--|--------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | |
| Crime description | | Cases received | q | | Arrests/ | Arrests/First appearances | ces | | | Convictions | suc | |
| | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2 | 3.1 | -1 | 3.2 | 2 | | 4.1 | | 4.2 | 2 |
| | Number | Value (R) | e (R) | Nun | Number | Value (R) | e (R) | | Number | | Value (R) | (R) |
| | | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 3.1.1 | 3.1.2 | 3.2.1 | 3.2.2 | 4.1.1 | 4.1.2 | 4.1.3 | 4.2.1 | 4.2.2 |
| | | Actual | Potential | SA | Non- citizen | Actual | Potential | Cases | Counts | Accused | Actual | Potential |
| Companies Act, 1973 | 19 | 21 808 928 | 15 000 000 | 2 | 0 | 10 000 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| Close Corporation Act, 1984 | 5 | 943 773 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 120 000 | 0 |
| Usury Act, 1968 and National Credit Act, 2005 | 20 | 1 271 440 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 28 680 | 0 | 1- | 2 369 | 10 | 45 527 | 0 |
| Magistrates' Court Act, 1944 | 5 | 898 985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 | 3 | 36 650 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 26 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 | 169 | 52 895 061 | 32 458 748 | 207 | 65 | 33 969 107 | 19 858 940 | 186 | 233 | 172 | 28 281 894 | 4 350 209 |
| Other crime | 2 172 | 528 485 923 | 4 578 099 | 1 382 | 61 | 78 503 098 | 4 080 459 | 1 145 | 5 065 | 1 142 | 132 186 055 | 5 013 693 |
| Total | 24 388 | 6 499 164 291 | 623 734 421 | 9 810 | 305 | 731 988 266 | 233 471 132 | 6 7 2 4 | 19 625 | 6 484 | 782 060 359 | 65 932 316 |

Note: Not all the cases in column 2.1 (cases received) have been concluded. The figures in columns 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (arrests/ first appearances) and columns 4.1.1 to 4.1.3 (convictions) can therefore not be compared with column 2.1



(d) Charges to court and detection rate for crimes against women and children

Persons 18 years and older

Figures pertaining to some contact crimes (murder, attempted murder, rape, common assault, assault GBH, indecent assault) against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment are provided in table 19. It is clear from the table that, during the year under review, adult women were the victims of 56.04% of all reported rapes, 46.21% of all reported incidents of common assault and 29.68% of all reported assaults GBH. A further 14.12% and 16.95% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against women.

From the table it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 45 355 (-19.90%) in comparison with the same period in 2006/2007. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of Assault GBH, namely 22 664 (-26.65%). However, murder showed an increase of 258 (22.40%).

The charges referred to court increased by 9.30% from 46.61% to 55.91%, with common assault and assault GBH indicating the biggest increase in charges referred to court with 10.35% and 15.05% respectively. A target of 40% had been set for the 2007/2008 financial year. The above analysis reveals that the SAPS met this target.

Detection rates of 10.68% and 14.10%% were achieved for common assault and assault GBH respectively and the overall detection rate improved by 9.64% to 72.54%. A target of 42% was set for the detection rate. The SAPS therefore met this target.

The conviction rate improved marginally by 0.09% from 39 387 (22.98%) to 39 754 (23.07%) with common assault indicating the biggest increase of 4.33% during 2007/2008.

Persons younger than 18 years

From table 19 it is also clear that children were the victims of 44.45% of all incidents of reported rape, 10.97% of all reported incidents of common assault, and 9.37% of all reported incidents of assault GBH. Children were also the victims of 7.91% of all attempted murders and 7.62% of all murders.

From the table it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 4 277 (-6.27%) in comparison with 2006/2007. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of indecent assault (-22.05%), whilst murder indicates an increase of 22.40%.

The charges referred to court increased by 2.09% from 47.91% to 49.97% with common assault and indecent assault indicating the largest increases, by 4.42% and 4.13% respectively. A target of 30% had been set for charges to court for the 2007/2008 financial year. The above analysis reveals that the SAPS met this target.

Detection rates of 75.34% and 73.72% were achieved for assault GBH and indecent assault respectively and the overall detection rate improved by 1.32% to 67.29%. A target of 40% was set for the detection rate and the above analysis reveals that the SAPS met this target.

The conviction rate improved by 3.17% from 14 468 (17.90%) to 14 665 (21.07%) with rape indicating the biggest increase of 5.24% during 2007/2008.



Table 19: Investigation of crimes against women and children

| Crime Category | Total Nur | Total Number of Complaints Reported | mplaints F | Reported | Tota | I Number of Cor Incomplete | Total Number of Complaints Incomplete | ints | % Cases | % Cases Referred to Court | o Court | Q % | % Detection Rate | ate | % Co | % Conviction Rate | late |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | 20/90 | 80/20 | DIFF | % diff | 20/90 | 02/08 | DIFF | | 20/90 | 80/20 | DIFF | 20/90 | 80/20 | DIFF | 20/90 | 80/20 | % diff |
| | | | | | | Crime | imes against children under age of 18 years | hildren ui | nder age o | f 18 years | | | | | | | |
| Murder | 1 152 | 1 410 | 258 | 22.40 | 4 442 | 3 257 | -1 185 | -26.68 | 1 218 (21.77%) | 1 081 (23.16%) | 1.39% | 27.36% | 30.79% | 3.43% | 593 (12.48%) | 583 (12.79%) | 0.31% |
| Attempted Murder | 1 309 | 1 488 | 179 | 13.67 | 818 | 602 | -216 | -26.41 | 732 (34.41%) | 715 (34.21%) | -0.20% | 44.52% | 42.87% | -1.65% | 228 (12.13%) | 229 (12.72%) | 0.59% |
| Rape | 17 224 | 16 068 | -1 156 | -6.71 | 8 973 | 7 756 | -1 217 | -13.56 | 13 351 (50.96%) | 11 423 (47.94%) | -3.02% | 65.14% | 61.40% | -3.74% | 2 633 (8.38%) | 2825 (13.62%) | 5.24% |
| Assault Common | 23 526 | 21 736 | -1 790 | -7.61 | 4 428 | 3 720 | -708 | -15.99 | 12 171 (43.53%) | 12207 (47.95%) | 4.42% | %65:69 | 71.89% | 2.30% | 5 033 (31.49%) | 5 388 (33.34%) | 1.85% |
| Assault GBH | 20 445 | 19 687 | -758 | -3.71 | 4 631 | 3 471 | -1 160 | -25.05 | 14 294 (57.00%) | 14 133 (61.02%) | 4.02% | 72.55% | 75.34% | 2.79% | 5 159 (24.32%) | 5 003 (23.79%) | -0.53% |
| Indecent Assault | 4 581 | 3 571 | -1 010 | -22.05 | 1 435 | 1 376 | -59 | -4.11 | 2 782 (46.24%) | 2 492 (50.37%) | 4.13% | 68.81% | 73.72% | 4.91% | 822 (14.72%) | 637 (12.01%) | -2.71% |
| Total | 68237 | 63 960 | -4 277 | -6.27 | 24 727 | 20 182 | -4 545 | -18.38 | 44 548 (47.91%) | 4 2051 (49.97%) | 2.09% | 65.97% | 67.29% | 1.32% | 14 468 (17.90%) | 14 665 (21.07%) | 3.17% |

| | % | 20 | 9 | % | % | 20 | ,o |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | -0.95% | -5.33% | 0.87% | 4.33% | -1.09% | 1.21% | 0.09% |
| | 741 (16.74%) | 501 (15.40%) | 2 187 (8.26%) | 20 825 (28.96%) | 15 035 (23.76%) | 485 (15.07%) | 39754 (23.07%) |
| | 719 (17.69%) | 675 (20.73%) | 1 963 (7.39%) | 19 697 (24.63%) | 15 869 (24.85%) | 464 (13.86%) | 39 387 (22.98%) |
| | 0.79% | 0.57% | -4.64% | 10.68% | 14.10% | -4.49% | 9.64% |
| | 34.92% | 45.01% | 54.65% | 76.04% | 78.81% | 76.48% | 72.54% |
| | 34.13% | 44.44% | 59.29% | 65.36% | 64.71% | 80.97% | 62.90% |
| er. | 0.31% | 0.71% | -2.61% | 10.35% | 15.05% | 9.81% | 9.30% |
| Crimes against women: persons 18 years & older | 1 598 (30.73%) | 1 569 (36.61%) | 11 587 (42.26%) | 56 211 (54.90%) | 45 572 (66.23%) | 1 774 (50.58%) | 118 311 (55.91%) |
| sons 18 ye | 1 575 (30.42%) | 1 691 (35.90%) | 13 237 (44.87%) | 55 224 (44.55%) | 47 143 (51.18%) | 1 920 (40.77%) | 120 790 (46.61%) |
| omen: per | 10.93 | -0.90 | -12.54 | -6.19 | -8.97 | -2.60 | -6.91 |
| against w | 255 | -10 | -1 023 | -716 | -634 | -24 | -2 152 |
| Crimes | 2 589 | 1 098 | 7 136 | 10 847 | 6 431 | 899 | 29 000 |
| | 2 334 | 1 108 | 8 159 | 11 563 | 7 065 | 923 | 31 152 |
| | -8.13 | -11.50 | -4.84 | -18.55 | -26.65 | -6.02 | -19.90 |
| | -231 | -414 | -1 032 | -20 847 | -22 664 | -167 | -45 355 |
| | 2 611 | 3 187 | 20 282 | 91 534 | 62 368 | 2 606 | 182 588 |
| | 2 842 | 3 601 | 21 314 | 112 381 | 85 032 | 2 773 | 227 943 |
| | Murder | Attempted Murder | Rape | Assault Common | Assault GBH | Indecent Assault | Total |



Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS)

The Family Violence, Child Protection and Social Offences (FCS) units of the SAPS were redeployed to station level to ensure crimes are being investigated where they occur. This means that members of the former FCS units fall under the command and control of the Detective Commander of the local detective service, and that this function is no longer performed in terms of independent, specialised units (except in the Western Cape).

In the past financial year, 776 of the 1 121 FCS members attended the Detective Course and 800 of the 1 121 FSC members attended the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigators' Course.

During the period under review, the SAPS members involved in the investigation of "FCS-related" crimes dealt with 47 574 cases (comprising 3 598 enquiries and 43 976 dockets), which led to 26 565 arrests. These figures exclude cases in Mpumalanga (former FCS members have been redeployed to police stations and the majority are no longer investigating FCS-related crimes exclusively), as well as instances where a number of members have been redeployed to police stations and no longer serve all the stations in a cluster.

It must be noted that the FCS units investigate crimes of a sexual and violent nature pertaining to all adults and children (although these kinds of cases are also investigated by the general detectives). The investigative process regarding specific crimes relating to women and children has been described in paragraph (d) above.

10.4.2 Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre

(a) Time taken to generate reports of offenders' previous convictions

The National Criminal Records Centre (CRC) is responsible for identifying and confirming any previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated by the South African Police Service.

During the 2006/2007 financial year 1 061 455 crime-related fingerprint enquiries were received, of which 513 786 (48,40%) were enquiries that led to previous convictions being identified.

Given that turnaround time is of extreme importance to the SAPS, as well as the community at large, it was found that, on average, 76,26% of the total number of enquiries received for previous conviction reports were generated within 30 days.

During the period under review a total of 985 302 enquiries not relating to crime were also received. These enquiries are made in order to determine whether or not persons applying for firearm licences, professional driver's licences and for work as security officers, etc have any criminal records. Of this total, 19,15% (188 641 actual enquiries) resulted in the identification of persons linked to previous convictions.

A total of 340 824 cases were received for investigation. Of this number, 32,30% (110 083 actual cases) were found to be linked to fingerprint-related evidence. This evidence led to a total of 18 358 cases being positively identified.

Photographs and plans

76 003 crime scenes and 189 342 sundry items were photographed in the course of the past year. In addition to the photographs that were taken, 16 561 crime scene plans were compiled. 17 068 photo plans were



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completed and 10 881 video recordings were made. A total of 6 332 facial compositions were compiled and 17 896 exhibits were dispatched to the Forensic Science Laboratory for further investigation.

MorphoTouch

327 938 persons were tested using the MorphoTouch equipment, of whom 12 820 were identified as being 'wanted'.

Local Criminal Record Centres

The following provides information on the work performed by the fingerprint laboratories of the Local Criminal Record centres situated throughout the Republic:

| Exhibits processed | 69 239 |
|--|--------|
| Cases processed | 15 216 |
| Positive cases processed | 6 078 |
| Number of Microviper investigations | 190 |
| Number of positive Microviper investigations | 75 |
| Number of shoe-print investigations | 147 |
| Number of positive shoe-print investigations | 74 |
| Objects etched | 3 413 |
| Positive etches | 1 559 |

Improvement of technology at the Criminal Record Centre

- 60 Local Criminal Record Centre fingerprint laboratories were upgraded to international specifications.
 This upgrade increases the capability of the Criminal Record Centre to provide relevant scientific support in the investigation of crime.
- A Sicar 6 Tread Mate and Shoe-print System was registered and implemented to assist with the investigation of crime.
- Two new fully equipped crime scene vehicles were acquired for Cape Town and Durban.
- 22 vehicle investigation booths were rolled out to the Local Criminal Records centres.
- 100 RapID devices have been purchased and are being prepared for implementation once their administrators have been trained.
- A "scene-of-crime" terminal has been acquired and will be implemented as a pilot project. Its successful



implementation will provide the Local Criminal Records Centre personnel with the option of searching latent fingerprints obtained at a crime scene against the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) database.

In addition to the above, the Criminal Records Centre, in conjunction with the South African Qualifications Authority, is developing a 3-year qualification in the field of Forensic Science. The qualification, once in place, will contribute to the international accreditation process for the Criminal Record Centre.

10.4.3 Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)

The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) renders a support service to investigating officers by analysing any physical evidence that is collected from various crime scenes.

(a) Exhibits analysed

Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

During the 2007/2008 financial year the FSL received 57 065 entries for analysis. Of these entries 5 195 projectiles, 19 225 cartridge cases and 42 892 firearms were placed on IBIS. A total of 20 432 positive "hits" were made during this period by using IBIS.

A new server was installed in Pretoria, which now enables the Ballistics Section to correlate all IBIS exhibits examined by each Ballistics Unit nationally, regardless of the location of the IBIS laboratory. The new server enhances service delivery by increasing the number of "hits" on IBIS. The new server's extensive capacity enables it to handle a national database and is proving itself by contributing to the turnaround time and examination quality of the cases dealt with by the Ballistics Section.

In addition to the national IBIS database, a three-dimensional correlation system which, as part of IBIS, aims to improve the accuracy of identification of firearms from approximately 85% to 100%.

DNA analysis

During the period under review, the Biology Section received 53 536 items of biological material that needed to be examined. During the same period, 58 629 entries were completed. Of the total number of entries received, 7 557 cases were submitted for the purpose of DNA analysis.

According to the DNA Criminal Intelligence Database (DCID), 104 inter-case¹³ "hits" have been identified. It must be noted that it is possible for multiple samples to be linked to the same case.

In the first half of 2007 an automated DNA analysis system was brought into operation. More than 6 500 casework samples were submitted for analysis by the system.

Primer residue analysis

The Scientific Analysis Section received 2 578 entries during the 2007/2008 financial year. 674 of the total entries received concerned incidents of suicide. 8 174 samples were submitted for purposes of primer residue analysis. 275 of these were time-lapse entries, involving samples taken after two and a half hours of the

¹³ Inter-case hits refer to hits made between some types of cases (e.g. murder and murder).



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incident having occurred.

The Scientific Analysis Section has also been implementing and validating a new methodology in profiling precious metals handed in as exhibits in criminal cases.

This methodology enables an analyst to distinguish legally produced gold from illegally produced gold. In most cases where illegally produced precious metals are identified, the process allows the analyst to go even further and identify the mine from which the precious metal originated.

Chemistry

Drugs

The Chemistry Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory is responsible for the analysis of suspected illegal substances, as well as other substances that need to be analysed further. The analysis of illegal substances done by the Chemistry Section is listed in table 12.

25 clandestine laboratories were investigated in 2007/2008.

Toxicology

407 entries were received in 2007/2008, of which 46 have been concluded to date.

Fire investigation

768 cases were received during the period under review, of which 114 were concluded.

During the period under review, additional Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometry (LCMS) equipment was procured. This will be used for analysing medicine-related samples.

The Explosives Section procured, among other items, two new robots that will assist explosives experts in the analysis and disarming of explosive devices.

Questioned documents

The Questioned Documents Section received 11 343 cases during the 2007/2008 financial year.

Fraud entries

The total value of all the fraud cases received, which were subsequently examined, amounted to R50 632 446,46.

Counterfeit bank notes

39 781 South African bank notes with a total face value of R3 384 249 were received for examination during the period under review.

7 cases involving counterfeit foreign currency were received for examination during the period under



review.

12 entries concerning 'black' dollars were received for examination during the period under review. A 'black dollar' is used in a scam where the con-man attempts to deceive a victim into believing that it is possible to make original US dollars out of similarly sized black-coated paper.

19 entries of suspected fraudulent driver's licences were received for investigation during the period under review.

2 entries involving suspected counterfeit coins were received for investigation during the period under review.

790 entries involving handwriting, cheques and identification documents/passports were received for investigation during the period under review.

1 803 entries emanating from assets-in-transit and banking companies were received for investigation during the period under review.

The Questioned Documents Section has also established a chemistry subsection which will have as its main aim the analysis of ink and paper used in disputed documents.

The FSL carried over 52 592 cases from the 2006/2007 financial year into the 2007/2008 financial year. During the 2007/2008 financial year, an additional 210 026 cases were received by the FSL for analysis, bringing the total number of cases to be dealt with to 262 618.

During the 2007/2008 financial year, analysts concluded 197 475 cases. Of these 197 475 cases, 179 702 cases were finalised within 35 days which, when reduced to a percentage, translates into 91% of the cases being concluded within 35 days.

During the 2007/2008 planning cycle, the FSL recruited 103 operational and 24 support personnel. Unfortunately, during the same period, the FSL lost 56 operational and 48 support personnel.





11. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

11.1 Purpose

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

11.2 Measurable objectives

Contribute to the neutralisation of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence information which leads to an actionable policing activity.

There are two subprogrammes:

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

Through its various national and provincial linked components, Crime Intelligence has established coverage throughout the country which extends down to station level. Cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies is done through platforms such as Interpol and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Coordinating Committee (SARPCCO). This has extended the range of Crime Intelligence beyond the national borders. In keeping with legislative requirements, the operational activities of Crime Intelligence are confined to within the borders of South Africa.

11.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 20: Actual performance against target

| Sub-programmes | Output | Measure/Indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Crime Intelligence Operations | Neutralised threats | Number of operations conducted to neutralise crime threats | Maintain or increase | Decrease from 28 815 in 2006/2007 to 18 631 operations in 2007/2008 |
| Intelligence and Information Management | Crime intelligence products | Number of crime intelligence products | Maintain or increase | Decrease from 105 238 in 2006/2007 to 95 848 reports in 2007/2008 |



11.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

11.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations

(a) Operations conducted to neutralise crime threats

Threats are neutralised through overt and covert operations at various levels of activity. Crime Intelligence conducted or contributed to a total of 18 631 operations. The intelligence/information gathered resulted in the arrest of 9 524¹⁴ individuals and the recovery of goods/items with an estimated value of R2 007 320 857.¹⁵ These operations, which focused on violent organised crime, security intelligence, property-related crime and crimes dependent on police action, comprised the following:

Intelligence operations

Operations undertaken solely by Crime Intelligence to gather intelligence/information to better understand a situation. The intelligence/information gathered is used to generate more focused operations. For the 2007/2008 financial year Crime Intelligence conducted 7 198 operations of this nature.

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 1 413 |
| Security intelligence | 985 |
| Property-related crime | 2 696 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 1 691 |
| Other crimes | 413 |
| Total | 7 198 |

Court operations

Operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence, together with the Detective Service, to generate intelligence/information that could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. During the period under review, a total of 6 551 court operations were conducted.

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 1 215 |
| Security intelligence | 543 |
| Property-related crime | 2 360 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 2 312 |
| Other crimes | 121 |
| Total | 6 551 |

¹⁵ These figures do not necessarily represent the final tally for seizures. Follow-up investigations by detectives can result in additional seizures that may not have been reported to Crime Intelligence. The value of goods seized is an estimation based on street value (e.g. of drugs and counterfeit goods) and of losses prevented (e.g. in the case of commercial crimes).



¹⁴ This figure does not necessarily represent the final tally for arrests. Follow-up investigations by detectives can result in additional arrests that may not have been reported to Crime Intelligence.

Ad hoc operations

These are operations initiated by other components within the SAPS using intelligence/information supplied by Crime Intelligence. 4 883 ad hoc operations were conducted during the period under review.

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 1 468 |
| Security intelligence | 300 |
| Property-related crime | 1 765 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 728 |
| Other crimes | 622 |
| Total | 4 883 |

11.4.2 Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management

(a) Intelligence and information products

For the financial year under review, Crime Intelligence produced a total of **95 848** reports. This consisted of **497** strategic reports; **1 867** tactical reports; **22 767** crime prevention reports; and **70 717** information reports.

Strategic intelligence/information products

These products were provided to the National Commissioner, the Minister for Safety and Security, the Presidency and political decision-makers at national and provincial level. For the year under review, a total of 497 strategic intelligence and information products relating to the following were produced:

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 279 |
| Security intelligence | 68 |
| Property-related crime | 72 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 58 |
| Other crimes | 20 |
| Total | 497 |

Tactical intelligence/information products

Tactical information was used to guide operational units to specific locations where suspects linked to a variety of crimes were arrested and property was seized. A total of 1 867 tactical products relating to the following were compiled:



| Category | Number of operations |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 26 |
| Security intelligence | 584 |
| Property-related crime | 1 257 |
| Total | 1 867 |

Crime prevention intelligence/information products

Crime prevention intelligence/information reports were forwarded to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. They were also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to address identified crime threats effectively. During the period under review, Crime Intelligence compiled and forwarded 22 767 reports on the following:

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 3 637 |
| Security intelligence | 4 125 |
| Property-related crime | 12 739 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 2 159 |
| Other crimes | 107 |
| Total | 22 767 |

Information products

Crime Intelligence compiled a total of 70 717 information products during the year under review. The information products helped divisional commissioners and provincial commissioners make decisions on the identification of areas susceptible to criminal activity, the appropriate deployment of resources to address crime in identified areas, and the identification of organised crime-related risks. These reports related to the following:

| Category | Number of operations |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Violent organised crime | 8 411 |
| Security intelligence | 30 629 |
| Property-related crime | 19 279 |
| Crimes dependent on police action | 10 452 |
| Other crimes | 1 946 |
| Total | 70 717 |



12. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

12.1 Purpose

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

12.2 Measurable objectives

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

The Protection and Security Services programme funds the protection of local and foreign prominent people, as well as the provision of security at key government installations and, among other places, ministerial homes.

There are six subprogrammes:

- VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents, their spouses, and other identified VIPs while they are in transit.
- Static and Mobile Security is for protecting other local and foreign VIPs in transit, as well as for protecting the places in which all VIPs, including those related to the President and Deputy President, are present, as well as valuable Government cargo.
- Ports of Entry Security provide for security at ports of entry and exit, such as border posts, airports and harbours.
- The Railway Police provides for security in the railway environment.
- The Government Security Regulator provides for regulating security and the administration relating to national key points and government installations.
- Operational Support provides for administrative support for the programme, including personnel development.



12.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 21: Actual performance against targets

16-19 These indicators cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidents of the crime because the extent of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move both in and out of the country illegally cannot be determined.



| Sub-programmes | Output | Measure/indicator | Target | Actual performance against target |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | Number of arrests at ports of entry and exit for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking, marine life resources, precious metals and stones and non-ferrous metals. | Maintain or increase | Increased from 30 410 in 2006/2007 to 51 856 arrests in 2007/2008, which includes arrests of undocumented persons. |
| Rail Police | Crime prevention and combating in the railway environment. | Priority crime rate in the railway environment. | Maintain or decrease in 2007/2008. | Social fabric-related contact crimes 1 033 Violent organised contact crimes 1 520 Property-related crimes 3 074 Crimes dependent on SAPS action for detection 640 Other serious crimes 19 886 Total 26 567 |
| | | Number of arrests in the railway environment. | Maintain or increase in 2007/2008. | 21 314 arrests (2 604 arrests for social fabric-related contact crimes, violent organised contact crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes) and 18 710 for other crimes. |
| Government Security Regulator | Security evaluation of National Key Points and strategic installations. | Number of key points evaluated. | 136 key points evaluated in 2007/2008. | 118 key points evaluated. |
| | | Number of strategic installations appraised out of a total of 265. | 50% of installations appraised. | 246 strategic installations appraised. |
| | Institutionalise security of national key points and strategic installations. | Number of Institutional Security Structures created. | To be benchmarked in 2007/2008. | 3 Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) meetings and 1 conference for private security providers were held. |
| | | Extent to which Standards for Physical Security are set. | To be benchmarked in 2007/2008. | Minimum Standard Physical Security standards have been completed. |



12.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

12.4.1 Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services

(a) Security breaches and complaints lodged

Protection and Security Services provided protection to 191 presidential national and provincial dignitaries, 154 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State, and managed 62 events.

No written complaints were received from either the Presidential VIPs or the Ministers and other VIPs and there were no security breaches.

The Counter-assault Team, which deals with all the high-risk situations that ordinary police officers with their training and equipment cannot deal with, was involved in 78 foreign and local deployments.

12.4.2 Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security

(a) Security breaches and complaints lodged

Static Guard Services protected 115 installations, including government buildings, as well as presidential and national ministerial residences. 9 security breaches took place and 4 arrests were made.

Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding cash currency escorts for the South African Reserve Bank. 142 operations were successfully conducted in this financial year.

12.4.3 Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security

(a) Deterrence of illegal activities at ports of entry and exit

The 71 ports of entry (53 land ports, 10 airports, 7 sea ports and 1 dry port) in South Africa were previously manned by approximately 700 police officials nationally, most of whom performed multi-agency duties. Since the implementation of the Border Control Security Strategy, the deployment of police officials to ports of entry has increased to 4 671 officials, who focus mainly on crime prevention and detection. This figure includes the establishments at OR Tambo International Airport, Durban Harbour and Beit Bridge.

For a number of years the South African authorities have been tightening border controls and improving other security measures at most of the major ports of entry and exit (sea, air and land). For example, in the context of preventing the smuggling of firearms, the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) and the associated National Firearms Programme of the SAPS (launched in 2002), additional measures for inspecting goods, whether imported or exported, have been introduced and implemented. This was done by establishing profiling units at designated ports.

In the next three years the Border Control Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) will direct its resources in an attempt to achieve the development of a single National Integrated Border Management Strategy (NIBMS), among other things. This will allow for -

 an all-embracing high level of strategic direction for border control, in compliance with international norms so as to maintain territorial integrity; and



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• expedite the legitimate movement of cross-border trade and the migration of people, while deterring, detecting, identifying, preventing and, if necessary, prohibiting illegal or hostile cross-border movement.

This will be supported by implementing an integrated and responsive border control system and the establishment of a National Border Management Coordination Centre (NBMCC).

The vehicle fleet at ports of entry and exit at the end of March 2008 was 574, compared to 564 at the end of March 2007. 25 mobile homes were procured during the period under review and placed respectively at Durban Harbour, OR Tambo International Airport and land border posts in the North West province.

OR Tambo International Airport

The OR Tambo International Airport has a total of 963 police members compared to 1 121 members in 2006/2007. The difference of 158 resulted from 100 members attached to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) being transferred within the Protection and Security environment. The remaining 58 personnel were lost due to promotions, transfers, resignations and deaths. The value of drugs seized at the OR Tambo International Airport, including drugs intercepted at the International Mail Centre, was R783 247 092.

Durban Harbour

Durban Harbour has a total of 1 038 police members. Following the establishment of the Profiling Unit in the 2007/2008 financial year, more containers were screened, which resulted in more counterfeit and undeclared goods being seized. The value of these recoveries is estimated at R110 976 365. The total value of drugs seized was R120 828.

Beit Bridge

Beit Bridge is a designated land port and has an establishment of 297 police members. In 2007/2008, 86 vehicles were recovered, and goods were seized to the value of R4 778 775 in 2007/2008. The total value of drugs seized was R163 360.

Table 22 reflects statistics for the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 relating to successes achieved by the Border Police at ports of entry and exit.



Table 22: Successes achieved by the Border Police at ports for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Firearms and ammunition | |
|---|--------------------|
| Arrests | 90 |
| | |
| Seizures Value | 952 R 1 557 566 |
| Narcotics | K 1 337 300 |
| | F73 |
| Arrests | 573 |
| Cocaine | 2 022 1/2 |
| Crack cocaine tablets | 2 822 kg |
| | 170 kg |
| Dagga | 57 330 kg |
| Heroin | 132 kg |
| Tik | 120 kg |
| Cat | 1 624.8 kg |
| Mandrax tablets | 171 207 |
| Anabolic steroids | 132 |
| Ecstacy tablets | 85 |
| Dagga bags | 31 |
| Dagga plants | 14 692 |
| Mihra plants | 1 000 |
| Value | R1,441,694,523.90 |
| Stolen / Hijacked vehicle | |
| Arrests | 551 |
| Seizures | 919 |
| Value | R 71 642 248 |
| Abalone | |
| Arrests | 20 |
| Seizures | 27 |
| Transnational commerce-relate | |
| Arrests | 250 |
| Value | R 135 777 142 |
| Illegal immigrants | |
| Arrests | 44 409 |
| Crimes - Other | |
| Arrests | 5 931 |
| Summons issued | |
| Total No. | 3 222 |
| Corruption | |
| Arrests | 32 |
| Actions carried out | |
| Operations conducted | 3 186 |
| Roadblock | 18 094 |
| Perimeter inspections/patrols | 51 419 |
| Access control points manned | 2 550 |
| Vehicles searched | 3 894 452 |
| Persons searched | 23 058 049 |
| Joint operations conducted with foreign departments | 24 |



12.4.4 Subprogramme: Railway Police

(a) Priority crime rate and arrests in the railway environment

National and provincial operations were conducted regularly in the railway environment. 6 681 priority crimes (see table 23) and 19 886 other crimes occurred in the railway environment in the 2007/2008 financial year. This led to 21 314 arrests (2 604 arrests for priority crimes and 18 710 for other crimes) and goods to the value of R19 950 885 being recovered in the 2007/2008 financial year.

Partnerships were established between the SAPS, the South African Rail Commuter Cooperation, the Department of Transport and the rail operators to address crime in the railway environment.

11 new railway police stations have been established in the railway environment to date and a further 13 will be rolled out in the next financial year. The current deployment of approximately 2 300 police officials is expected to rise to more than 4 000 once the new stations have been completed in five metropolitan areas. Police officials are also being deployed on mainline trains to curb violent crime and to close transportation networks for drug trafficking.

Table 23: Cases reported in the railway environment

| Type of crime | Number | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Social fabric-related contact crimes | | |
| Murder and attempted murder | 119 | |
| Rape and attempted rape | 101 | |
| Assault GBH | 321 | |
| Common assault | 481 | |
| Indecent assault | 11 | |
| Total | 1 033 | |

| Violent organised contact crime | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Carjacking and truckjacking | 12 | |
| Robbery at residential premises (house robberies) | 4 | |
| Robbery at business premises (business robberies) | 10 | |
| Other aggravated robberies | 395 | |
| Common robbery | 725 | |
| Robbery involving the pointing of a firearm | 374 | |
| Total | 1 520 | |

| Property-related crimes | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Housebreaking (all) | 221 |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 69 |
| Theft of/from motor vehicles | 179 |
| Theft (other) | 2 599 |
| Stock theft | 6 |
| Total | 3 074 |



| Type of crime | Number | |
|---|--------|--|
| Crimes dependent on police action for detection | | |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 36 | |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol | 3 | |
| Drug-related crime | 601 | |
| Total | 640 | |

| Other serious crimes | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Arson | 13 | |
| Malicious damage to property | 302 | |
| Commercial crime | 96 | |
| Bomb threats | 3 | |
| Total | 414 | |

| Total reported | 6 681 |
|----------------|--------|
| iotal reported | 0 00 . |

12.4.5 Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

Developments with regard to the Government Security Regulator include the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC), which has been tasked with improving the monitoring and evaluation initiatives of Protection and Security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points (NKP) Bill.

(a) National key points registered/evaluated

The Transnet Pipeline Project was completed on 25 February 2008. 118 out of 136 key points were evaluated. During the 2007/2008 financial year more key points were registered, bringing the total to 145.

The following was done in terms of the Regulatory Function of the National Key Points Act:

- Service providers registered or evaluated: 257 (112 registered and 145 evaluated)
- Training providers registered or evaluated: 73 (39 registered and 34 evaluated)
- Security guards in the NKP environment registered: 1 124
- Security guards in the NKP environment dismissed as a result of criminal record checks: 5

The physical security of the following national key points was assessed:

- Cape Town International Airport
- Durban International Airport

(b) Strategic installations appraised

- 246 out of a total of 265 strategic institutions were appraised.
- Physical security was implemented at the following strategic institutions:



Annual Report 2007 - 2008

- OR Tambo International Airport (VIP lounge)
- Cape Town International Airport (VIP lounge)
- Brynterion (Implementation of the Master Plan)
- The Union Buildings (Refurbishment and security)
- Parliament, Cape Town (Master Plan)
- Durban International Airport (Plan-related)
- Presidential residences (Security installations)
- Ministerial residences (Security installations).

2010 Soccer World Cup

Protection and Security Services are actively involved in planning the security measures at new stadiums and implementing security measures at existing stadiums.

Gautrain

Protection and Security Services are involved in establishing the role of the Security Advisory Services regarding physical security for the Gautrain.

(c) Institutional security structures created

Meetings aimed at coordinating security were established with the Ministry of the Department of Public Works to ensure that all VIP-related projects are implemented swiftly.

To regulate security in the Government, the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) was established in 2006 to consult with and inform all role players of the regulation of physical security. In 2007, 3 GSSC meetings were held with all role players to inform them of the regulatory structure within the government sector. A conference was held for security providers in the government sector to refine the regulatory objectives and enhance the regulatory framework in that sector.

(d) Extent to which standards for physical security are set

A hearing was held from 3 to 5 September 2007 to discuss the comments made about the National Key Points and Strategic Installations Bill published in April 2007. The discussions took place with various institutions, departments and the owners of key point installations in response to their specific comments.

The NKP was discussed at NEDLAC and all constituencies, labour, business, community and government were involved. The final NEDLAC report was submitted to the relevant Ministers for consideration before submission to Parliament.





REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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)(10)(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, (3) three meetings were held.

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

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

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

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



REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

for the year ended 31 March 2008

The Audit Committee has evaluated the annual financial statements of the South African Police Services for the year ended 31 March 2008 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 21 August 2008 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the annual statements by the South African Police Service.

B COKA Acting Chairperson 2008-08-27



TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF VOTE 23: DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY for the year ended 31 March 2008

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department for Safety and Security which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2008, 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 notes, as set out on pages 167 to 218.

Responsibility of the accounting officer for the financial statements

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

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

- 3. As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004)(PAA) my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.
- 4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and *General Notice* 616 of 2008, issued in *Government Gazette No. 31057 of 15 May 2008*. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance on 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 department's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit



TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF VOTE 23: DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY for the year ended 31 March 2008

procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control.

- 6. An audit also includes evaluating the:
 - appropriateness of accounting policies used
 - reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management
 - overall presentation of the financial statements.
- 7. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis of accounting

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

Opinion

9. In my opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department for Safety and Security as at 31 March 2008 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by National Treasury as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 and in the manner required by the PFMA.

OTHER MATTERS

Without qualifying my audit opinion, I draw attention to the following matters that relates to my responsibilities in the audit of the financial statements:

Non-compliance with applicable legislation

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the implementation of effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal controls as required by section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA. Minor asset registers were not always properly maintained as test counts performed during the year at several police stations across the country revealed significant discrepancies between the physical assets and the assets recorded on the Provisioning Administration System.



TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF VOTE 23: DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY for the year ended 31 March 2008

Matters of governance

11. The PFMA tasks the accounting officer with a number of responsibilities concerning financial and risk management and internal control. Fundamental to achieving this is the implementation of certain key governance responsibilities, which I have assessed as follows:

| Matter of governance | Yes | No |
|---|----------|----|
| Audit committee | | |
| The department had an audit committee in operation throughout the financial year. | ~ | |
| The audit committee operates in accordance with approved, written terms of reference. | ~ | |
| The audit committee substantially fulfilled its responsibilities for the year, as set out in section 77 of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10. | • | |
| Internal audit | | |
| The department had an internal audit function in operation throughout the financial year. | ~ | |
| The internal audit function operates in terms of an approved internal audit plan. | ~ | |
| The internal audit function substantially fulfilled its responsibilities for the year, as set out in Treasury Regulation 3.2. | • | |
| Other matters of governance | | |
| The annual financial statements were submitted for audit as per the legislated deadlines (section 40 of the PFMA). | • | |
| The financial statements submitted for audit were not subject to any material amendments resulting from the audit. | | - |
| No significant difficulties were experienced during the audit concerning delays or the unavailability of expected information and/or the unavailability of senior management. | • | |
| The prior year's external audit recommendations have been substantially implemented. | ~ | |
| SCOPA resolutions have been substantially implemented. | ~ | |

OTHER REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Reporting on performance information

12. I have reviewed the performance information as set out on pages 52 to 145.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer

13. The accounting officer has additional responsibilities as required by section 40(3)(a) of the PFMA to ensure that the annual report and audited financial statements fairly present the performance against predetermined objectives of the department.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

14. I conducted my engagement in accordance with section 13 of the PAA read with *General Notice 616 of 2008*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 31057 of 15 May 2008*.



TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF VOTE 23: DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY for the year ended 31 March 2008

15. In terms of the foregoing my engagement included performing procedures of an audit nature to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about the performance information and related systems, processes and procedures. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement.

Audit finding (performance information)

16. I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to report that no significant findings have been identified as a result of my review.

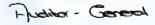
OTHER REPORTS

Performance audit

- 17. A performance audit was conducted during the year under review concerning official housing. The report covered the period March 2006 to November 2007 and was tabled on 4 February 2008.
- 18. A performance audit was conducted during the year under review concerning the entity's border control function. The report covered the period March 2006 to November 2007 and was tabled on 19 March 2008.
- 19. A performance audit was conducted during the year under review concerning service delivery of the entity's police stations and 10111 call centres. The report covered the period March 2007 to February 2008 and will be tabled in due course.

APPRECIATION

20. The assistance rendered by the staff of the Department for Safety and Security during the audit is sincerely appreciated.



Pretoria 31 July 2008





REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

The original allocation for the Department included in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2007 amounted to R 35 917 470 000. The Adjusted Estimates for 2007/08 included an additional amount of R 468,365 million, which increased the Department's allocation to R 36 386 105 000. This represents an increase of 10,6 % over the previous financial years' adjusted allocation of R 32 521,230 million.

The total expenditure for the 2007/08 financial year amounted to R 36 386,105 million, which represents a spending rate of 100 %. The expenditure was made up as follows:

| Expenditure | 2006/07 R′000 | 2007/08 R′000 | Increase / (Decrease) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Compensation of employees | 22 654 635 | 25 522 647 | 12,6 % |
| Departmental operational costs | 9 866 595 | 10 863 458 | 10,1 % |
| Total expenditure | 32 521 230 | 36 386 105 | 11,9 % |

The surplus on the Vote for the 2007/08 financial year amounts to R 43.11. Spending on compensation of employees (69,7 % in 2006/07 and 70,1 % in 2007/08) remained the most significant expense in the Department's Vote.

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

| Expenditure | 2006/07 R'000 | 2007/08 R′000 | Increase / (Decrease) |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Administration | 10 630 361 | 12 063 129 | 13,5 % |
| 2. Visible Policing | 14 021 586 | 15 332 583 | 9,3 % |
| 3. Detective Services | 5 432 923 | 5 978 782 | 10,0 % |
| 4. Crime Intelligence | 1 175 033 | 1 299 424 | 10,6 % |
| 5. Protection and Security Services | 1 261 327 | 1 712 187 | 35,7 % |
| Total expenditure | 32 521 230 | 36 386 105 | 11,9 % |

In the near future, additional allocations in the 2008 Budget will increase the Department's baseline allocations over the medium term, to reach R 49,4 billion in 2010/11, at an average rate of 10,7 % over the period.



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

2. Services rendered by the Department

2.1 Services rendered

Apart from the Department's core responsibilities, various other internal and extra departmental services are being rendered in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000) and the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). As the purpose of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 is to give full effect to the constitutional right of the public to access any information held by the State, it is the Department's primary 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 fully exercise and protect all of their rights.

The aim of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 is to vigorously 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

In view of the provisions contained in Treasury Regulation 7.3.1 all fees, charges and tariffs that are not or cannot be fixed by any law and that relate to revenue accruing to a revenue fund were reviewed by the Department's Tariffs Committee for the 2007/08 financial year, and new fees, charges and tariffs were introduced.

2.3 Auxiliary Services

A set of guidelines were drawn up for rendering functional services within the Department. The Department only caters for those services that have been classified as functional responsibilities of the Department and not for so-called free services.

The functional responsibilities of the Department include the provision of:

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



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

2.4 Inventories

The following major categories of inventories as on 31 March 2008, comprising all main logistical stores within the Department, are hereby disclosed:

| Category | Costing indicator | 2007/08 R'000 | 2006/07 R'000 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ammunition | * | 62 867 | 45 532 |
| Computers and radios | * | 102 057 | 138 560 |
| Firearm spares | * | 14 297 | 1 126 |
| Stationery | * | 34 448 | 39 010 |
| Sundry | * | 46 346 | 40 907 |
| Uniform and clothing | * | 192 858 | 158 361 |
| Parts and other maintenance material | * | 25 619 | 14 967 |
| Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources | ** | 125 067 | 116 831 |
| Fuel and oil | *** | 1 561 | 1 778 |
| Biological and Cultivated assets | *** | 0 | 2 221 |
| Total | | 605 120 | 559 293 |

Costing indicators

- * The value of the inventory is determined by multiplying the quantity of the specific item with the latest purchase price.
- ** The value of the inventory is based on the daily rand-dollar exchange rate and the Gold Spot rate.
- *** Fuel and oil are based on the petrol and oil prices as on 31 March 2008.
- **** The value of these assets are based on fair value.

3. Capacity constraints and improvements

As reported in the previous annual report, the Department, during the past six years, gradually improved its organisational structure 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, a process to continue for the next three financial years. Similarly, spending on capital immovable assets will also remain a prominent feature of the SAPS vote.



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

4. Utilisation of donor funds

4.1 Sweden: (Type of Donation: Cash)

Institutional Capacity Building Agreement (3 years):

Value: SEK 25 million

Entry into force: 31 August 2002 - 31 December 2005 (Phase II)

This is an agreement based on the previous National Institutional Capacity Building Agreement (3 years) to the value of R 15 million that ended on 31 July 2002 (Phase I).

Aim of agreement:

To assist the South African Police Service in its human resource development institutional capacity building and to strengthen the respect for and practice of human rights and improve gender equality in the SAPS.

Extension of current agreement: Phase III

Phase II of the Swedish Projects officially came to an end on 31 March 2006. Successful negotiations between the South African Police Service and the Swedish National Police Board resulted in the extension of the above mentioned agreement into Phase III.

Phase III was officially approved on 10 April 2006 for the period 01 April 2006 - 31 December 2008 with an additional amount of SEK 15 million.

The following 3 projects were identified and approved for Phase III:

- Improved labour relations
- Enhancement of Basic Training in the SAPS
- Women's Network

4.2 France: (Type of Donation: Cash)

Technical Assistance

The current Technical Assistant is posted to the SAPS, Strategic Management, Donor Assistance, from the 15th of October 2006.

The French Police Cooperation is based on annual funds.



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

Between 01 April 2007 and 31 March 2008 the following actions have been implemented:

- Until the end of April 2007: French courses for 17 trainees (6 000 euros)
- April 2007: Operation "Shield" donation of 3 500 drugs tests kits and training: 61 trainees (2 000 euros).
- May 2007: Training for false documents: 18 trainees (4 400 euros).
- June 2007: Visit in France concerning the Preparation of the Peace Keeping Mission in Foreign Countries
 operations with the presentation of the Periland exercise with the European Police Force: 2 visitors (5 400
 euros).
- September 2007: Visit in France in the frame of the Rugby World Cup in order to prepare the next Football World Cup in RSA in 2010: 5 visitors (7 800 euros)
- October 2007: Training for the Peace Keeping Mission in Foreign Countries operations: 63 trainees (4 800 euros).
- Visit in France for the MILIPOL Security Worldwide Exhibition: 5 visitors (3 700 euros). Auditing of the SAPS Marine Division in the perspective of the 2 patrol boats delivery (2 000 euros).
- November 2007: Financial contribution for the implementation of the first MANDUME operation managed by SARPCCO for the destruction of light weapons in Angola and Namibia.

4.3 EU: (Type of Donation: Cash)

Assistance to Policing in the Eastern Cape: Combating of crimes against women and children (5 years)

Value: R 250 million

Entry into force: 4 March 2004 - 31 December 2007

Purpose of the programme:

To improve safety and security for the people of the Eastern Cape in addressing the following specific problems:

- the high levels of crimes against women and children in the Eastern Cape;
- the Criminal Justice System not being successfully developed at provincial level;
- insufficient service delivery capacity of the SAPS in the Eastern Cape; and
- crime Prevention is under-resource in comparison with reactive policing.



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

4.4 Belgium: (Type of Donation: Cash)

Support to the SAPS to improve service delivery at station level:

SAPS signed a Specific Agreement on the 23rd of August 2003. This Agreement signed focus on Crime Prevention at station level. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the creation of a safe and secure environment by the improvement of SAPS Service Delivery at station level.

Value of agreement: R 24 million (€ 3 million)

Period: 3 years 2003 - 2006 (ending August 2006)

Extension: A Project extension (request for the reactivation and the extension of the 2003 Specific Agreement) was received from Brussels. The programme was extended for another 18 months.

4.5 Norway: (Type of Donation: Grant/ Cash)

Norwegian Funding Support to the SAPS: Development Assistance to Policing in Sudan (a regional partnership between SAPS and the Sudanese Police Force, supported by the Royal Norwegian Government).

Aim of agreement:

The aim of this project is to draft a Policing Development Framework, establish Joint Management Structures to oversee development assistance, and to facilitate needs in specific areas.

4.6 Comores:

Training and Operational Support, was provided to the Comores during their Presidential electing in June 2007. Funding was received from DFA to the amount of R 6 228 867. 22.

5. Organisations to whom transfer payments have been made

In terms of the Skills Development Act, No. 97 of 1998, and the Skills Development Services Act, No. 9 of 1999, an amount of R 15,886 million was transferred to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority during 2007/08.

6. Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

The Department of Safety and Security (DOSS) signed an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on 28 September 2002, in terms of which DOSS would implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that would replace the manual method of searching and classifying fingerprints.

According to the agreement the IDC was the owner of the AFIS, and made the system available to be used by



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

the Department, with the intention of eventually donating the system to the Department.

The CRC and local CRCs within the Department performed the searching of fingerprints on the AFIS database. In terms of an amendment to the agreement signed on 28 September 2002, the Department and the IDC agreed to outsource non-criminal searches to an outside company.

In terms of the outsourcing, the outside company was paid for the non-commercial searches performed by them.

The SAPS decided to tender an amount of R20 million to the IDC to relieve SAPS from its obligations and become the owner of AFIS. Such offer was accepted by the IDC. To provide for this and other arrangements, an agreement was entered into between the SAPS and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). The agreement referred to was signed by the parties on 29 January 2008. The SAPS exercised the bargain purchase option provided for in the initial agreement between SAPS and the IDC (AFIS Donation and use agreement). The once-off payment transaction for the AFIS system between the relevant parties was not an arms-length transaction.

Furthermore, the agreement also provided for the transfer of ownership of the system from the IDC to SAPS, the latter being 1 January 2008. The agreement provided for the settlement amount of R20 million to be paid to the IDC on or before 31 May 2008, which was paid on that date.

7. Corporate governance arrangements

7.1 Fraud prevention policies

The SAPS has revised its Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan in line with the requirements of the Section 3.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations and to take into account revised Government policy in this regard and developments within the SAPS itself. The revised Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan indicates clearly what is expected of each level of the SAPS in addressing corruption and fraud. These requirements have been included in the annual planning of each of the levels of SAPS in order to ensure that the actions identified in support of preventing corruption and fraud are addressed.

The Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan has also been integrated into the SAPS's Risk Management Framework in order that the risk caused by corruption and fraud be properly identified, assessed and managed at all levels.

The National Strategic Management Office is currently facilitating the completion of a number of policy initiatives that will facilitate the implementation the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan, e.g. a communication plan on preventing corruption and fraud directed internally and externally to SAPS's clients, role-players, stakeholders; a case referral system for the centralising of all corruption-related information to a central point within SAPS; the developing of a whistle-blowing policy for SAPS based on Government



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

guidelines and the improving of a dedicated capacity at national levels to address the detection of corruption and fraud in SAPS.

7.2 Management processes aimed at managing the conflict of interest

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

7.3 Risk management approach

The SAPS has developed a comprehensive risk management framework with the twofold purpose of providing reasonable assurance of the achieving of organisational priorities and objectives, and compliance with Section 38 a (I) of the Public Finance Management Act and Section 3.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations 2005. This framework details the approach that SAPS follows in implementing risk management at all levels, i.e. national, provincial and station levels. The SAPS has to date implemented risk management at the majority of its national divisions and components and is in the process to implement it at all nine provincial offices.

The acquiring of an Enterprise Risk Management System will enable the SAPS to effectively manage the large volume of information that is generated by the implementation of risk management at all levels. Significant progress has been made in the acquisition of the Enterprise Risk Management System ands it is envisaged that the system will be in place by the end of the 2008 / 09 financial year.

7.4 Implementation and assessment of the Code of Conduct

The SAPS Code of Conduct provides a clear indication of the standards of conduct required of all SAPS employees in performing the functions associated with the policing service that is provided to all communities. The Code of Conduct is included in all corporate documentation developed by the SAPS for use within the Service and by public and private sector role-players and stakeholders. This includes the SAPS One-year Policing Plan, the Annual Report and documentation, such as the SAPS Bulletin used to communicate specifically with SAPS employees. The Code of Conduct, supported by the SAPS Values and Code of Ethics, is also available on the SAPS website at http://www.saps.gov.za.

The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP), which focuses on the implementation of the Batho Pele principles, also supports the implementation of the Code of Conduct as the principles within the SAPS Code of Conduct are closely aligned with the Batho Pele principles. Since 2005/06, the SAPS required all national divisions, provinces and stations to develop a Service Delivery Improvement Plan to all communities. These Service Delivery Improvement Plans were included in the operational plans of divisions, provinces and stations.

The National Commissioner reinforced the importance of the Code of Conduct and the need for SAPS



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employees to focus on its implementation in the course of their day-to-day activities in a directive issued to all divisions, provinces and stations in February 2006. This directive requires SAPS personnel members to have intimate knowledge of the Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics and to ensure that they comply with these principles. The directive also identifies specific activities that must be implemented, particularly at station level in support of the improving of basic service delivery and the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The assessment of the Code of Conduct was supported by an external climate study conducted in 2006 by Democratic Research Africa, which focused on perceptions of service delivery by members of the public who had interacted directly with SAPS employees when they required a specific service from the SAPS. The external climate study indicated the following perceptions of the general public perceptions of the service provided by the SAPS:

- The majority of clients using services at police stations indicated that they felt comfortable being at the police station.
- The majority of users rated the standard of services provided as high.
- Most station users (88%) were satisfied with the treatment provided and considered them to be of a high quality.
- 64% of users who visited stations relating to crime-related services were satisfied with the standard provided.

7.5 Effectiveness of Internal Audit and Audit Committee

The Strategic Internal Audit Plan, which extends over three years and incorporates the Annual Plan for the 2007/2008 financial year, was approved by the Audit Committee. The approach was to formulate a risk-based plan that aligned the priorities of the Internal Audit Component with the objectives and goals of the SAPS and related strategic risk areas facing the Department for the next three years. The projects, amongst others, include the following types of reviews:

- Risk-based compliance;
- Financial Discipline; and
- Cyclical reviews.

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



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for the year ended 31 March 2008

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

The Internal Audit Component is independent and no limitation is placed on the access to information. The accountability and reporting structures of the Component are properly established and regular feedback is provided to the Audit Committee who acts as oversight committee in evaluating:

- Progress made with the execution of the internal audit reviews in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan;
- results of the internal audit reviews concluded, as well as
- the effectiveness of the Component

7.6 Safety, health and environment-related issues

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

7.6.1 The following goals were set to ensure Health and Safety:

- To implement a sufficient computerised SHE System;
- A National Instruction was approved and circulated January 2008 to inform everybody in the SAPS what their duties and responsibilities are;
- A pilot project was launched during October 2007 to provide members with quality training that is



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for the year ended 31 March 2008

accredited with SETA; and

 Investigations into serious incidents in accordance with Section 24 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), as well as the distribution of a circular on 28 January 2008 to ensure no recurrence.

7.6.2 The following projects were instituted to improve the health and safety of employees, such as:

- The provision of proper safety equipment especially personal protective equipment;
- A communication plan to establish health and safety and to make employees responsible for their actions;
- Institute courses at the Basic Training Colleges on Health and Safety and induction training for all employees on health and safety;
- Implementation of a Contingency Planning;
- Standards on Health and Safety for specific environments;
- Legal Compliance Evaluations at workplaces within the department;
- Medical Surveillance program for the department;
- Appointment of SHE Coordinators in all Provinces and Divisions; and
- The implementation of findings as per Internal Audit Reports.
- 8. Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

None

9. New/proposed activities

None

10. Asset management

The Department embarked on an asset management strategy involving the enhancement of the asset register by means of system developments and minimum information requirements to promote the capturing of assets of a movable nature. Several initiatives were implemented, with the emphasis on serialised assets.



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for the year ended 31 March 2008

The major categories per volume and monetary value are:

- all vehicles (SAP number/registration number);
- livestock (transponder/serial number);
- machinery and equipment (serial number);
- firearms (serial number);
- and computers (bar code/ web number/serial number) have unique serial numbers, which are captured in the relevant interlinked processes, namely financial authorisation, procurement, payment, receipt, distribution and disposal. Although substantial progress has been made, intensified efforts are pursued.

Asset management as a function in the Department requires an integrated approach and continuous process. The functions of asset management and supply chain management respectively relating to the asset life cycle and supply chain management cycle, are integrated cycles and not mutually independent.

The integrated asset management approach also requires that some key asset management activities be performed by other functional groupings in the Department such as Strategic Management, Evaluation Services, Loss Management, Information Systems Management, Financial Services and eventually the users of assets.

The Department, in conjunction with the National Treasury, performed a status assessment and the progress that has to be affected. In order to further develop the composition of the Assets Register, improving the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) as a priority commenced towards the end of 2005. Some of the important matters that are at present in various stages of being improved include acquisition (date and amount), identification (description, serial number and unique asset number), accountability (location and custodian), performance (condition and useful life) and accounting (historic costs, depreciation and accumulated depreciation) of assets. These improvements were implemented and operational since the 2006/07 reporting period.

Further development with reference to the interfacing between the department's financial management system and the procurement administration system with the objective to improve data integrity is currently in progress, e.g. the payment of invoices within the financial management system of the department will be electronically reconciled with the receipt of the asset in procurement administration system. The recording of contracts in the system will improve and simplify the capturing of orders, specifically with the aim to obtain and record the correct prices of assets for accurate reporting purposes. The codification of fixed assets (linking ICN and SCOA to buildings and other fixed structures) is another development to be implemented during the 2008/09 financial year.



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for the year ended 31 March 2008

11. Events after the reporting date

None

12. Performance information

During the year under review the Department of Safety and Security continued with its programme of improving the various internal controls as well as the documentation of financial policies and procedures.

All the financial reports and documentation required in terms of the PFMA, as well as the Treasury Regulations were prepared timeously and forwarded to the relevant parties. The quarterly information required by the National Treasury on the achievement on Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) outputs was also submitted timeously.

The implementation and ongoing review of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulations related policies has continued during the year under review. The implementation of these policies continues to result in significant improvements in financial management; procurement and human resource management environments within the Department of Safety and Security.

In addition to statutory requirements, the Department has an effective internal report and cash flow management system. The insignificant savings attained in the current and previous financial years attests to the continual improvement in financial management processes.



REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

for the year ended 31 March 2008

13. SCOPA resolutions

The following progress has been made regarding various SCOPA resolutions:

| Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions | Subject | Findings on progress |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Audit Report: 2006 Par 5.1 Page 130 | Lack of monitoring in the administrative environment Supply Chain Management | In Progress |
| Scopa Resolution 12/2007 | | |
| Audit Report: 2006 Par 5.2 Page 131 | Lack of Monitoring in the operational environment | |
| Par 5.2.1 Page 131 | Vehicle fleet management | Substantial progress |
| Par 5.2.2 Page 132 | Firearm control | Substantial progress |
| Scopa Resolution 12/2007 | | |
| Par 6.2 Page 132 | Dockets and case administration system | Substantial progress |
| Scopa Resolution 12/2007 | | |

14. Approved

The Annual Financial Statements set out in pages 167 to 218, as well as a set of annual financial statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the Accounting Officer.

TC Williams

ACTING NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE (ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

Date: 30/05/2008



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

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

Total appropriated funds are presented in the statement of financial performance.

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

2.2 Statutory Appropriation

Statutory appropriations are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the statutory appropriations made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Total statutory appropriations are presented in the statement of financial performance.

Unexpended statutory appropriations are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position.

2.3 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when received, unless otherwise stated. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position.

Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

2.3.1 Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and/or regulations (excluding fines, penalties & forfeits).

Tax receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when received.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

2.3.2 Sale of goods and services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.3.3 Fines, penalties & forfeits

Fines, penalties & forfeits are compulsory unrequited amounts which were imposed by a court or quasijudicial body and collected by the department. Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.3.4 Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.3.5 Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on sale of capital assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.3.6 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Repayments of loans and advances previously extended to employees and public corporations for policy purposes are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance on receipt of the funds.

Cheques issued in previous accounting periods that expire before being banked are recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance when the cheque becomes stale. When the cheque is reissued the payment is made from Revenue.

2.3.7 Transfers received (including gifts, donations and sponsorships)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund and recorded as revenue in the statement of financial performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

All in-kind gifts, donations and sponsorships are disclosed at fair value in an annexure to the financial statements.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

2.4 Direct exchequer receipts

All direct exchequer fund receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

2.5 Local and foreign aid assistance

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised as revenue when notification of the assistance is received from the National Treasury or when the department directly receives the cash from the donor(s).

All in-kind local and foreign aid assistance are disclosed at fair value in the annexures to the annual financial statements.

The cash payments made during the year relating to local and foreign aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance. The value of the assistance expensed prior to the receipt of the funds is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

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

2.6 Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA) fund assistance

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 current or capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance.

Any unspent CARA funds are transferred to Retained Funds as these funds do not need to be surrendered to the National Revenue Fund.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

3. Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

3.1.1 Short-term employee benefits

Salaries and wages comprise payments to employees (including leave entitlements, thirteenth cheques and performance bonuses). Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense 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). Capitalised compensation forms part of the expenditure for capital assets in the statement of financial performance¹.

All other payments are classified as current expense.

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 position.

3.1.2 Post retirement benefits

The department provides retirement benefits (pension benefits) for certain of its employees through a defined benefit plan for government employees. These benefits are funded by both employer and employee contributions.

Employer contributions (i.e. social contributions) to the fund are expensed when the final authorisation for payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of 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/Provincial Revenue Fund and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

The department provides medical benefits for certain of its employees. Employer contributions to the medical funds are expensed when final authorisation for payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.1.3 Termination benefits

Termination benefits such as severance packages are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial

¹ This accounting policy is only relevant where the department elects to capitalise the compensation paid to employees involved on capital projects



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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).

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. These amounts are not recognised in the statement of financial performance or position.

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 services were used for a capital project or an asset of R5 000 or more is purchased. All assets costing less than R5 000 will also be reflected under goods and services.

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 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 the 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 amounts are disclosed as a disclosure note.

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

3.5 Unauthorised expenditure

When discovered 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



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received. Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure, subject to availability of savings, in the statement of financial performance on the date of approval.

3.6 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

3.7 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.

3.8 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).

3.9 Expenditure for capital assets

Payments made for capital assets 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).

4. Assets

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

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

Other financial assets are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

4.3 Prepayments and advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are made.

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.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.5 Investments

Capitalised investments are shown at cost in the statement of financial position. Any cash flows such as dividends received or proceeds from the sale of the investment are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

Investments are tested for an impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the investment may be impaired. Any loss is included in the disclosure notes.

4.6 Loans

Loans are recognised in the statement of financial position at the nominal amount when cash is paid to the beneficiary. Loan lances are reduced when cash repayments are received from the beneficiary. Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

Loans that are outstanding at year-end are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.7 Inventory

Inventories purchased during the financial year are disclosed at cost in the notes.

4.8 Capital assets

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 capital asset should be stated at fair value. Where fair value cannot be determined, the capital asset is included in the asset register at R1.

Projects (of construction/development) running over more than one financial year relating to assets, are



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

only capitalised as assets on completion of the project and at the total cost incurred over the duration of the project.

Disclosure Notes 37 and 38 reflect the total movement in the asset register for the current financial year.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

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

5.2 Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

5.3 Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft is carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

5.4 Payables

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

5.5 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes.

5.6 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.

5.7 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.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

5.8 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.

5.9 Lease commitments

Lease 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.

Operating and finance lease commitments are expensed when the payments are made. Assets acquired in terms of finance lease agreements are disclosed in the annexures and disclosure notes to the financial statements.

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 transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund on disposal, repayment or recovery of such amounts.

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.

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.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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.



VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | | Арргория | Appropriation per Programme | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 20, |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R'000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| 1. Administration | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 10,863,339 | 0 | (51,432) | 10,811,907 | 10,811,907 | 0 | 100% | 9,638,281 | 9,638,280 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 167,778 | 0 | 8,369 | 176,147 | 176,147 | 0 | 100% | 131,421 | 131,421 |
| Payment for capital assets | 876,492 | 0 | 198,583 | 1,075,075 | 1,075,075 | 0 | 100% | 860,660 | 860,660 |
| 2. Visible Policing | | | | | - | | | | |
| Current payments | 14,648,616 | 0 | (557,174) | 14,091,442 | 14,091,442 | 0 | 100% | 12,894,950 | 12,894,950 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 116,850 | 0 | (9,176) | 107,674 | 107,674 | 0 | 100% | 110,626 | 110,626 |
| Payment for capital assets | 940,698 | 0 | 192,769 | 1,133,467 | 1,133,467 | 0 | 100% | 1,016,010 | 1,016,010 |
| 3. Detective Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 5,678,434 | 0 | 10,296 | 5,688,730 | 5,688,730 | 0 | 100% | 5,118,568 | 5,118,568 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 26,354 | 0 | 11,984 | 38,338 | 38,338 | 0 | 100% | 37,586 | 37,586 |
| Payment for capital assets | 101,028 | 0 | 150,686 | 251,714 | 251,714 | 0 | 100% | 276,769 | 276,769 |
| 4. Crime Intelligence | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 1,260,740 | 0 | (1,560) | 1,259,180 | 1,259,180 | 0 | 100% | 1,127,226 | 1,127,226 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 6,338 | 0 | 2,040 | 8,378 | 8,378 | 0 | 100% | 7,285 | 7,285 |
| Payment for capital assets | 17,468 | 0 | 14,398 | 31,866 | 31,866 | 0 | 100% | 40,522 | 40,522 |
| 5. Protection and Security Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 1,606,522 | 0 | 4,146 | 1,610,668 | 1,610,668 | 0 | 100% | 1,152,485 | 1,152,485 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2,756 | 0 | 841 | 3,597 | 3,597 | 0 | 100% | 3,413 | 3,413 |
| Payment for capital assets | 72,692 | 0 | 25,230 | 97,922 | 97,922 | 0 | 100% | 105,429 | 105,429 |
| Total | 36,386,105 | 0 | 0 | 36,386,105 | 36,386,105 | 0 | 100% | 32,521,231 | 32,521,230 |
| Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance | | | | | | | | | |
| Departmental revenue | | | | 345,051 | | | | 251,858 | |
| Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA) fund assistance | | | | 23,100 | | | | | |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | | | | 15,928 | | | | 71,427 | |
| Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue) | otal Revenue) | | | 36,770,184 | | | | 32,844,516 | |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | | | • | | 14,060 | | • | | 75,665 |
| Cara fund assistance | | | | | 10,748 | | | | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |



VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | A | ppropriation pe | Appropriation per Economic classification | fication | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | /0/ |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R′000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 25,685,020 | 0 | (162,373) | 25,522,647 | 25,522,647 | 0 | 100% | 22,654,636 | 22,654,635 |
| Goods and services | 8,372,631 | 0 | (436,778) | 7,935,853 | 7,935,853 | 0 | 100% | 7,264,409 | 7,264,409 |
| Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 0 | 0 | 3,427 | 3,427 | 3,427 | 0 | 100% | 12,465 | 12,465 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 17,453 | 0 | 2,177 | 19,630 | 19,630 | 0 | 100% | 31,444 | 31,444 |
| Departmental agencies & accounts | 15,893 | 0 | 405 | 16,298 | 16,298 | 0 | 100% | 14,562 | 14,562 |
| Households | 286,730 | 0 | 11,476 | 298,206 | 298,206 | 0 | 100% | 244,325 | 244,325 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings & other fixed structures | 727,019 | 0 | 5,451 | 732,470 | 732,470 | 0 | 100% | 510,540 | 510,540 |
| Machinery & equipment | 1,280,859 | 0 | 575,743 | 1,856,602 | 1,856,602 | 0 | 100% | 1,788,253 | 1,788,253 |
| Biological or cultivated assets | 500 | 0 | 472 | 972 | 972 | 0 | 100% | 597 | 597 |
| Total | 36,386,105 | 0 | 0 | 36,386,105 | 36,386,105 | 0 | 100% | 32,521,231 | 32,521,230 |



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | | ۵ | etail per progra | Detail per programme 1 - Administration | tration | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Programme per subprogramme | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | /0/ |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| 1.1 Minister | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 951 | 0 | 0 | 951 | 951 | 0 | 100% | 885 | 885 |
| 1.2 Deputy Minister | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 773 | 0 | 0 | 773 | 773 | 0 | 100% | 719 | 719 |
| 1.3 Management | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 28,686 | 0 | 17,278 | 45,964 | 45,964 | 0 | 100% | 25,556 | 25,555 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 75 | 0 | (62) | 13 | 13 | 0 | 100% | 28 | 28 |
| Payment for capital assets | 985 | 0 | 20 | 1,002 | 1,002 | 0 | 100% | 1,466 | 1,466 |
| 1.4 Corporate Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 9,514,803 | 0 | (68,712) | 9,446,091 | 9,446,091 | 0 | 100% | 8,520,793 | 8,520,793 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 167,703 | 0 | 8,431 | 176,134 | 176,134 | 0 | 100% | 131,393 | 131,393 |
| Payment for capital assets | 875,510 | 0 | 198,563 | 1,074,073 | 1,074,073 | 0 | 100% | 859,194 | 859,194 |
| 1.5 Property Management | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 1,318,126 | 0 | 2 | 1,318,128 | 1,318,128 | 0 | 100% | 1,090,328 | 1,090,328 |
| Total | 11,907,609 | 0 | 155,520 | 12,063,129 | 12,063,129 | 0 | 100% | 10,630,362 | 10,630,361 |



VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | | etail per progra | Detail per programme 1 - Administration | tration | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | /0/ |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R′000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R′000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R′000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 6,752,539 | 0 | 202,442 | 6,954,981 | 6,954,981 | 0 | 100% | 6,206,339 | 6,206,338 |
| Goods and services | 4,110,800 | 0 | (257,301) | 3,853,499 | 3,853,499 | 0 | 100% | 3,419,477 | 3,419,477 |
| Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 0 | 0 | 3,427 | 3,427 | 3,427 | 0 | 100% | 12,465 | 12,465 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 2,572 | 0 | 265 | 2,837 | 2,837 | 0 | 100% | 5,140 | 5,140 |
| Departmental agencies & accounts | 15,402 | 0 | 484 | 15,886 | 15,886 | 0 | 100% | 14,256 | 14,256 |
| Households | 149,804 | 0 | 7,620 | 157,424 | 157,424 | 0 | 100% | 112,025 | 112,025 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings & other fixed structures | 727,019 | 0 | (217) | 726,802 | 726,802 | 0 | 100% | 507,157 | 507,157 |
| Machinery & equipment | 148,973 | 0 | 198,505 | 347,478 | 347,478 | 0 | 100% | 352,911 | 352,911 |
| Biological or cultivated assets | 200 | 0 | 295 | 795 | 795 | 0 | 100% | 592 | 592 |
| Total | 11,907,609 | 0 | 155,520 | 12,063,129 | 12,063,129 | 0 | 100% | 10,630,362 | 10,630,361 |



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | D | etail per progra | Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing | olicing | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Programme per subprogramme | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | .07 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R′000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| 2.1 Crime Prevention | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 13,028,047 | 0 | (298,339) | 12,729,708 | 12,729,708 | 0 | 100% | 11,478,041 | 11,478,041 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 107,581 | 0 | (8,155) | 99,426 | 99,426 | 0 | 100% | 101,306 | 101,306 |
| Payment for capital assets | 764,157 | 0 | 117,033 | 881,190 | 881,190 | 0 | 100% | 788,392 | 788,392 |
| 2.2 Borderline Security | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 141,930 | 0 | (78,411) | 63,519 | 63,519 | 0 | 100% | 34,289 | 34,289 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 107 | 0 | 98 | 193 | 193 | 0 | 100% | 102 | 102 |
| Payment for capital assets | 38,121 | 0 | 66,917 | 105,038 | 105,038 | 0 | 100% | 43,328 | 43,328 |
| 2.3 Specialised Interventions | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 1,478,639 | 0 | (180,424) | 1,298,215 | 1,298,215 | 0 | 100% | 1,382,620 | 1,382,620 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 9,162 | 0 | (1,107) | 8,055 | 8,055 | 0 | 100% | 9,218 | 9,218 |
| Payment for capital assets | 138,420 | 0 | 8,819 | 147,239 | 147,239 | 0 | 100% | 184,290 | 184,290 |
| Total | 15,706,164 | 0 | (373,581) | 15,332,583 | 15,332,583 | 0 | 100% | 14,021,586 | 14,021,586 |



VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | | etail per progra | Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing | olicing | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 20, |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 11,802,060 | 0 | (418,517) | 11,383,543 | 11,383,543 | 0 | 100% | 10,284,072 | 10,284,072 |
| Goods and services | 2,846,556 | 0 | (138,657) | 2,707,899 | 2,707,899 | 0 | 100% | 2,610,878 | 2,610,878 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 10,516 | 0 | 1,126 | 11,642 | 11,642 | 0 | 100% | 17,535 | 17,535 |
| Departmental agencies & accounts | 491 | 0 | (62) | 412 | 412 | 0 | 100% | 306 | 306 |
| Households | 105,843 | 0 | (10,223) | 95,620 | 95,620 | 0 | 100% | 92,785 | 92,785 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings & other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 1,134 | 1,134 | 1,134 | 0 | 100% | 3,256 | 3,256 |
| Machinery & equipment | 940,698 | 0 | 191,578 | 1,132,276 | 1,132,276 | 0 | 100% | 1,012,749 | 1,012,749 |
| Biological or cultivated assets | 0 | 0 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 0 | 100% | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 15,706,164 | 0 | (373,581) | 15,332,583 | 15,332,583 | 0 | 100% | 14,021,586 | 14,021,586 |



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | De | tail per prograr | Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services | Services | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Programme per subprogramme | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2009/02 | ,07 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R′000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R′000 | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R′000 |
| 3.1 Crime Investigations | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 4,864,798 | 0 | 18,905 | 4,883,703 | 4,883,703 | 0 | 100% | 4,406,892 | 4,406,892 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 23,101 | 0 | 14,128 | 37,229 | 37,229 | 0 | 100% | 34,670 | 34,670 |
| Payment for capital assets | 78,234 | 0 | 98,078 | 176,312 | 176,312 | 0 | 100% | 218,321 | 218,321 |
| 3.2 Criminal Record Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 552,552 | 0 | 8,705 | 561,257 | 561,257 | 0 | 100% | 503,216 | 503,216 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2,801 | 0 | (1,901) | 006 | 006 | 0 | 100% | 2,069 | 2,069 |
| Payment for capital assets | 12,903 | 0 | 8,316 | 21,219 | 21,219 | 0 | 100% | 33,941 | 33,941 |
| 3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 261,084 | 0 | (17,314) | 243,770 | 243,770 | 0 | 100% | 208,460 | 208,460 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 452 | 0 | (243) | 500 | 209 | 0 | 100% | 847 | 847 |
| Payment for capital assets | 9,891 | 0 | 44,292 | 54,183 | 54,183 | 0 | 100% | 24,507 | 24,507 |
| Total | 5,805,816 | 0 | 172,966 | 5,978,782 | 5,978,782 | 0 | 100% | 5,432,923 | 5,432,923 |



VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | De | tail per progran | Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services | Services | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 20, |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R′000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 4,665,138 | 0 | 7,228 | 4,672,366 | 4,672,366 | 0 | 100% | 4,186,805 | 4,186,805 |
| Goods and services | 1,013,296 | 0 | 3,068 | 1,016,364 | 1,016,364 | 0 | 100% | 931,763 | 931,763 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 3,357 | 0 | 504 | 3,861 | 3,861 | 0 | 100% | 6,263 | 6,263 |
| Households | 22,997 | 0 | 11,480 | 34,477 | 34,477 | 0 | 100% | 31,323 | 31,323 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings & other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 0 | 100% | 127 | 127 |
| Machinery & equipment | 101,028 | 0 | 150,490 | 251,518 | 251,518 | 0 | 100% | 276,642 | 276,642 |
| Total | 5,805,816 | 0 | 172,966 | 5,978,782 | 5,978,782 | 0 | 100% | 5,432,923 | 5,432,923 |



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

| | | | Detail per progra | Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence | ence | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Programme per subprogramme | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 07 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R'000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R′000 |
| 4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 572,545 | 0 | 169 | 572,714 | 572,714 | 0 | 100% | 508,376 | 508,376 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 2,702 | 0 | 1,954 | 4,656 | 4,656 | 0 | 100% | 2,829 | 2,829 |
| Payment for capital assets | 7,616 | 0 | 13,287 | 20,903 | 20,903 | 0 | 100% | 16,870 | 16,870 |
| 4.2 Intelligence and Information Management | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 688,195 | 0 | (1,729) | 686,466 | 686,466 | 0 | 100% | 618,850 | 618,850 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 3,636 | 0 | 98 | 3,722 | 3,722 | 0 | 100% | 4,456 | 4,456 |
| Payment for capital assets | 9,852 | 0 | 1,111 | 10,963 | 10,963 | 0 | 100% | 23,652 | 23,652 |
| Total | 1,284,546 | 0 | 14,878 | 1,299,424 | 1,299,424 | 0 | 100% | 1,175,033 | 1,175,033 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Economic classification | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 27 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R'000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 1,116,391 | 0 | (29,711) | 1,086,680 | 1,086,680 | 0 | 100% | 930,826 | 930,826 |
| Goods and services | 144,349 | 0 | 28,151 | 172,500 | 172,500 | 0 | 100% | 136,400 | 136,400 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 477 | 0 | 44 | 521 | 521 | 0 | 100% | 1,163 | 1,163 |
| Households | 5,861 | 0 | 966′1 | 7,857 | 7,857 | 0 | 100% | 6,122 | 6,122 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery & equipment | 17,468 | 0 | 14,398 | 31,866 | 31,866 | 0 | 100% | 40,522 | 40,522 |
| Total | 1,284,546 | 0 | 14,878 | 1,299,424 | 1,299,424 | 0 | 100% | 1,175,033 | 1,175,033 |



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT VOTE 23

| | | Deta | il per programme 5 | Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services | ity Services | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Programme per subprogramme | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | 07 |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R'000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R′000 | Actual Payment R′000 |
| 5.1 VIP Protection Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 308,060 | 0 | (27,107) | 280,953 | 280,953 | 0 | 100% | 240,757 | 240,757 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 674 | 0 | 250 | 924 | 924 | 0 | 100% | 894 | 894 |
| Payment for capital assets | 8,712 | 0 | 21,950 | 30,662 | 30,662 | 0 | 100% | 52,538 | 52,538 |
| 5.2 Static and Mobile Security | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 391,504 | 0 | (8,416) | 383,088 | 383,088 | 0 | 100% | 324,211 | 324,211 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 865 | 0 | (123) | 742 | 742 | 0 | 100% | 1,119 | 1,119 |
| Payment for capital assets | 6,231 | 0 | 18,551 | 24,782 | 24,782 | 0 | 100% | 9,941 | 9,941 |
| 5.3 Port of Entry Security | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 534,658 | 0 | (4,591) | 530,067 | 530,067 | 0 | 100% | 332,429 | 332,429 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 966 | 0 | 289 | 1,284 | 1,284 | 0 | 100% | 941 | 941 |
| Payment for capital assets | 34,182 | 0 | (13,195) | 20,987 | 20,987 | 0 | 100% | 30,334 | 30,334 |
| 5.4 Rail Police | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 202,275 | 0 | 30,889 | 233,164 | 233,164 | 0 | 100% | 108,640 | 108,640 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 53 | 0 | 120 | 173 | 173 | 0 | 100% | 157 | 157 |
| Payment for capital assets | 19,395 | 0 | 280 | 19,675 | 19,675 | 0 | 100% | 9,885 | 6,885 |
| 5.5 Government Security Regulator | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 29,587 | 0 | 1,595 | 31,182 | 31,182 | 0 | 100% | 22,627 | 22,627 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 9 | 0 | 53 | 65 | 59 | 0 | 100% | 27 | 27 |
| Payment for capital assets | 703 | 0 | 371 | 1,074 | 1,074 | 0 | 100% | 616 | 616 |
| 5.6 Operational Support | | | | | | | | | |
| Current payments | 140,438 | 0 | 11,776 | 152,214 | 152,214 | 0 | 100% | 123,821 | 123,821 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 163 | 0 | 252 | 415 | 415 | 0 | 100% | 275 | 275 |
| Payment for capital assets | 3,469 | 0 | (2,727) | 742 | 742 | 0 | 100% | 2,115 | 2,115 |
| Total | 1,681,970 | 0 | 30,217 | 1,712,187 | 1,712,187 | 0 | 100% | 1,261,327 | 1,261,327 |
| | | | | | | | | | |



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY VOTE 23 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | | Deta | il per programme 5 | Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services | ity Services | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Economic classification | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2006/07 | /0/ |
| | Adjusted Appropriation R'000 | Shifting of Funds R'000 | Virement R'000 | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 | Variance R'000 | Expenditure as % of final appropriation % | Final Appropriation R'000 | Actual Payment R'000 |
| Current payments | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation to employees | 1,348,892 | 0 | 76,185 | 1,425,077 | 1,425,077 | 0 | 100% | 986,594 | 986,594 |
| Goods and services | 257,630 | 0 | (72,039) | 185,591 | 185,591 | 0 | 100% | 162,891 | 165,891 |
| Transfers & subsidies | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces & municipalities | 531 | 0 | 238 | 692 | 692 | 0 | 100% | 1,343 | 1,343 |
| Households | 2,225 | 0 | 603 | 2,828 | 2,828 | 0 | 100% | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| Payment for capital assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings & other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 4,338 | 4,338 | 4,338 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery & equipment | 72,692 | 0 | 20,772 | 93,464 | 93,464 | 0 | 100% | 105,429 | 105,429 |
| Biological or Cultivated assets | 0 | 0 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,681,970 | 0 | 30,217 | 1,712,187 | 1,712,187 | 0 | 100% | 1,261,327 | 1,261,327 |



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

- 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 8 to the annual financial statements.
- Detail of financial transactions in assets and liabilities
 Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 7 to the annual financial statements.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

| | Note | 2007/08 R'000 | 2006/07 R'000 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| REVENUE | | K 000 | K 000 |
| Annual appropriation | 1 | 36,386,105 | 32,521,231 |
| Departmental revenue | 2 | 345,051 | 251,858 |
| CARA fund assistance | 3 | 23,100 | 0 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | 4 | 15,928 | 71,427 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | | 36,770,184 | 32,844,516 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Current expenditure | | | |
| Compensation of employees | 5 | 25,522,647 | 22,654,635 |
| Goods and services | 6 | 7,935,853 | 7,264,409 |
| Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 7 | 3,427 | 12,465 |
| CARA fund assistance | 3 | 2,728 | 0 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | 4 | 14,059 | 75,576 |
| Total current expenditure | | 33,478,714 | 30,007,085 |
| Transfers and subsidies | | | |
| Transfers and subsidies | 8 | 334,134 | 290,331 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Transfers and subsidies | | 334,135 | 290,332 |
| Expenditure for capital assets | | | |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 9 | 732,470 | 510,540 |
| Machinery and equipment | 9 | 1,856,602 | 1,788,253 |
| Biological or cultivated assets | 9 | 972 | 597 |
| CARA fund assistance | 3 | 8,020 | 0 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | 4 | 0 | 88 |
| Total expenditure for capital assets | | 2,598,064 | 2,299,478 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | 36,410,913 | 32,596,895 |
| SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR | | 359,271 | 247,621 |
| Reconciliation of Surplus for the year | | | |
| Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Departmental revenue to be surrendered to revenue fund | 15 | 345,051 | 251,858 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance | 4 | 1,868 | (4,238) |
| CARA fund assistance | 3 | 12,352 | (1,230) |
| SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR | 5 | 359,271 | 247,621 |



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|------|--|------------|
| | R′000 | R′000 |
| | | |
| | 163,431 | 158,643 |
| 10 | 21,004 | 22,590 |
| 11 | 29,701 | 25,742 |
| 12 | 108,135 | 105,720 |
| | 4,591 | 4,591 |
| | 64,054 | 40,142 |
| 13 | 64,054 | 40,142 |
| | 227,485 | 198,785 |
| | | |
| | 118,532 | 133,743 |
| 14 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 6,247 | 10,682 |
| 16 | 90,246 | 97,695 |
| 17 | 13,081 | 18,275 |
| 4 | 8,958 | 7,090 |
| | | |
| | 118,532 | 133,743 |
| | 108,953 | 65,042 |
| | | |
| | 96,601 | 65,042 |
| | 12,352 | 0 |
| | | |
| | 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 | 163,431 10 |



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|--|------|----------|---------|
| | | R'000 | R′000 |
| LE REVENUE | | | |
| nce | | 65,042 | 51,35 |
| | | 31,559 | 13,69 |
| ounts written off | 7.4 | (3,633) | (3,11 |
| | 12.4 | (10,474) | (7,17 |
| included in departmental receipts) | | (95,922) | (67,40 |
| | | 141,588 | 91,3 |
| | | 96,601 | 65,0 |
| | | | |
| UNDS | | | |
| nce | | 0 | |
| ecovery Account (CARA) fund assistance | 3 | 12,352 | |
| | | 12,352 | |
| | | | |



CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|
| | | R′000 | R'000 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Receipts | | 36,755,596 | 32,843,164 |
| Annual appropriated funds received | | 36,386,105 | 32,521,231 |
| Departmental revenue received | | 330,463 | 250,506 |
| CARA fund assistance received | 3 | 23,100 | 0 |
| Local and foreign aid assistance received | 4 | 15,928 | 71,427 |
| | | | |
| Net increase/(decrease) in working capital | | (35,480) | 23,928 |
| Surrendered to Revenue Fund | 14 & 15 | (349,487) | (244,616) |
| Current payments | | (33,478,714) | (30,007,085) |
| Transfers and subsidies paid | | (334,135) | (290,332) |
| Net cash flow available from operating activities | 18 | 2,557,780 | 2,325,059 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Payments for capital assets | | (2,598,064) | (2,299,478) |
| Proceeds from sale of capital assets | 2 | 14,588 | 1,352 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | | (2,583,476) | (2,298,126) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Increase/(Decrease) in net assets | | 31,559 | 13,690 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | | 31,559 | 13,690 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 5,863 | 40,623 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | | (75,105) | (115,728) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 19 | (69,242) | (75,105) |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

1. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act for National Departments (Voted Funds)

| | Final Appropriation | Actual Funds Received | Funds not requested/not received | Appropriation Received 2006/07 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | R'000 | R′000 | R'000 | R′000 |
| Administration | 12,063,129 | 12,063,129 | 0 | 10,630,362 |
| Visible Policing | 15,332,583 | 15,332,583 | 0 | 14,021,586 |
| Detective Services | 5,978,782 | 5,978,782 | 0 | 5,432,923 |
| Crime Intelligence | 1,299,424 | 1,299,424 | 0 | 1,175,033 |
| Protection and Security Services | 1,712,187 | 1,712,187 | 0 | 1,261,327 |
| Total | 36,386,105 | 36,386,105 | 0 | 32,521,231 |

| | ARTMENTAL REVENUE TO BE SURRENDERED TO | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|------|--|------|---------|---------|
| REVI | ENUE FUND | | R′000 | R'000 |
| | Tax revenue | | | |
| | Sales of goods and services other than capital assets | 2.1 | 179,409 | 136,828 |
| | Fines, penalties and forfeits | | 8,021 | 7,338 |
| | Interest, dividends and rent on land | 2.2 | 986 | 1,807 |
| | Sales of capital assets | 2.3 | 14,588 | 1,352 |
| | Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | 2.4 | 142,047 | 104,533 |
| | Total revenue collected | | 345,051 | 251,858 |
| | | | | |
| 2.1 | Sales of goods and services other than capital assets | | | |
| | Sales of goods and services produced by the Department | | 173,409 | 134,564 |
| | Administrative fees | | 97,452 | 95,419 |
| | Other sales | | 75,957 | 39,145 |
| | Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods | | 6,000 | 2,264 |
| | Total | | 179,409 | 136,828 |
| 2.2 | Interest, dividends and rent on land | | | |
| | Interest | | 986 | 1,807 |
| | Total | | 986 | 1,807 |
| 2.3 | Sales of capital assets | | | |
| | Other capital assets | | 14,588 | 1,352 |
| | Total | | 14,588 | 1,352 |
| | | | | |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Det | tail note 2 continued | | | |
|-----|--|------|---------|---------|
| | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | 2.4 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | | | |
| | Nature of loss recovered | | | |
| | Stale cheques written back | | 1,969 | 340 |
| | Other receipts including recoverable revenue | | 140,078 | 104,193 |
| | Total | | 142,047 | 104,533 |
| | | | | |
| 3. | CARA FUND ASSISTANCE | | | |
| | Opening Balance | | 0 | 0 |
| | Revenue received | | 23,100 | 0 |
| | Expenditure | | 10,748 | 0 |
| | Current | | 2,728 | 0 |
| | Capital | 30 | 8,020 | 0 |
| | Closing Balance | 30 | 12,352 | 0 |
| 4. | LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE | | | |
| 4. | 4.1 Assistance received in cash: Other | | | |
| | Local | | | |
| | Opening Balance | | 0 | 568 |
| | Revenue | | 0 | 0 |
| | Expenditure | | 0 | 568 |
| | Current | | 0 | 568 |
| | Capital | | 0 | 0 |
| | Closing Balance | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | |
| | Foreign | | | |
| | Opening Balance | | 2,499 | 6,169 |
| | Revenue | | 15,928 | 71,427 |
| | Expenditure | | 14,060 | 75,097 |
| | Current | | 14,059 | 75,008 |
| | Capital | | 0 | 88 |
| | Transfer & subsidies | | 1 | 1 |
| | Closing Balance | | 4,367 | 2,499 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | Total | | | |
| | Opening Balance | | 2,499 | 6,737 |
| | Revenue | | 15,928 | 71,427 |
| | | | | |
| | Expenditure | | 14,060 | 75,665 |
| | Current | | 14,059 | 75,576 |
| | Capital | | 0 | 88 |
| | Transfer & subsidies | | 1 | 1 |
| | Closing Balance | Annexure 4 | 4,367 | 2,499 |
| | | | | |
| | Analysis of balance | | | |
| | Local and foreign aid | | (4,591) | (4,591) |
| | receivable | | 0.050 | = |
| | Local and foreign aid unutilised | | 8,958 | 7,090 |
| | Closing balance | | 4,367 | 2,499 |
| | | | | _, |
| 5. CON | MPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES | | | |
| | | | | |
| 5.1 | Salaries and wages | | | |
| | Basic salary | | 16,336,317 | 14,695,296 |
| | Performance award | | 218,965 | 228,771 |
| | Service Based | | 29,822 | 23,480 |
| | Compensative/circumstantial | | 409,327 | 397,339 |
| | Other non-pensionable allowances | | 2,873,736 | 2,253,555 |
| | | | 19,868,167 | 17,598,441 |
| | | | | |
| 5.2 | Social contributions | | | |
| 5.2.1 | Short term employee benefits | | | |
| | Pension | | 2,658,013 | 2,343,129 |
| | Medical | | 2,991,912 | 2,708,737 |
| | UIF | | 12 | 0 |
| | Official unions and associations | | 4,543 | 4,328 |
| | | | 5,654,480 | 5,056,194 |
| | | | | |
| | Total compensation of employees | | 25,522,647 | 22,654,635 |
| | | | | |
| | Average number of employees | | 168,261 | 159,422 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| 6. GOODS AND SERVICES | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| o. GOODS AND SERVICES | Note | R'000 | R'000 |
| Advertising | | 32,062 | 22,212 |
| Attendance fees (including registration fees) | | 199 | 170 |
| Bank charges and card fees | | 31,571 | 34,966 |
| Bursaries (employees) | | 2,163 | 1,782 |
| Cash discount (temporary) | | (362) | (466) |
| Catering | | 37 | 0 |
| Communication | | 623,198 | 611,898 |
| Computer services | | 1,198,209 | 1,163,452 |
| Consultants, contractors and special services | | 222,445 | 227,488 |
| Courier and delivery services | | 9,670 | 10,683 |
| Driver's licences and permits | | 1,073 | 1,039 |
| Entertainment | | 14,779 | 11,787 |
| External audit fees | 6.1 | 35,125 | 27,685 |
| Equipment less than R5 000 | | 275,267 | 431,403 |
| Firearm handling fees | | 5 | 1 |
| Freight service | | 239 | 1,045 |
| Honoraria (Voluntary workers) | | 764 | 576 |
| Inventory | 6.2 | 2,263,253 | 1,994,383 |
| Legal fees | | 75,433 | 62,615 |
| Maintenance, repair and running costs | | 527,791 | 482,053 |
| Medical services | | 11,411 | 9,277 |
| Operating leases | | 1,112,412 | 922,140 |
| Mint of decorations/medals | | 3 | 144 |
| Plant flowers and other decorations | | 449 | 457 |
| Printing and publications | | 4,296 | 2,978 |
| Professional bodies and membership fees | | 4,528 | 4,052 |
| Resettlement costs | | 63,761 | 47,721 |
| Road worthy tests | | 307 | 163 |
| School & boarding fees | | 1,458 | 1,067 |
| Subscriptions | | 332 | 175 |
| Owned and leasehold property expenditure | | 495,241 | 419,222 |
| Translations and transcriptions | | 1,290 | 730 |
| Transport provided as part of the departmental activities | | 2,715 | 3,439 |
| Travel and subsistence | 6.3 | 618,050 | 535,165 |
| Venues and facilities | | 17,788 | 11,462 |
| Protective, special clothing & uniforms | | 220,319 | 158,645 |
| Training & staff development | | 28,795 | 23,588 |
| Witness and related fees | | 39,777 | 39,212 |
| Total Goods and Services | | 7,935,853 | 7,264,409 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Detail no | te 6 continued | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
| | | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 6.1 | External audit fees | | | | |
| | Regulatory audits | | | 24,244 | 22,444 |
| | Performance audits | | | 9,958 | 4,511 |
| | Other audits | | | 923 | 730 |
| | Total external audit fees | | | 35,125 | 27,685 |
| | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Inventory | | | | |
| | Domestic consumables | | | 59,168 | 36,158 |
| | Agricultural | | | 7,729 | 6,644 |
| | Food and food supplies | | | 191,776 | 183,176 |
| | Fuel, oil and gas | | | 1,381,328 | 1,189,475 |
| | Laboratory consumables | | | 42,310 | 43,330 |
| | Other consumables | | | 60,246 | 80,732 |
| | Parts and other maintenance | material | | 308,834 | 256,438 |
| | Sport and recreation | | | 72 | 14 |
| | Stationery and printing | | | 206,611 | 195,884 |
| | Medical supplies | | | 5,179 | 2,532 |
| | Total Inventory | | | 2,263,253 | 1,994,383 |
| | | | | | |
| 6.3 | Travel and subsistence | | | | |
| | Local | | | 557,359 | 474,861 |
| | Foreign | | | 60,691 | 60,304 |
| | Total travel and subsistence | e | | 618,050 | 535,165 |
| 7. FIN <i>A</i> | ANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN AS | SSETS AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| | Material losses through crimi | nal conduct | 7.1 | 304 | 312 |
| | Other material losses written | | 7.2 | 91 | 117 |
| | Debts written off | | 7.3 | 3,032 | 12,036 |
| | Total | | 7.5 | 3,427 | 12,465 |
| | | | | | , |
| 7.1 | Material losses through cri | minal conduct | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Nature of losses | | | | |
| | Incident | Disciplinary steps ta | ken/criminal proceedings | | |
| | Cheque Fraud: | Civillian | None | 5 | 48 |
| | Lost cash: | Police actions | None | 299 | 264 |
| | Total | | | 304 | 312 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Detail no | ote 7 continued | | | |
|----------------|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Note | 2007/08 R'000 | 2006/07 R'000 |
| 7.2 | 2 Other material losses | | | |
| | Nature of losses | | | |
| | Vehicle accidents | | 90 | 115 |
| | Legal services | | 1 | 2 |
| | Total | | 91 | 117 |
| 7.3 | Debts written off | | | |
| | Nature of debts written off | | | |
| | Salaries | | 1,341 | 967 |
| | State guarantees | | 415 | 417 |
| | Tax debt | | 1,207 | 10,645 |
| | Fruitless and wasteful | | 69 | 7 |
| | Total | | 3,032 | 12,036 |
| 7.4 | 4 Irrecoverable amounts written off | | | |
| | Salary related debt | | (2,421) | (1,909) |
| | Property related debt | | (1,042) | (948) |
| | Admin related debt | | (170) | (253) |
| | Total | | (3,633) | (3,110) |
| 8. TR / | ANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES | | | |
| | Provinces and municipalities | 8.1 | 19,630 | 31,444 |
| | Departmental agencies and accounts | 8.2 | 16,298 | 14,562 |
| | Households | 8.3 | 298,206 | 244,325 |
| | Total | | 334,134 | 290,331 |
| 8.1 | Provinces and municipalities | | | |
| | Fines and penalties | | 21 | 41 |
| | Regional Service Council | | 16 | 14,943 |
| | Vehicle licences | | 19,593 | 16,460 |
| | Total | | 19,630 | 31,444 |
| 8.2 | 2 Departmental agencies and accounts | | | |
| | Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority | | 15,886 | 14,256 |
| | SA Civil Aviation | | 412 | 306 |
| | Total | | 16,298 | 14,562 |
| | | | | - |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| | | | R'000 | R'000 |
| 8.3 | Households | | | |
| | Employer social benefit | | 136,475 | 122,38 |
| | Claims against the State (Households) | | 161,474 | 121,47 |
| | Payment as an act of grace | | 257 | 47. |
| | Total | | 298,206 | 244,32 |
| EXP | ENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS | | | |
| | Buildings and other fixed structures | 30 | 732,470 | 510,54 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 30 | 1,856,602 | 1,788,25 |
| | Biological or cultivated assets | 30 | 972 | 59 |
| | Total | | 2,590,044 | 2,299,39 |
| 0. CAS | H AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | | |
| | Cash on hand | | 18,307 | 15,034 |
| | Cash with commercial banks | | 2,697 | 7,55 |
| | Total | | 21,004 | 22,59 |
| 1 PRE | PAYMENTS AND ADVANCES | | | |
| | Description | | | |
| | Staff advances | | 3,899 | 3,80 |
| | Travel and subsistence | | 23,513 | 18,31 |
| | Prepayments | | 981 | 2,69 |
| | Advances paid to other entities | | 1,308 | 932 |
| | Total | | 29,701 | 25,74 |

12 **RECEIVABLES - CURRENT**

| | | Less than one year | One to three years | Older than three years | Total | Total |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Amounts owing by | | | | | | |
| other departments | Annexure 2 | 15,782 | 6,419 | 12,912 | 35,113 | 37,802 |
| Staff debtors | 12.1 | 39,802 | 8,890 | 10,439 | 59,131 | 51,258 |
| Private enterprises | 12.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 63 |
| Other debtors | 12.3 | 9,333 | 219 | 4,338 | 13,890 | 16,597 |
| | | 64,918 | 15,528 | 27,689 | 108,135 | 105,720 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Detail note 12 co | ntinued | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
| | | | R′000 | R′000 |
| | debtors | | | |
| | related debt | | 44,568 | 38,264 |
| | nistration related debt | | 8,077 | 6,781 |
| | ory/property related debt | | 6,486 | 6,213 |
| Total | | | 59,131 | 51,258 |
| 12.2 Privat | e enterprises | | | |
| | noured cheques | | 1 | 63 |
| Total | ' | | 1 | 63 |
| | | | | |
| 12.3 Other | debtors | | | |
| Admir | nistration related debt | | 13,890 | 16,597 |
| Total | | | 13,890 | 16,597 |
| | | | | |
| 12.4 Debts | revised | | | |
| Capita | l increase | | 3,786 | 2,614 |
| Capita | I decrease | | (14,208) | (9,688) |
| Interes | st correction | | (52) | (101) |
| Total | | | (10,474) | (7,175) |
| 13. RECEIVABLE | ES - NON-CURRENT | | | |
| Staff d | ebtors | | 64,054 | 40,142 |
| Starr a | | | 64,054 | 40,142 |
| 14. VOTED FUN | DS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND | | | |
| | | | | |
| Openi | ng balance | | 1 | 1 |
| Transfe | er from Statement of Financial Performance | | 0 | 1 |
| Paid d | uring the year | | (1) | (1) |
| Closin | g balance | | 0 | 1 |
| 15. DEPARTMEN | TAL REVENUE TO BE SURRENDERED TO REVENUE FUND | | | |
| Openi | ng balance | | 10,682 | 3,439 |
| Transfe | er from Statement of Financial Performance | | 345,051 | 251,858 |
| Paid d | uring the year | | (349,486) | (244,615) |
| Closin | g balance | | 6,247 | 10,682 |

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | | | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | R′000 | R'000 |
| 16. | BANK OVERDRAFT | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Paymaster General Account | | | | 90,246 | 97,695 |
| | | | | | 90,246 | 97,695 |
| | | | | | | |
| 17. | PAYABLES – CURRENT | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Description | | | | | |
| | | | 30 Days | 30+ Days | Total | Total |
| | Clearing accounts | 17.1 | 9,913 | 3,122 | 13,035 | 17,777 |
| | Other payables | 17.2 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 498 |
| | | = | 9,932 | 3,149 | 13,081 | 18,275 |
| | 17.1 Classic variation | | | Nese | 2007/00 | 2006/07 |
| | 17.1 Clearing accounts Description | | | Note | 2007/08 R'000 | 2006/07 R'000 |
| | Amounts recovered to be cle | aarad | | | 13,035 | 17,777 |
| | Amounts recovered to be cit | zared | | | 13,035 | 17,777 |
| | | | | | 13,033 | ,,,, |
| | 17.2 Other payables | | | | | |
| | Description | | | | | |
| | Salary deductions to be paid | over to institut | ions | | 46 | 498 |
| | | | | | 46 | 498 |
| | | | | | | |
| 18. | NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FRO | M OPERATING | ACTIVITIES | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Net surplus as per Statemen | t of Financial Pe | rformance | | 359,271 | 247,621 |
| | Add back non cash/cash mo activities | vements not de | eemed operating | | 2,198,509 | 2,077,438 |
| | (Increase) in receivables – cu | rrent | | | (26,327) | 14,380 |
| | Decrease in prepayments an | d advances | | | (3,959) | 3,453 |
| | Decrease in payables – curre | nt | | | (5,194) | 6,095 |
| | Proceeds from sale of capital | assets | | | (14,588) | (1,352) |
| | Surrenders to revenue fund | | | | (349,487) | (244,616) |
| | Expenditure on capital asset | | | | 2,598,064 | 2,299,478 |
| | Net cash flow available from | operating activ | rities | | 2,557,780 | 2,325,059 |



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|--|-------|----------|----------|
| | 11010 | R'000 | R'000 |
| 19. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES | | | |
| Consolidated Paymaster General Account | | (90,246) | (97,695) |
| Cash on hand | | 18,307 | 15,034 |
| Cash with commercial banks | | 2,697 | 7,556 |
| Total | | (69,242) | (75,105) |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

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

| | | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|--------------|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | R′000 | R'000 |
| 20. C | ONTINGENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| | Liable to | Nature | | | |
| | Motor vehicle guarantees | Employees | Annexure 1 | 1,039 | 1,229 |
| | Housing loan guarantees | Employees | Annexure 1 | 187,130 | 205,649 |
| | Claims | Private parties | Annexure 5 | 5,793,940 | 6,071,948 |
| | Other departments (unconfirmed balan | ces) | Annexure 3 | 7,027 | 20,395 |
| | Capped leave commitments | Employees | | 4,151,802 | 3,930,498 |
| | | | | 10,140,938 | 10,229,719 |
| 21. C | OMMITMENTS | | | | |
| | Current expenditure | | | | |
| | Approved and contracted | | | 730,324 | 476,502 |
| | | | | 730,324 | 476,502 |
| | Capital expenditure | | | | |
| | Approved and contracted | | | 230,351 | 302,674 |
| | | | | 230,351 | 302,674 |
| | | | | 960,675 | 779,176 |
| | Prior year figures were restated due to | o policy refinement | | | |

22. ACCRUALS

| By economic classification | 30 Days | 30+ Days | Total | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| Compensation of employees | 16 | 5 | 21 | 5 |
| Goods and services | 407,419 | 233,362 | 640,781 | 452,255 |
| Transfers and subsidies | 9,156 | 17,072 | 26,228 | 18,195 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | 6,193 | 28,862 | 35,055 | 12,410 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 83,353 | 23,845 | 107,198 | 77,425 |
| Biological or cultivated assets | 994 | 0 | 994 | 0 |
| | 507,131 | 303,146 | 810,277 | 560,290 |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

| Detail | note | 22 | continued |
|--------|------|----|-----------|
| Detail | HOLE | ~~ | COMMINGE |

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---|------------|---------|----------------------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| Listed by programme level | | | |
| Administration | | 346,259 | 261,154 |
| Visible Policing | | 321,030 | 213,302 |
| Detective Services | | 115,223 | 64,042 |
| Crime Intelligence | | 13,150 | 9,579 |
| Protection and Security Service | | 13,796 | 11,051 |
| Donor funds | | 819 | 1 <mark>,</mark> 162 |
| Total | | 810,277 | 560,290 |
| | | | |
| Confirmed balances with other departments | Annexure 3 | 28,850 | 6,260 |
| Total | | 28,850 | 6,260 |
| | | | |

Prior year figures were restated due to policy refinement

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Later than five years

Total present value of lease liabilities

| Leave entitlement | 1,251,456 | 866,439 |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Thirteenth cheque | 40 | 40 |
| Capped leave commitments | 18,349 | 23,328 |
| | 1,269,845 | 889,807 |

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.

24. LEASE COMMITMENTS Land **Buildings &** Machinery **Total** other fixed and equipment structures R'000 R'000 R'000 R'000 24.1 **Operating leases** 2007/2008 8,731 0 0 8.731 Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year not later than 5 years 0 0 11,944 11,944

0

Pouce Service

20,675

20,675

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | . 24 | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| Detaii | note 24 | continued |

| tuii iiot | e 24 continueu | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|--|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Land | Buildings & other fixed structures | Machinery and equipment | Total |
| | | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| | 2006/2007 | | | | |
| | Not later than 1 year | 0 | 0 | 2,546 | 2,546 |
| | Later than 1 year not later than 5 years | 0 | 0 | 5,006 | 5,006 |
| | Later than five years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total present value of lease liabilities | 0 | 0 | 7,552 | 7,552 |
| 24.2 | Finance leases | | | | |
| | 2007/2008 | | | | |
| | Not later than 1 year | 0 | 0 | 5,258 | 5,258 |
| | Later than 1 year not later than 5 years | 0 | 0 | 673 | 673 |
| | Later than five years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total present value of lease liabilities | 0 | 0 | 5,931 | 5,931 |
| | Analysis | | | | |
| | Condoned | | | 5,931 | 5,931 |
| | Total | | | 5,931 | 5,931 |
| | 2006/2007 | | | | |
| | Not later than 1 year | 0 | 0 | 11,924 | 11,924 |
| | Later than 1 year not later than 5 years | 0 | 0 | 5,221 | 5,221 |
| | Total present value of lease liabilities | 0 | 0 | 17,145 | 17,145 |
| | Analysis | | | | |
| | Condoned | | | 17,145 | 17,145 |
| | Total | | | 17,145 | 17,145 |
| | | | | | |

| | | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|-----|--|------|---------|---------|
| 25. | RECEIVABLES FOR DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE | | R'000 | R'000 |
| | | | | |
| | Sale of goods and services other than capital assets | | 1,660 | 407 |
| | Fines, penalties and forfeits | | 6 | 4 |
| | Interest, dividends and rent on land | | 109 | 23 |
| | Sales of capital assets | | 0 | 57 |
| | Financial transactions in assets and liabilities | | 2,261 | 627 |
| | Total | | 4,036 | 1,118 |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | | Note | 2007/08 R'000 | 2006/07 R'000 |
|------|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| IRR | EGULAR EXPENDITURE | | | |
| 26.1 | Reconciliation of irregular expenditur | e | | |
| | Opening Balance | | 183 | C |
| | Irregular expenditure – current year | | 23,789 | 726 |
| | Less: Amounts condoned | | 10,002 | 543 |
| | Current expenditure | | 10,002 | 543 |
| | Less: Not condoned | | 0 | C |
| | Current expenditure | | 0 | (|
| | Irregular expenditure awaiting condoner | ment | 13,970 | 183 |
| | Analysis of awaiting condonement pe | er classification | | |
| | Current expenditure | er classification | 13,970 | 183 |
| | current experialtare | | 13,970 | 183 |
| | | | | |
| | Analysis of awaiting condonement pe | r age classification | | |
| | Current | | 13,797 | 183 |
| | Prior years | | 173 | 10. |
| | riioi yeais | | 13,970 | 183 |
| | | | 13,370 | 10. |
| 26.2 | 2 Irregular expenditure | | | |
| | Incident | Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings | | |
| | Installation of switchboard system | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 26 |
| | Procurement of Furniture | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 18 |
| | Furniture Removal | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 20 |
| | Lunch with Journalist | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 1 |
| | Use of Interpreter | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 2 |
| | Advertising of posts | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 96 |
| | The translation of booklets | Disciplinary steps taken | 0 | 173 |
| | Accomodation | Disciplinary steps taken | 3 | |
| | Guest speakers | Disciplinary steps taken | 9 | (|
| | Procurement | Disciplinary steps taken | 42 | (|
| | Security Services | Disciplinary steps taken | 9 | (|
| | | Disciplina on a state at a large | 38 | (|
| | Training | Disciplinary steps taken | | С |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | Number of Individuals | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|--|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | R′000 | R'000 |
| 27. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL | | | |
| | | | |
| The aggregate compensation of the senior management of the department is as follows: | | | |
| Description | | | |
| Political Office Bearers | 2 | 1,725 | 1,604 |
| Officials | | | |
| Level 15 to 16 (including CFO) | 7 | 5,546 | 4,915 |
| Total | | 7,271 | 6,519 |

28. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Description of the arrangement

The Department of Safety and Security (DOSS) signed an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on 28 September 2002, in terms of which DOSS would implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that would replace the manual method of searching and classifying fingerprints.

According to the agreement the (IDC) was the owner of the AFIS, and made the system available to be used by the Department, with the intention of eventually donating the system to the Department.

The CRC and local CRC's within the Department performed the searching of fingerprints on the AFIS database. In terms of an amendment to the agreement signed on 28 September 2002, the Department and the IDC agreed to outsource non-criminal searches to an outside company.

In terms of the outsourcing, the company was paid for the non-commercial searches performed by them.

The SAPS decided to tender an amount of R20 million to the IDC to relieve SAPS from its obligations and become the owner of AFIS. Such offer was accepted by the IDC. To provide for this and other arrangements, an agreement was entered into between the SAPS and IDC. The agreement also provided for the transfer of ownership of the system from the IDC to SAPS, the latter being 1 January 2008. The agreement provided for the settlement amount of R20 million to be paid to the IDC on or before 31 May 2008. The agreement referred to was signed by the parties on 29 January 2008. The SAPS exercised the bargain purchase option provided for in the initial agreement between SAPS and the IDC (AFIS Donation and use agreement). The once-off payment transaction for the AFIS system between the relevant parties was not an arm's length transaction.

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---|------|---------|---------|
| | | R'000 | R'000 |
| urrent expenditure | | | |
| ods and Services (excluding lease payments) | | 16,440 | 25,724 |
| al | | 16,440 | 25,724 |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | Note | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| | | R′000 | R'000 |
| 29. PROVISIONS | | | |
| | | | |
| Potential irrecoverable debts | | | |
| Staff debtors | | 5,728 | 5,173 |
| Other debtors | | 646 | 943 |
| Total | | 6,374 | 6,116 |

30. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | Opening balance | Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances | Additions | Disposals | Closing balance |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | R′000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R′000 |
| Building and other fixed structures | 23,851 | (5,407) | 2,170 | 1,155 | 19,459 |
| Dwellings | 1,932 | 26 | 457 | 1,149 | 1,266 |
| Non-residential buildings | 13,614 | 0 | 500 | 6 | 14,108 |
| Other fixed structures | 8,305 | (5,433) | 1,213 | 0 | 4,085 |
| | | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | 6,996,063 | 223,768 | 2,033,734 | 449,153 | 8,804,412 |
| Transport assets | 5,334,231 | 92,168 | 1,371,703 | 402,775 | 6,395,327 |
| Specialised military assets | 629,992 | 12,000 | 44,994 | 6,891 | 680,095 |
| Computer equipment | 635,535 | 58,270 | 336,333 | 29,944 | 1,000,194 |
| Furniture and Office equipment | 48,010 | 1,867 | 7,847 | 1,641 | 56,083 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 348,295 | 59,463 | 272,857 | 7,902 | 672,713 |
| | | | | | |
| Biological and cultivated assets | 1,171 | 159 | 6,064 | 170 | 7,224 |
| Biological & cultivated assets | 1,171 | 159 | 6,064 | 170 | 7,224 |
| | | | | | |
| Total tangible assets | 7,021,085 | 218,520 | 2,041,968 | 450,478 | 8,831,095 |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

Detail note 30 continued....

30.1 Additions to tangible capital asset per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | Cash | Non-Cash | Received: Paid/not 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 |
| Building and other fixed structures | 732,470 | 0 | 0 | (730,448) | 148 | 2,170 |
| Dwellings | 4,879 | 0 | 0 | (4,422) | 0 | 457 |
| Non-residential buildings | 2,784 | 0 | 0 | (2,283) | (1) | 500 |
| Other fixed structures | 724,807 | 0 | 0 | (723,743) | 149 | 1,213 |
| | | | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | 1,864,622 | 524,411 | (344,409) | (55,331) | 44,441 | 2,033,734 |
| Transport assets | 1,340,131 | 55,780 | (1,641) | (50,036) | 27,469 | 1,371,703 |
| Specialised military assets | 48,980 | 42,566 | (58,878) | (961) | 13,287 | 44,994 |
| Computer equipment | 240,885 | 204,002 | (90,238) | 0 | (18,316) | 336,333 |
| Furniture and Office equipment | 14,339 | 2,406 | (10,844) | 0 | 1,946 | 7,847 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 220,287 | 219,657 | (182,808) | (4,334) | 20,055 | 272,857 |
| Cultivated assets and biological assets | 972 | 4,262 | (164) | 0 | 994 | 6,064 |
| Biological & cultivated assets | 972 | 4,262 | (164) | 0 | 994 | 6,064 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total capital assets | 2,598,064 | 528,673 | (344,573) | (785,779) | 45,583 | 2,041,968 |
| | | | | | | |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

Detail note 30 continued....

30.2 Disposals of tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2008

| | Sold (cash) | Non-cash | Total | Cash Received |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------------------|
| | R'000 | R′000 | R'000 | R′000 |
| | | | | |
| Building and other fixed structures | 1,155 | 0 | 1,155 | 0 |
| Dwellings | 1,149 | 0 | 1,149 | 0 |
| Non-residential buildings | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | 445,743 | 3,410 | 449,153 | 14,583 |
| Transport assets | 402,756 | 19 | 402,775 | 14,345 |
| | | | | |
| Specialised military assets | 6,891 | 0 | 6,891 | 0 |
| Computer equipment | 26,553 | 3,391 | 29,944 | 2 |
| Furniture and Office equipment | 1,641 | 0 | 1,641 | 3 |
| Other machinery and | 7,902 | 0 | 7,902 | 233 |
| equipment | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Cultivated and biological assets | 45 | 125 | 170 | 5 |
| Biological & cultivated assets | 45 | 125 | 170 | 5 |
| | | | | |
| Total | 446,943 | 3,535 | 450,478 | 14,588 |
| | | | | |



DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

Detail note 30 continued....

30.3 Movement in tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2007

| | Opening balance | Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances | Additions | Disposals | Closing Balance |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R′000 |
| Building and other fixed structures | 14,610 | 684 | 9,856 | 1,299 | 23,851 |
| Dwellings | 1,285 | (135) | 806 | 24 | 1,932 |
| Non-residential buildings | 13,325 | 819 | 745 | 1,275 | 13,614 |
| Other fixed structures | 0 | 0 | 8,305 | 0 | 8,305 |
| | | | | | |
| Machinery and equipment | 6,383,182 | (309,765) | 1,392,086 | 469,440 | 6,996,063 |
| Transport assets | 4,876,187 | (333,091) | 1,227,856 | 436,721 | 5,334,231 |
| Specialised military assets | 612,382 | 11,971 | 15,445 | 9,806 | 629,992 |
| Computer equipment | 559,797 | 2,551 | 88,633 | 15,446 | 635,535 |
| Furniture and Office equipment | 29,998 | (71) | 18,528 | 445 | 48,010 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 304,818 | 8,875 | 41,624 | 7,022 | 348,295 |
| | | | | | |
| Cultivated and biological assets | 675 | 0 | 496 | 0 | 1,171 |
| Biological & cultivated assets | 675 | 0 | 496 | 0 | 1,171 |
| | | | | | |
| Total tangible assets | 6,398,467 | (309,081) | 1,402,438 | 470,739 | 7,021,085 |
| | | | | | |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

ANNEXURE 1

Statement of financial guarantees issued as at 31 march 2008 - local

| Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution | Original Guaranteed capital amount | Opening balance 1/4/2008 | Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances | Guarantee drawdownes during the year | Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduceded during the year | Currency Revaluation 2007/2008 | Closing balance 31/03/2008 | Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | R'000 | R'000 | R′000 | R′000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | | | | |
| Stannic | 2,456 | 1,229 | | 287 | 477 | 0 | 1,039 | 0 |
| Total | 2,456 | 1,229 | 0 | 287 | 477 | 0 | 1,039 | 0 |
| Housing | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Bank | | 29,182 | 2,875 | 0 | 5,556 | 0 | 26,501 | 21 |
| Nedbank Pty Ltd | | 64,293 | 6,424 | 0 | 12,691 | 0 | 58,026 | 43 |
| Firstrand Bank: FNB | | 43,647 | 10,798 | 169 | 11,271 | 0 | 43,343 | 11 |
| Absa | | 57,572 | 8,514 | 0 | 16,109 | 0 | 49,977 | 68 |
| Old Mutual Fin Lt | | 1,718 | 40 | 0 | 472 | 0 | 1,286 | 0 |
| GBS Mutual Bank | | 19 | 18 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Investec (Ex Prov) | | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Hlano Fin Services | | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 0 |
| Ithala Limited | | 3,192 | 87 | 45 | 533 | 0 | 2,791 | 0 |
| Freestate Devel Corp | | 1,447 | (30) | 0 | 212 | 0 | 1,205 | 0 |
| VBS Mutual Bank | | 724 | 68 | 0 | 186 | 0 | 606 | 0 |
| Mpumalanga | | 331 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 236 | 0 |
| Housing Devel Board | | 0 | (49) | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NP Develop. Corp. Ltd | | 1,402 | 58 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 1,335 | 0 |
| Green Start H/loan | | 234 | 0 | 117 | 115 | 0 | 236 | 0 |
| SA Homeloans | | 358 | 13 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 211 | 0 |
| Indlu Fin Pty Ltd | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| NHFC (Masikheni) | | 1,386 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 1,217 | 0 |
| Total | | 205,649 | 28,816 | 380 | 47,715 | 0 | 187,130 | 143 |
| Grand Total | | 206,878 | 28,816 | 667 | 48,192 | 0 | 188,169 | 143 |

The adjustment of R 28,815,726 to the closing balance of housing guarantees as published during the 2006/07 financial year (opening balance of the 2007/08 financial year), is due to the updating of data integrity between Banks and the Department.



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

ANNEXURE 2

Inter-governmental Receivables

| Government Entity | | Confirmed balance outstanding | | ed balance Inding | Total | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| The Presidency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| Department of Defence | 0 | 0 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 40 |
| Department of Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 135 | 60 | 135 | 60 |
| Department of Arts and Culture | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Department of Communications | 0 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 42 | 9 |
| Department of Correctional Services | 0 | 12 | 591 | 382 | 591 | 394 |
| Department of Education | 0 | 0 | 192 | 134 | 192 | 134 |
| Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism | 0 | 0 | 56 | 20 | 56 | 20 |
| Department of Foreign Affairs | 0 | 0 | 6,965 | 17,478 | 6,965 | 17,478 |
| Department of Health | 0 | 0 | 4,896 | 3,760 | 4,896 | 3,760 |
| Department of Home Affairs | 0 | 0 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 |
| Department of Housing | 0 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| Department of Justice and Constitutional Dev | 0 | 0 | 252 | 28 | 252 | 28 |
| Department of Labour | 0 | 0 | 127 | 74 | 127 | 74 |
| Department of Public Enterprises | 0 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 38 | 3 |
| Department of Public Works | 0 | 0 | 2 | 959 | 2 | 959 |
| Department of Safety And Security | 0 | 0 | 1,283 | 0 | 1,283 | 0 |
| Department of Social Development | 0 | 0 | 195 | 100 | 195 | 100 |
| Department of Trade And Industry | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| Department of Transport | 0 | 0 | 82 | 201 | 82 | 201 |
| Department of Water Affairs and Forestry | 0 | 0 | 22 | 41 | 22 | 41 |
| Department of Minerals and Energy | 0 | 0 | 354 | 298 | 354 | 298 |
| Department of Science and Technology | 0 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 470 | 0 |
| Department of Sport snd Recreation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Department of Provincial and Local Government | 0 | 0 | 167 | 1 | 167 | 1 |
| Department of State Development | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| Independent Complaints Directorate | 0 | 0 | 10 | 46 | 10 | 46 |
| National Assembly: Parliament | 0 | 0 | 201 | 169 | 201 | 169 |
| National Intelligence Agency | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| National Prosecuting Authority | 0 | 0 | 269 | 108 | 269 | 108 |
| National Treasury | 0 | 0 | 1,164 | 96 | 1,164 | 96 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

Annexure 2 continued

| Government Entity | Confirmed balance outstanding | | Unconfirmed balance outstanding | | Total | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| National Communication Centre | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Offices of the Premiers | 0 | 0 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 33 |
| Kwazulu-Natal: Provincial Government | 0 | 0 | 394 | 329 | 394 | 329 |
| Free State Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 0 | 40 | 900 | 40 | 900 |
| Western Cape Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 0 | 2,226 | 2,167 | 2,226 | 2,167 |
| Limpopo Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 5 | 117 | 48 | 117 | 53 |
| Eastern Cape Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 0 | 6,984 | 6,896 | 6,984 | 6,896 |
| Gauteng Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 1 | 161 | 19 | 161 | 20 |
| North West Prov: Provincial Government | 0 | 1 | 225 | 98 | 225 | 99 |
| Mpumalanga: Provincial Government | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Northern Cape: Provincial Government | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
| Sub Total | 0 | 21 | 27,919 | 34,687 | 27,919 | 34,708 |

| Other Entities | Confirmed balance outstanding | | Unconfirm outsta | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| ICF Africa | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| SA Social Security Agency | 0 | 0 | 127 | 63 | 127 | 63 |
| MEC Safety And Security | 0 | 0 | 280 | 311 | 280 | 311 |
| Dongola Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SA Reserve Bank | 0 | 0 | 6,703 | 2,690 | 6,703 | 2,690 |
| Schindler Lifts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Airports Company South Africa | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Venturescapes | 0 | 0 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 25 |
| SA Secret Service | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4D Décor | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | - 5 | 0 |
| Red Hot Events | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Urban Tonic | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Travel Motives | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Lange Strategic Communications | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Salsa Catering | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 0 | 0 | 7,194 | 3,094 | 7,194 | 3,094 |
| Total | 0 | 21 | 35,113 | 37,781 | 35,113 | 37,802 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

ANNEXURE 3

Inter-Governmental Payables - Current

| GOVERNMENT ENTITY | Confirmed balance outstanding | | Unconfirmed balance outstanding | | TOTAL | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 | 31/03/2008 | 31/03/2007 |
| | R'000 | R′000 | R'000 | R'000 | R′000 | R'000 |
| Departments Amounts not included in Statement of financial position | | | | | | |
| Department of Foreign Affairs | 11,835 | 0 | 6,842 | 20,326 | 18,677 | 20,326 |
| Department of Justice and Constitutional Development | 8,075 | 6,124 | 185 | 69 | 8,260 | 6,193 |
| National Treasury | 0 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| Department of Public Works | 8,940 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,940 | 0 |
| Total | 28,850 | 6,260 | 7,027 | 20,395 | 35,877 | 26,655 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

ANNEXURE 4 Statement Of Local And Foreign Aid Assistance Received For The Year Ended 31 March 2008

| Name of donor | Purpose | Opening balance | Revenue | Expenditure | Closing balance |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | R'000 | R′000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| Received in cash | | | | | |
| Foreign | | | | | |
| European Union | Capacity Building | (4,467) | 0 | 0 | (4,467) |
| European Union | Crimes against Women and Children | 311 | 15,928 | 13,361 | 2,878 |
| Denmark | Career management | 578 | 0 | 578 | 0 |
| Belgium | Support to SAPS programmes | 913 | 0 | 0 | 913 |
| Swiss | Operational training DRC | (124) | 0 | 0 | (124) |
| African Renaissance | DRC Projects | 5,106 | 0 | 0 | 5,106 |
| United Kingdom | DRC Projects | 182 | 0 | 121 | 61 |
| Subtotal | | 2,499 | 15,928 | 14,060 | 4,367 |
| Received in kind | | | | | |
| Local | | | | | |
| Investigation Software Sol | Training | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| SARS | Bi-National workshop: Maputu | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Forensic Tech of SA | Ballistic Congress Mexico | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| SAAB International | Presentation in Sweden | 59 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| SAGEM Security | Conferences in USA and France | 211 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Foreign | | | | | |
| France | French Support Programme | 501 | 0 | 0 | 501 |
| Swaziland | Protection of Royalty | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| United Kingdom | Court attendance | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| United Kingdom | DNA review | 382 | 0 | 0 | 382 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Protection of Royalty | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Subtotal | | 1,275 | 0 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Total | | 3,774 | 15,928 | 14,060 | 5,642 |



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2008

ANNEXURE 5

Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2008

| Nature of Liability | Opening balance 01/04/2007 | Current year adjustments to prior year balances | Liabilities incurred during the year | Liabilities paid during the year | Liabilities cancelled/ reduced during the year | Closing balance 31/03/2008 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | R′000 | R′000 | R′000 | R′000 | R′000 | R′000 |
| Claims against the department | | | | | | |
| Vehicle accidents | 82,619 | (10,504) | 78,294 | 7,471 | 42,574 | 100,364 |
| Legal fees | 18,486 | 278,554 | 11,539 | 1,842 | 10,022 | 296,715 |
| Damage to property | 36,839 | 9,439 | 629 | 107 | 687 | 46,113 |
| Assault | 327,061 | 25,599 | 51,132 | 2,971 | 28,352 | 372,469 |
| Damage to State property | 4,075 | 110 | 3,550 | 420 | 2,712 | 4,603 |
| Police actions | 4,199,441 | 798,031 | 860,312 | 12,990 | 2,248,766 | 3,596,028 |
| Shooting incidents | 312,872 | 19,650 | 108,685 | 12,406 | 68,854 | 359,947 |
| Other (Unallocated) | 1,090,555 | (322,633) | 401,456 | 0 | 151,677 | 1,017,701 |
| Total | 6,071,948 | 798,246 | 1,515,597 | 38,207 | 2,553,644 | 5,793,940 |

Note: Civil claims , reflect merely all claims received with claim amount as per letter of demand, but not the actual realization thereof.

Annexure 5 (continued)

Statement of the recoverability of accumulated payments made as at 31 March 2008

| Nature of recoverability | Opening Current year | Movement during the year | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | balance 01/04/2007 | adjustments to prior year balances | Detail of finalized transactions | Amount | New transactions Amount | Closing balance 31/03/2008 |
| | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 | R'000 |
| [Vehicle accidents, Legal fees, | 154,815 | 1,439 | Written off (TR 11.4 & 12) | 242 | 58,011 | 191,887 |
| Damage to property, Assault | | | State funds | 107 | | |
| Damage to State property | | | Claim by the Department | 497 | | |
| Police actions, Shooting incidents | | | Wave of claims (TR 12.7.3) | 21,532 | | |
| and Other (Unallocated)] | | | Amount recovered | 0 | | |
| Total | 154,815 | 1,439 | | 22,378 | 58,011 | 191,887 |







1. Service Delivery

The following tables reflect the outcomes of the implementation of the SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP):

Table 1.1 Main Service for Service Delivery Improvement and Standards ¹

| Main service | Actual/potential customers ² | Standard of service | Actual achievements in relation to set standards |
|---|--|---|--|
| Preventing crime | Every individual, group or government department affected | The SAPS has set the following standards: | |
| Combating crime Investigating crime Maintaining crime | by crime and violence. Services include those the SAPS is compelled to render in terms of existing legislation and its mandate | Establish Sector Policing at 169 high-contact crime stations in 2007/2008 | Sector policing has been implemented on a 24-hour basis in 737 (78%) of the 948 sectors at the 169 high-contact crime stations. |
| Protecting and securing the inhabitants of the Republic and their property Upholding and enforcing the law Performing administrative duties | as derived from the following Acts. The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995); The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No. 127 of 1992) 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) | Establish proactive partnerships at 169 priority stations in 2007/2008 | Victim-friendly facilities were increased from 594 to 621, 986 members (police) were trained in victim empowerment. Implementation of partnerships (social crime prevention) including: • Anti-rape strategy (2 092 awareness campaigns were held during the 16 Days of Activism, which focused on the prevention of violence against women and children, targeted the general public, children, the youth and vulnerable groups). • Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (3 014 members trained in the Domestic Violence Learning Programme). • Youth Crime Capacity Building programme - 7 campaigns were conducted in support of Child Protection week. • Victim Empowerment programme (27 new victim-friendly facilities were established at 16 high-contact crime stations, at 9 other stations in the Eastern Cape and at 2 stations in the Northern Cape). • Local Crime Prevention Programme, where various community-based crime prevention projects were established within the ISRDP/URP nodes. |
| | di l | Recover 85% of stolen firearms in 2007/2008 | 12 223 firearms were reported lost/stolen, 12 765 were recovered and a total of 64 408 firearms were destroyed by the SAPS in 2007/2008. |

¹ The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) was developed in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Regulations for the South African Police Service. It reflects implementation of the Batho Pele principles as indicated in tables 1.1 to 1.5.

² Actual and potential clients of the SAPS cannot be separated, as the SAPS is mandated to serve all people in South Africa.



| Main service | Actual/potential customers | Standard of service | Actual achievements in relation to set standards |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| | | Recover 46 % of stolen vehicles in 2007/2008 | Out of 88 941 stolen/robbed vehicles, 38 772 were recovered in 2007/2008 (43.6%). |
| | | Reduction of contact crimes | There was a reduction in all contact crimes. An average decrease of 6.4% was achieved during 2007/2008. Common robbery, rape, attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances were reduced with more than 7% in 2007/2008. |
| | | Maintain or increase the 22% of cases to court in 2007/2008 | Cases to court increased to 34.92%. |
| | | Maintain or increase the 34% priority crime detection rate by 2007/2008 | Detection rate increased to 44.28%. |
| | | Maintain or increase the detection rate for sexual offences and assaults against women (42%) and children (40%) | A detection rate of 67.29% for children and 72.54% for women was achieved. |
| | | Maintain or increase charges to court for sexual offences and assaults against children (30%) and women (40%) | A target of 49.97% for children and 55.91% for women was achieved. |
| | | Maintain or increase the 23% of commercial crime cases to court and 35% detection rate in 2007/2008 | Commercial crime: 26.7% of cases went to court and a 40.4% detection rate was achieved. |

Table 1.2 Consultation arrangements with clients

| Type of arrangements | Clients | Actual achievements |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Firearm Control | Businesses dealing in firearms, the security sector industry, the general public, public museums, game ranches, hunting businesses and theatrical, film and television companies | Various pamphlets and brochures on the implementation of Firearms Control legislation were distributed countrywide to address and promote the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation. Radio talks were also held to advise the community on the procedures for the renewal of firearm licenses. The Electronic Connectivity System was developed for firearms and ammunition manufacturers, gunsmiths and dealers to enable them to submit their firearm and ammunition returns via the Internet. Izimbizos were conducted to inform community members on |
| | | the Firearms Control Act, 2000. For example, information sessions were held with business forums, villages were visited, security |
| | | companies addressed and campaigns were conducted at the Duthuni Chief's kraal, Tshisaulu Chief's kraal and the Mulenzhe Chief's kraal in Limpopo. |



| Type of arrangements | Clients | Actual achievements |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Imbizo focus week | The general public | Minister Charles Nqakula and Deputy Minister Shabangu conducted a total of 13 Izimbizos with communities on issues pertaining to crime and service delivery in the Eastern Cape at Lady Frere; Somerset East; Graaff-Reinet; Middelburg; Rosemead; in the Northern Cape at Lerato Park and Roodepan; in North West at Brits; in Gauteng at Soweto (Naledi) and Randfontein (Toekomsrus); in Limpopo at Thohoyandou and Tshikombani Stadium; in the Western Cape at Paarl and Worcester and in Ka-Msogwaba in Mpumalanga. |
| | | An outreach television programme was conducted by the SAPS's Pol TV at the Qokololo Sports Grounds in KwaZulu-Natal. 15 Izimbizos were held in the Western Cape during which 10 000 people were reached through the Imbizo/Bambanani approach in the province. Various smaller engagements were held with role-players from the Faith-based sector, SANEF, Black Management Forum, Retail Sector and Banking Industry. |
| Drug-awareness Campaign | School-going children | The South African Police Service hosted a Drug- Awareness Day for 1 200 school children from Mamelodi, Silverton and Eersterust. An exhibition on drugs was held at the POLMUSCA event during August 2007. An interdepartmental workshop on Drug Awareness was held in September 2007 with the departments of Education, Social Development, Health, and the Youth Commission. SAPS participated in the official national launch of the Ke Moja Anti-Drug Campaign at Franshoek in the Western Cape. The campaign is aimed at educating children and training peer educators on the negative and anti-social impact of substance abuse. 700 school children, educators, social workers and correctional services officers attended the launch. |
| | | In KwaZulu–Natal, Prevention of Drug Abuse campaigns were conducted in Malvern and Chatsworth. All schools in KwaZulu-Natal participated in the International Day Against Substance Abuse and Drug Trafficking, which was facilitated by the SAPS. In the North West presentations on the prevention of drug abuse took place at 13 schools, as well as at Khuma, Bedwang and Klerksdorp. Supported by SANCA, the SAPS visited 43 schools in Limpopo. Children were informed on the dangers of using drugs. A drug awareness campaign was held at the University of the Free State. |



| Type of arrangements | Clients | Actual achievements |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Child Protection Week | Victims of crime, children and the general public | Child Protection Week (28 May 2007 to 4 June 2007) was celebrated nationwide through awareness activities aimed at mobilising all sectors of society to promote and protect the well-being of children. |
| | | Public meetings were held in the Free State with communities at Thaba Patshwa, Hertzogville and Jacobsdal. Domestic violence was the main topic of discussion. Other events held included Sports Against Crime initiatives in Parkweg; a campaign in Mangaung where teddy bears were given to HIV-infected children; a community candlelight march in Thabong and Selosesha where children's rights were addressed; and visits to farm schools and crèches. 4 000 children visited a police exhibition on Safety and Security Day arranged by the Premier's office. |
| | | Various programmes aimed at educating children on their rights were conducted in KwaZulu-Natal. Among others, an event was held at Clare Estate Informal Settlement Daycare Centre and other crèches in the Durban North area. |
| | | e-TV partnered with the SAPS in Gauteng to address violence in schools. |
| | | Child Protection Week campaigns were conducted at Bedwang, Klerksdorp and Rustenburg in the North West. |
| | | In the Northern Cape a Homeless Children Project was launched at Hartswater, while farm school projects started in Boetsap. 24 schools were visited during Child Protection Week. |
| Crime Prevention | Victims of crime and the general public | In the Free State a project was embarked upon whereby houses in Mangaung were marked clearly and cards reflecting emergency telephone numbers were handed to members of the community. The 24-hour Joint Operational Centre was opened at the provincial office to coordinate crime prevention activities. |
| | | Crime Prevention Awareness Campaigns in the North West took place at the Vryburg Agricultural Show, the Diggers Festival at Christiana, the Gold Pot Festival at Klerksdorp and at Tlhabane. Taverns were visited in Vryburg. A campaign against the theft of copper cable was launched in Phokeng and an anti-hijacking campaign was held in Boitekong. |
| | | In the Northern Cape various outreach programmes took place in Kakamas, Kuyasa, Nababeep, Galeshewe, Kimberley, Roodepan, Upington and Calvinia. |
| | | In the 22 crime awareness campaigns held in the Eastern Cape, specific focus was placed on rape in Uitenhage and on moral regeneration in Sulenkama. |
| Compliance operations | Licenced and unlicenced liquor outlets, second-hand dealers and the general public | Operation Thiba (meaning stop/prevent) launched in September 2007 focused on the enforcement of certain provisions of the Liquor, Second-Hand Goods, and Firearm Acts. Various role-players were engaged during these strategic operations, which included the Gauteng Liquor Board Inspectors, the Department of Home Affairs (Immigration Unit), the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department and the Tshwane Metropolitan City's By-Law Directorate (that deals with Waste Management, Fire Safety, Building Control, Environmental Health and Developmental Compliance-related matters). |



| Type of arrangements | Clients | Actual achievements |
|---|--|---|
| Consultative and informative arrangements | Diplomatic Community/ Interdepartmental personnel working on International Liaison | The SAPS Tshwane Jazz Band toured the DRC with great success and performed at the SA embassy in Kinshasa. |
| | issues | Communication and Liaison Services sustained interdepartmental interaction with the Department of Foreign Affairs on issues related to New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through the following activities: |
| | | Coordination of inputs for the development of a SAPS advertisement for the Pan African Parliament's magazine One Africa One Voice. Development and adoption of SAPS NEPAD Strategy. Posting of the SAPS NEPAD Strategy on the SAPS website. Coordination of appointment of NEPAD Steering (Implementation) Committee. Participation in governmental NEPAD-related conferences and forums such as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), African Renaissance Committee (ARC). |

Table 1.3 Service Delivery Access Strategies

| Access Strategy | Actual Achievements |
|---|--|
| Upgrading police stations to increase communities' access to services | A total of 27 Victim-friendly Facilities were established at police stations in the Eastern Cape (25) and in the Northern Cape (2). One police station, Mooifontein (Ditsobotla), was completed and two police stations, |
| | Verkykerskop and Sterkspruit were upgraded in order to enhance service delivery to the community. |
| Sector Policing | To enhance service delivery at grass-roots level, sector policing has been implemented in 737 (78%) of the 948 sectors at the 169 high-contact crime police stations. It entails the appointment of a sector commander and the establishment of a Sector Crime Forum with the aim to mobilize the community through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes. |
| Implementing a full-scale language management service | Communication between the public and the SAPS can now take place in any language by means of a centralised translation and interpreting service. This is true for: Complaints by members of the public and responses to such complaints Statements by members of the public Information disseminated to the public |



| Access Strategy | Actual Achievements |
|--|---|
| | Internal and external communication was enhanced by means of - • a translation, editing and interpreting service; • The SAPS translated 1 572 pages of text, edited 5 997 pages and checked 890 pages during the reporting period. These pertained mainly to letters from and to the public, dockets, training manuals and replies to questions in Parliament. • 49 interpreting sessions were held to provide access to information during disciplinary hearings and work-related events, of which 21 sessions were for South African Sign Language. • 41 interpreting sessions were held to take statements from members of the public in languages including Chinese, Bengali, French, Chichewa, Somali, German and several of the official languages. • language-related training; • 77 members trained in SA Sign Language • 325 members in Business Writing for police officials • 51 in conversational sizUul • 41 in conversational Setswana • 14 in conversational Setswana • 14 in conversational isiXhosa • 28 in French • 17 in Afrikaans • 28 in Portuguese • an advice centre which deals with daily queries on a wide variety of language matters; • language development, including the excerpting, translating, coining and standardising of terminology; • publication of a monthly article on language matters in the SAPS Journal. The SAPS was acknowledged for its implementation of functional multilingualism. It received the award for the best national government department implementing multilingualism over the past decade from the Pan South African Language Board. |
| Upgrading electronic access through the SAPS Website | Contact can now be made with the majority of police stations through the SAPS Internet www.saps.gov.za via email. The public can now electronically: Provide information on criminal activities or suspects involved in crime Enquire on progress in the investigation of a case Complain about SAPS Service Delivery Complain about corruption in the SAPS or activities relating to fraud Provide information or complaints concerning missing persons Provide information on 419-scams Provide firearm-related information Report on child pornography or child abuse Enquire about clearance certificates Apply for police civilian recruitment Lodge general enquiries, comments and suggestions |



Table 1.4 Complaints mechanism

| Complaints Mechanism | Actual Achievements |
|--|--|
| SAPS Website Complaints Mechanism | Complaints can now either be lodged directly with most police stations or by means of email through the SAPS Internet (www.saps.gov.za). The public can now complain electronically about: Poor service delivery by the SAPS Corruption and fraud-related activities within the SAPS Lack of action regarding missing persons |
| National Complaints Line (08600 10111) | All complaints are attended to individually and investigated by personnel dedicated to providing quality, expedient responses to complaints. |
| Telephone and postal system (telephone numbers and addresses of service points and commanders) | All levels of management can be contacted by telephone. Alternatively, letters of complaint can be sent to the commanders of stations or units. |
| Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) | The ICD acts as the watchdog of the SAPS, and the community can complain directly to the ICD about police misconduct. |
| Suggestion boxes | Suggestion boxes have been placed at the majority of police stations where the public can lodge complaints or provide suggestions for the improvement of the police's services. |

Table 1.5 Service Information Tool

| Type of Information Tools | Actual Achievements |
|---|---|
| Printed information products and promotional items | The public was informed about the renewal of firearm licences, children's rights and safety, preventing domestic violence and sexual offences, drug awareness, vehicle hijacking, house robberies, general crime prevention hints, preventing and reporting stolen goods, reservists, protection and security issues, the abuse of the 10111 emergency number, liquor awareness - to name but a few - through mediums such as posters, leaflets, school diaries and a variety of promotional items that were distributed during SAPS projects. Most information products were produced in all the official languages. |
| | Posters regarding contact crimes have been distributed to stations. These present the rights of the members as well as the rights of the public. Pamphlets were also distributed at roadblocks and include those of ACT- Against Crime Together, Be smart Be safe, Rural Safety and safety hints for the tourist. |
| Monthly salary advices and envelopes for SAPS personnel | Messages of importance to all SAPS personnel are printed on salary advices and salary envelopes and reach each employee every month. |
| Annual SAPS calendar | Messages related to priorities and objectives of the SAPS are printed on SAPS desk calendars and distributed to all SAPS employees in January. |
| Commercial advertising | The public was informed of the renewal of firearm licences through extensive advertising in the mainstream independent newspapers. |
| | An outdoor billboard campaign was flighted nationally to promote the 16 Days of Activism against Woman and Child Abuse. |
| | To celebrate National Police Day 2007, a print advertising campaign was placed in 8 national daily newspapers promoting the reporting of crime and the SAPS Crime Stop 08600 10111 number. |



| Type of Information Tools | Actual Achievements |
|---------------------------|---|
| | Crime prevention messaging was incorporated into learning material in two educational newspaper supplements aimed at children from Grade 0-3 and 8 to 14 years respectively. These supplements are used as teaching aids by teachers and parents. |
| | The Government magazine Vukuzenzele was provided with crime prevention-related material on a monthly basis. |
| | The ACT - Against Crime Together campaign aimed at mobilising community partnerships against crime was supported by advertising on the SABC and community radio stations. |
| Projects | The <u>ACT - Against Crime Together Campaign</u> was established in 2007 to mobilise mass support by communities in the fight against crime. This includes mobilising Community Policing Forums, religious leaders, NGOs, business and other structures. The Government Communications and Information System (GCIS) has already embraced the ACT campaign, which originated in the SAPS, to form part of Apex 20 of the Government Priorities. National radio advertising began in January 2008 and led to dramatic increases in people providing information to the SAPS Crime Stop Line. |
| | In support of the ACT - Against Crime Together campaign, a <u>Senior Citizens Against</u> <u>Crime project</u> was launched in the Moroka policing precinct of Soweto, Gauteng on 4 May 2007 by Minister Nqakula and Deputy Minister Shabangu. |
| | <u>Festive Season Campaigns</u> : Community outreach campaigns were conducted during the festive season. During these campaigns crime prevention information and ID bands for children were handed out at garages along the main highways and at tollgates. Focus was also placed on commuters at railway stations. |
| | The <u>Prime Media Crime Line Project</u> secured a partnership between the SAPS and the Primedia Group. The initiative allows community members to send anonymous crime tip-offs to the police via the media. For 2007/2008 approximately 400 arrests were made and goods to the value of R20 million were seized. |
| | National Police Day was celebrated all over the country on 27 January. The focus of the celebrations was the Employee Assistance Services of the SAPS. Events were held at 600 stations and were attended by 44 000 members and 118 000 members of the public participated. Candlelight ceremonies were also conducted in memory of those members who were killed in the line of duty. Police Day events were supported by music festivals, family days, street processions, team building exercises and award ceremonies. |
| SAPS Website | The following can be found on the website: |
| | The SAPS Strategic plan The SAPS Annual report Annual Crime statistics Information on organisational structures, geographical information and telephone numbers of police officials and stations Careers and vacant posts Newsworthy information Press releases and speeches The SAPS Journal Crime prevention hints |
| PolTV | This is an in-house broadcast medium designed to facilitate internal communication in the SAPS. It serves as a platform for police management to communicate with its employees through interactive media. Programmes are produced weekly on topics such as training, best practices, conditions of service, crime combating challenges. The programme also provides support to community outreach projects. Broadcasting is facilitated through the DStv network and at present there are 600 reception points nationwide. |
| SAPS Bands | SAPS Bands provide valuable support to Youth Day celebrations, Izimbizos, various Embassy Day Celebrations, opening of legislatures, graduation ceremonies of students, opening of police stations, funerals of police members, parades, police open days, at shopping malls, SAPS crime prevention projects and school concerts. |



| Type of Information Tools | Actual Achievements |
|---------------------------|--|
| SAPS Journal Magazine | This is an in-house magazine distributed free of charge to all members of the SAPS, embassies and some schools. Currently, 180 000 copies are distributed per month. The SAPS Journal's focus is mainly police successes, but articles on community policing, personnel issues and reservists are also covered. |
| SAPS Journal online | An independent website designed to publish SAPS successes daily where the community can read about them, was launched in January 2007. The site serves as a medium to demonstrate to the community that crime is being tackled as vigorously as possible and each province publishes its successes daily. The site conveys crime hints and tips as well as topics on community policing. |
| Protocol | The SAPS Protocol section dealt with 76 enquiries and provided relevant services at 13 national events including the Prime Media Anti-Crime launch, National Prestige Awards for SAPS Women and the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Netherlands by the Minister for Safety and Security. |
| Exhibitions | 47 exhibitions were held. Four of these were at international shows and 12 were at national shows. The SAPS exhibition at the following national and international events received awards for the exhibition display, graphic design, layout and manning: Bloemfontein Show – Gold award Rand Easter Show – Gold award International Pretoria Show – Commendation award Musina Show – Gold award Zululand Show – Gold award Nelspruit Show – Gold award Royal Show – Gold award Royal Show – Gold award |
| SAPS Museums | The SAPS Museums showcase the positive aspects and achievements of policing. The focus falls on educating and building partnerships. |
| Internal Communication | To enhance internal communication, workshops were conducted in the North West, Northern Cape and Gauteng. The workshops were attended by all communicators in these provinces. Methods to improve internal communication were discussed. |
| Media liaison | All preparatory meetings for securing the FIFA Soccer World Cup 2010 were attended. Interviews were conducted with several foreign media including BBC World, KBS (Korear Broadcasting Services), French Media, SABC Africa (live), Sky News, DW (Deutsche Welle television B Germany), Kyodo News (Japan), and NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation E Cairo Bureau) on the operational readiness of the SAPS for securing the FIFA World Cup 2010. A press conference was held with SAPS management during the 2010 Preliminary Draw in Durban. The security provided for the A1 Grand Prix provided further media communication on the security readiness for 2010. |
| | The media were invited to cover SAPS outreach programmes, firearm destructions, festive season crime prevention operations, safety hints for tourists, fraud prevention, house robberies, opening of police stations or railway police stations. |
| | Media coverage included the BAC donation to further detective training, campaigns for safer taxi ranks in Gauteng, Masibambane anti-crime campaign focus at Metro Rails, the campaign against the killing of police officials and a donation by the European Union of units as victim support centres at 25 precincts in the Eastern Cape. |
| | Media inclusion during the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) festive season operation assisted in preventing possible congestion at the country's busiest land border posts. Furthermore, extensive media coverage was given to successes at Ports of Entry. |



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 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Programme | Total Expenditure | Compensation of Employees | Training Expenditure | Professional and Special Services | Compensation of Employees as % of Total Expenditure | Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee | Employment |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|------------|
| | (R'000) | (R'000) | (R'000) | (R'000) | | (R'000) | |
| Administration | 12,063,129 | 6,954,981 | 825,976 | 0 | 19.1 | 216 | 32255 |
| Visible Policing | 15,332,583 | 11,383,543 | 0 | 0 | 31.3 | 126 | 89993 |
| Detective Service | 5,978,782 | 4,672,366 | 0 | 0 | 12.8 | 153 | 30596 |
| Crime Intelligence | 1,299,424 | 1,086,680 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 160 | 6806 |
| Protection & Security Services | 1,712,187 | 1,425,077 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 | 105 | 13591 |
| Total | 36,386,105 | 25,522,647 | 825,976 | 0 | 70.1 | 147 | 173241 |

Table 2.2 Personnel costs by salary bands, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Salary Bands | Compensation of Employees Cost | Percentage of Total Compensation of Employees | Average Compensation of Employees per Employee | Number of Employees |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | (R'000) | | (R'000) | |
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 1,054,735 | 4.1 | 72 | 14570 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 7,309,204 | 28.6 | 101 | 72471 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 13,714,686 | 53.7 | 175 | 78506 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 3,010,138 | 11.8 | 427 | 7046 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 433,884 | 1.7 | 670 | 648 |
| Total | 25,522,647 | 100 | 147 | 173241 |

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 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Programme | Salaries | Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees | Overtime | Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees | Home Owners Allowance | Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees | Medical Assistance | Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees | Total Compensation of Employees per Programme |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) |
| Administration | 3,051,812 | 12.0 | 30,703 | 0.1 | 139,521 | 0.5 | 644,262 | 2.5 | 6,954,981 |
| Visible Policing | 8,132,283 | 31.9 | 183,512 | 0.7 | 345,764 | 1.4 | 1,488,997 | 5.8 | 11,383,543 |
| Detective Service | 3,359, <mark>133</mark> | 13.2 | 68,659 | 0.3 | 138,275 | 0.5 | 523,214 | 2.0 | 4,672,366 |
| Crime Intelligence | 787,030 | 3.1 | 10,701 | 0.0 | 30,912 | 0.1 | 117,407 | 0.5 | 1,086,680 |
| Protection & Security Services | 1,006,058 | 3.9 | 53,303 | 0.2 | 51,647 | 0.2 | 218,032 | 0.9 | 1,425,077 |
| Total | 16,336,316 | 64.0 | 346,878 | 1.4 | 706,119 | 2.8 | 2,991,912 | 11.7 | 25,522,647 |

Table 2.4 Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary bands, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Salary Bands | Salaries | Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees | Overtime | Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees | Home Owners Allowance | Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees | Medical Assistance | Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees | Total Compensation of Employees per Salary Band |
|--|------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) |
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 1,373,925 | 5.4 | 29,173 | 0.1 | 59,386 | 0.2 | 251,627 | 1.0 | 1,054,735 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 6,833,885 | 26.8 | 145,107 | 0.6 | 297,440 | 1.2 | 1,251,591 | 4.9 | 7,309,204 |
| Salary Bands | Salaries | Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees | Overtime | Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees | Home Owners Allowance | Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees | Medical Assistance | Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees | Total Compensation of Employees per Salary Band |
| | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) | | (R'000) |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 7,402,976 | 29.0 | 158,490 | 0.6 | 319,986 | 1.3 | 1,355,817 | 5.3 | 13,714,686 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 664,425 | 2.6 | 14,108 | 0.1 | 28,719 | 0.1 | 121,686 | 0.5 | 3,010,138 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 61,105 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 588 | 0.0 | 11,191 | 0.0 | 433,884 |
| Total | 16,336,316 | 64.0 | 346,878 | 1.4 | 706,119 | 2.8 | 2,991,912 | 11.7 | 25,522,647 |

3. Employment and Vacancies

The following tables summarize the number of posts on the 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 bands (Table 3.2) and critical



occupations (Table 3.3).

Table 3.1 Employment and vacancies by programme at end of period, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Programme | Number of Posts | Number of Posts Filled | Vacancy Rate (%) | *Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| Administration | 32480 | 32255 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Visible Policing | 90016 | 89993 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Detective Service | 30598 | 30596 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Crime Intelligence | 6811 | 6806 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Protection & Security Services | 13592 | 13591 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total | 173497 | 173241 | 0.1 | 0 |

^{*}Note: The SAPS has a growing establishment, with set targets in its HR Plan, which accommodate growth up to the 2010/2011 financial year, in accordance with the MTEF for SAPS.

Table 3.2 Employment and vacancies by salary bands at end of period, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Salary Bands | Number of Posts | Number of Posts Filled | Vacancy Rate (%) | *Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 14570 | 14570 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 72513 | 72471 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 78642 | 78506 | 0.2 | 0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 7107 | 7046 | 0.9 | 0 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 665 | 648 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Total | 173497 | 173241 | 0.1 | 0 |

^{*}Note: The SAPS has a growing establishment, with set targets in its HR Plan, which accommodate growth up to the 2010/2011 financial year, in accordance with the MTEF for SAPS.



Table 3.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Critical Occupations | Number of Posts | Number of Posts Filled | Vacancy Rate (%) | *Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals | 50 | 50 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Architects town and traffic planners | 9 | 6 | 33.3 | 0 |
| Chemists | 521 | 521 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 14 | 12 | 14.3 | 0 |
| General legal administration & related professionals | 193 | 189 | 2.1 | 0 |
| Natural sciences related | 10 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Police | 127196 | 127182 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 157 | 148 | 5.7 | 0 |
| Total | 128150 | 128118 | 0.0 | 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 Functional Personnel SAPS (Police); Pilots; National Science & Support (Chemists & Natural Science Related); Engineer & Support (Architects & Engineers); Medical Science & Support (Psychologists & Health Sciences Related); Legal & Support (Advocates & Legal related). The critical occupations (Occupational Classes) do not reflect all the posts filled within SAPS, but only those posts, which are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of SAPS's core functions.

4. Job Evaluation

The Public Service Regulations, 1999 introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organization. In terms of the Regulations all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. This was complemented by a decision by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration that all SMS jobs must be evaluated before 31 December 2002. With regard to the SAPS, the Equate Job Evaluation System is utilized to determine the salary levels for posts on National and Provincial levels whereas the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) is utilized to determine salary levels for station posts. Table 4.1 indicates the number of posts evaluated by utilizing the two systems.

Table 4.1 Job Evaluation

| Salary Bands | Number of Posts | Number of Jobs Evaluated | % of Posts Evaluated by Salary Bands | Number of Posts Upgraded | % of Upgraded Posts Evaluated | Number of Posts Downgraded | % of Downgraded Posts Evaluated |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 14570 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 72513 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 78642 | 79 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 7107 | 814 | 11.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 665 | 86 | 12.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 173497 | 981 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Table 4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

None

Table 4.3 Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

Table 4.4 Profile of employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

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

5. Employment Changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary bands (Table 5.1) and by critical occupations (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1 Annual Turnover Rates by Salary Bands

| Salary Bands | *Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2007) | Recruitments | Terminations | Turnover Rate (%) |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 3812 | 10924 | 166 | 4.4 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 70155 | 3333 | 1017 | 1.4 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 79710 | 374 | 1578 | 2.0 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 7484 | 18 | 456 | 6.1 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 670 | 1 | 23 | 3.4 |
| Total | 161831 | 14650 | 3240 | 2.0 |

^{*}Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2006/2007, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2007/2008 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2007. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions.

Table 5.2 Annual Turnover Rates by Critical Occupations

| Critical Occupations | *Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2007) | Recruitments | Terminations | Turnover Rate (%) |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals | 45 | 6 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Architects town and traffic planners | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chemists | 468 | 69 | 16 | 3.4 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |



| Critical Occupations | *Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2007) | Recruitments | Terminations | Turnover Rate (%) |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| General legal administration & related professionals | 193 | 0 | 4 | 2.1 |
| Natural sciences related | 12 | 0 | 2 | 16.7 |
| Police | 118274 | 10839 | 1931 | 1.6 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 143 | 17 | 12 | 8.4 |
| Total | 119150 | 10934 | 1966 | 1.7 |

^{*}Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2006/2007, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2007/2008 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2007. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions.

Table 5.3 Reasons why staff are leaving the department

| Termination Types | Number | % of Total Resignations | % of Total Employment | Total | Total Employment |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Death | 288 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Resignation | 1757 | 54.2 | 1.0 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Expiry of contract | 163 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Discharged due to ill health | 254 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Dismissal-misconduct | 36 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Retirement | 726 | 22.4 | 0.4 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Other | 16 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3240 | 173241 |
| Total | 3240 | 100 | 1.9 | 3240 | 173241 |

Table 5.4 Promotions by critical occupations

| 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 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Architects town and traffic planners | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chemists | 521 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| General legal administration & related professionals | 189 | 9 | 4.8 |
| Natural sciences related | 10 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Police | 127182 | 4044 | 3.2 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 148 | 4 | 2.7 |
| Total | 128118 | 4068 | 3.2 |



Table 5.5Promotions by salary bands

| 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) | 14570 | 77 | 0.5 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 72471 | 2337 | 3.2 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 78506 | 5350 | 6.8 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 7046 | 551 | 7.8 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 648 | 18 | 2.8 |
| Total | 173241 | 8333 | 4.8 |

6. Employment Equity

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

Tables 6.1 Total number of employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2008

| 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 | 179 | 32 | 29 | 240 | 145 | 41 | 3 | 5 | 49 | 32 | 466 |
| Professionals | 2425 | 373 | 264 | 3062 | 1771 | 1521 | 302 | 176 | 1999 | 1779 | 8611 |
| Clerks | 5695 | 921 | 278 | 6894 | 637 | 12490 | 2685 | 742 | 15917 | 5589 | 29037 |
| Service and sales workers | 75895 | 10658 | 3022 | 89575 | 13295 | 18453 | 2802 | 481 | 21736 | 3287 | 127893 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 387 | 73 | 44 | 504 | 349 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 880 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 123 | 7 | 1 | 131 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 138 |
| Elementary occupations | 3213 | 519 | 25 | 3757 | 54 | 1942 | 369 | 6 | 2317 | 53 | 6181 |
| Other, Permanent | 19 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 35 |
| Total | 87936 | 12585 | 3663 | 104184 | 16257 | 34479 | 6162 | 1410 | 42051 | 10749 | 173241 |

| Employees with disabilities | Male, African | Male, Coloured | Male, Indian | Male, Total Blacks | Male, White | Female, African | Female, Coloured | Female, Indian | Female, Total Blacks | Female, White | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | 407 | 59 | 17 | 483 | 293 | 96 | 27 | 6 | 129 | 147 | 1052 |



Table 6.2 Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2008

| Occupational Bands | Male, African | Male, Coloured | Male, Indian | Male, Total Blacks | Male, White | Female, African | Female, Coloured | Female, Indian | Female, Total Blacks | Female, White | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| Top management | 15 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| Senior management | 248 | 43 | 35 | 326 | 166 | 70 | 6 | 8 | 84 | 44 | 620 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 4042 | 805 | 673 | 5520 | 3888 | 1190 | 233 | 158 | 1581 | 1549 | 12538 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 41322 | 5105 | 2107 | 48534 | 10392 | 6520 | 1300 | 656 | 8476 | 6464 | 73866 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 27860 | 5019 | 646 | 33525 | 1647 | 19412 | 3825 | 550 | 23787 | 2571 | 61530 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 1314 | 283 | 15 | 1612 | 61 | 1052 | 249 | 10 | 1311 | 73 | 3057 |
| Other occupational bands (e.g. contract) | 13135 | 1328 | 185 | 14648 | 99 | 6232 | 549 | 27 | 6808 | 47 | 21602 |
| Total | 87936 | 12585 | 3663 | 104184 | 16257 | 34479 | 6162 | 1410 | 42051 | 10749 | 173241 |

Table 6.3Recruitment for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Occupational Bands | Male, African | Male, Coloured | Male, Indian | Male, Total Blacks | Male, White | Female, African | Female, Coloured | Female, Indian | Female, Total Blacks | Female, White | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 163 | 28 | 7 | 198 | 44 | 94 | 13 | 9 | 116 | 12 | 370 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 882 | 76 | 14 | 972 | 42 | 1947 | 272 | 37 | 2256 | 60 | 3330 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 87 | 13 | 0 | 100 | 3 | 59 | 9 | 2 | 70 | 7 | 180 |
| Other occupational bands (e.g. contract) | 6643 | 487 | 64 | 7194 | 42 | 3282 | 208 | 9 | 3499 | 22 | 10757 |
| Total | 7779 | 605 | 85 | 8469 | 133 | 5387 | 502 | 57 | 5946 | 102 | 14650 |



Table 6.4Progression to another salary notch for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Occupational Bands | Male, African | Male, Coloured | Male, Indian | Male, Total Blacks | Male, White | Female, African | Female, Coloured | Female, Indian | Female, Total Blacks | Female, White | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Top management | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior management | 31 | 4 | 2 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 78 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 331 | 39 | 23 | 393 | 70 | 149 | 20 | 10 | 179 | 36 | 678 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 2918 | 509 | 167 | 3594 | 408 | 1448 | 393 | 244 | 2085 | 3232 | 9319 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 12986 | 2358 | 312 | 15656 | 708 | 11663 | 2470 | 372 | 14505 | 1954 | 32823 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 977 | 234 | 11 | 1222 | 45 | 886 | 207 | 8 | 1101 | 48 | 2416 |
| Other occupational bands (e.g. contract) | 10842 | 1248 | 97 | 12187 | 81 | 5176 | 490 | 18 | 5684 | 37 | 17989 |
| Total | 28086 | 4392 | 612 | 33090 | 1328 | 19336 | 3580 | 655 | 23571 | 5315 | 63304 |

Table 6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Occupational Bands | Male, African | Male, Coloured | Male, Indian | Male, Total Blacks | Male, White | Female, African | Female, Coloured | Female, Indian | Female, Total Blacks | Female, White | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| Top management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior management | 8 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Professionally qualified and experienced | 102 | 21 | 16 | 139 | 232 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 67 | 455 |
| Skilled technical and academically qualified | 630 | 105 | 33 | 768 | 488 | 37 | 10 | 7 | 54 | 266 | 1576 |
| Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making | 310 | 69 | 10 | 389 | 77 | 249 | 72 | 16 | 337 | 139 | 942 |
| Unskilled and defined decision making | 33 | 6 | 0 | 39 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 67 |
| Other occupational bands (e.g. contract) | 85 | 17 | 3 | 105 | 6 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 63 | 3 | 177 |
| Total | 1168 | 219 | 64 | 1451 | 819 | 371 | 94 | 25 | 490 | 480 | 3240 |



Table 6.6Disciplinary actions

| 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 | 48 | 12 | 1 | 61 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 73 |
| Demotion | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Dismissal | 158 | 46 | 3 | 207 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 228 |
| Final written warning | 106 | 34 | 1 | 141 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 161 |
| Fine | 278 | 109 | 19 | 406 | 49 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 484 |
| Suspended dismissal | 140 | 48 | 4 | 192 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 234 |
| Case withdrawn | 866 | 41 | 2 | 909 | 51 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 977 |
| Not guilty | 468 | 16 | 0 | 484 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 529 |
| Suspended without payment | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Verbal warning | 196 | 19 | 1 | 216 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 242 |
| Written warning | 325 | 79 | 14 | 418 | 48 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 48 | 8 | 522 |
| Total | 2609 | 404 | 45 | 3058 | 259 | 112 | 20 | 3 | 135 | 24 | 3476 |

Table 6.7 Skills development

| 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 | 616 | 44 | 52 | 712 | 153 | 304 | 41 | 31 | 376 | 106 | 1347 |
| Professionals | 2885 | 459 | 238 | 3582 | 627 | 1972 | 294 | 111 | 2377 | 540 | 7126 |
| Clerks | 3623 | 498 | 158 | 4279 | 611 | 3269 | 528 | 158 | 3955 | 653 | 9498 |
| Service and sales workers | 44756 | 7166 | 3697 | 55619 | 5763 | 16324 | 3132 | 562 | 20018 | 1903 | 83303 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 57 | 7 | 4 | 68 | 15 | 44 | 10 | 1 | 55 | 4 | 142 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 50 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 66 |
| Elementary occupations | 675 | 111 | 40 | 826 | 132 | 551 | 81 | 28 | 660 | 133 | 1751 |
| Total | 52662 | 8287 | 4190 | 65139 | 7308 | 22469 | 4086 | 891 | 27446 | 3340 | 103233 |



7. Performance Rewards

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

Table 7.1 Performance rewards by race and gender, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Demographics | *Number of Beneficiaries | Total Employment | % of total within group | Cost (R'000) | Average Cost per Beneficiary (R) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| African, Female | 8410 | 34479 | 24.4 | 32,963 | 3,920 |
| African, Male | 20844 | 87936 | 23.7 | 92,468 | 4,436 |
| Asian, Female | 567 | 1410 | 40.2 | 2,518 | 4,441 |
| Asian, Male | 1384 | 3663 | 37.8 | 6,674 | 4,822 |
| Coloured, Female | 2109 | 6162 | 34.2 | 8,025 | 3,805 |
| Coloured, Male | 3424 | 12585 | 27.2 | 14,530 | 4,243 |
| Total Blacks, Female | 11086 | 42051 | 26.4 | 43,506 | 3,924 |
| Total Blacks, Male | 25652 | 104184 | 24.6 | 113,672 | 4,431 |
| White, Female | 5098 | 10749 | 47.4 | 23,319 | 4,577 |
| White, Male | 6143 | 16257 | 37.8 | 30,863 | 5,024 |
| Total | 47979 | 173241 | 27.7 | 211,360 | 4,406 |

^{*} Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2007/2008 financial year were for services rendered in the 2006/2007 financial year.

Table 7.2 Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below senior management, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Salary Bands | *Number of Beneficiaries | Total Employment | Employment Employment | | Average Cost per Beneficiary (R) |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 1091 | 14570 | 7.5 | 3,273 | 3,000 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 17515 | 72471 | 24.2 | 60,000 | 3,426 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 26943 | 78506 | 34.3 | 125,125 | 4,644 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 2232 | 7046 | 31.7 | 19,153 | 8,581 |
| Total | 47781 | 172593 | 27.7 | 207,551 | 4,344 |

^{*} Note: Performance Rewards paid in 2007/2008 financial year were for services rendered in the 2006/2007 financial year.



Table 7.3 Performance rewards by critical occupations, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Critical Occupations | Number of Beneficiaries | Total Employment | % of Total Employment | Cost (R'000) | Average Cost per Beneficiary (R) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals | 11 | 50 | 22.0 | 96 | 8,727 |
| Architects town and traffic planners | 1 | 6 | 16.7 | 5 | 5,000 |
| Chemists | 134 | 521 | 25.7 | 711 | 5,306 |
| Engineers and related professionals | 2 | 12 | 16.7 | 16 | 8,000 |
| General legal administration & related professionals | 58 | 189 | 30.7 | 562 | 9,690 |
| Natural sciences related | 6 | 10 | 60.0 | 74 | 12,333 |
| Police | 31497 | 127182 | 24.8 | 148,241 | 4,707 |
| Psychologists and vocational counsellors | 38 | 148 | 25.7 | 219 | 5,763 |
| Total | 31747 | 128118 | 24.8 | 149,924 | 4,722 |

Table 7.4 Performance rewards by salary bands for senior management, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| SMS Bands | *Number of Beneficiaries | Total Employment | % of Total Employment | Cost (R'000) | Average Cost per Beneficiary (R) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Band A | 173 | 497 | 34.8 | 3,239 | 18,723 |
| Band B | 21 | 123 | 17.1 | 462 | 22,000 |
| Band C | 4 | 27 | 14.8 | 108 | 27,000 |
| Band D | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 198 | 648 | 30.6 | 3,809 | 19,237 |

^{*} Note: Performance Rewards paid in 2007/2008 financial year were for services rendered in the 2006/2007 financial year.

8. Leave Utilisation for the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

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 8.1) and disability leave (Table 8.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.



Table 8.1Sick leave for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

| 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) | 25792 | 88.8 | 2422 | 2.4 | 11 | 4,172 | 102550 | 22915 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 359629 | 88.7 | 37305 | 36.4 | 10 | 85,409 | 102550 | 319075 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 607106 | 93.3 | 54530 | 53.2 | 11 | 275,680 | 102550 | 566204 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 76597 | 93.2 | 7962 | 7.8 | 10 | 56,638 | 102550 | 71362 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 2558 | 93.4 | 331 | 0.3 | 8 | 5,365 | 102550 | 2389 |
| Total | 1071682 | 91.6 | 102550 | 100 | 10 | 427,264 | 102550 | 981945 |

Table 8.2Incapacity leave (Temporary and Permanent) for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

| 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) | 3664 | 100 | 66 | 2.1 | 56 | 896 | 3664 | 3073 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 24593 | 100 | 568 | 18.5 | 43 | 5,727 | 24586 | 3073 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 142518 | 99.9 | 2064 | 67.2 | 69 | 66,271 | 142436 | 3073 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 28585 | 100 | 362 | 11.8 | 79 | 20,781 | 28578 | 3073 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 824 | 100 | 13 | 0.4 | 63 | 1,784 | 824 | 3073 |
| Total | 200184 | 100 | 3073 | 100 | 65 | 95,459 | 200088 | 3073 |

Table 8.3 Annual leave for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

| Salary Bands | Total Days taken | Average days per Employee | Number of Employees who took leave |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 61417 | 20 | 3033 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 890690 | 20 | 44319 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 1656062 | 23 | 71040 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 309635 | 25 | 12481 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 15358 | 24 | 642 |
| Total | 2933162 | 22 | 131515 |



Table 8.4Capped leave for 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007

| Salary Bands | Total Days of Capped Leave taken | Average number of days taken per Employee | Average Capped Leave per Employee as at 31 December 2007 | Number of Employees who took Capped Leave | Total number of Capped Leave available at 31 December 2007 | Number of Employees as at 31 December 2007 |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) | 301 | 8 | 5 | 39 | 64258 | 13037 |
| Skilled (Levels 3-5) | 4307 | 5 | 5 | 807 | 323707 | 68111 |
| Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) | 51896 | 8 | 72 | 6487 | 5677723 | 78929 |
| Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12) | 11746 | 9 | 181 | 1287 | 1255295 | 6925 |
| Senior management (Levels 13-16) | 357 | 9 | 119 | 38 | 77377 | 652 |
| Total | 68607 | 8 | 44 | 8658 | 7398360 | 167654 |

Table 8.5 Leave payouts

| Reason | Total Amount (R'000) | Number of Employees | Average Payment per Employee (R) |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Leave payout for 2007/08 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle and current leave payments on termination of service | 170 | 830 | 205 |
| Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2007/08 | 17,345 | 3441 | 5,041 |
| Total | 17,515 | 4271 | 4,101 |

9. HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

Table 9.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

| Categories of employees identified as being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases | Key steps taken to reduce the risk of infection |
|---|--|
| 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 9.2 Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes [tick Yes/No and provide required information]

| | 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. | Х | | Deputy National Commissioner MM Stander Personnel Management and Organizational Development Private Bag X94, Pretoria, 0001 Tel: 012 393 2148 Fax:012 393 1033 Assistant Commissioner NC Nomoyi The Head: Employee Assistance Services Tel: 012 393 5469 Fax: 012 393 5162 |
| 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. | х | | The Employee Assistance Services consists of Social Workers, registered Psychologists, registered psychometrists and Spritual Services who are responsible for the well-being of the members of the SAPS. A sub-section was established under the auspices of Social Work Services to manage and implement the HIV/AIDS strategy and all related policies. An annual budget of R10 million was allocated to the HIV/AIDS in the SAPS. |
| 3. | Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme. | Х | | The Employee Assistance Services deliver these services. The key elements are pro-active programmes such as Life Skills, Be Money Wise, Colleague Sensitivity, Stress Management and Substance Dependency, Moral Regeneration, Suicide Prevention, Trauma Debriefing, Disabled Care and HIV/AIDS Programme. |
| 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. | х | | SAPS HIV/AIDS National Forum exists and comprises of the following delegates: Deputy National Commissioner MM Stander as the chairperson Divisional Commissioner:Training Divisional Commissioner: Legal Services Divisional Commissioner: Career Management Other key stakeholders (Organizational Labour, Polmed, Qualsa). Similar forums have also been established in the provinces. Meetings are convened on a quarterly basis. |
| 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. | х | | The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS was implemented. The SAPS HIV/AIDS five year Strategic Plan for 2006-2010 was approved and circulated to all relevant role players for implementation. |
| 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. | х | | The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS was approved in August 2001. SAPS also abides by Acts such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act as well as the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees on the basis of their status. |
| 7. | Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved. | X | | The VCT programme is still growing and more personnel are making use of testing. Currently SAPS is making use of on-site VCT's at the different work stations in all the provinces. The counselling and testing is being done by the different external service providers whilst the Employee Assistance Services (EAS) personnel manage the site at the different work stations. The EAS personnel are also responsible for the marketing of VCT. The 4 mobile Wellness on Wheels vehicles are being utilized for VCT as well as for other medical testing in the more remote areas. Employees are also being encouraged to utilize outside facilities to get to know their status. Partnerships were formed with POLMED and Qualsa encouraging employees to register on the Disease Management Programme for the full benefit of the programme. GEMS is providing services for the Public Service Act employees. |



| Question | | Yes | No | Details, if yes |
|----------|--|-----|----|--|
| 8. | Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators. | х | | Organizational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards, are constantly monitored. |

10. Labour Relations

Table 10.1 Collective agreements, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Number | Name of agreement | Date signed | |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 3/2007 | Release of national office bearers | 10 October 2007 | |
| 4/2007 | Overtime | 07 December 2007 | |
| 1/2008 | SSSBC Constitution | 28 January 2008 | |

Table 10.2Misconduct and discipline hearings finalised, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Outcomes of Disciplinary Hearings | Number | % of Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Correctional counseling | 73 | 2.1 |
| Demotion | 6 | 0.2 |
| Dismissal | 228 | 6.6 |
| Final written warning | 161 | 4.6 |
| Fine | 484 | 13.9 |
| Suspended dismissal | 234 | 6.7 |
| Case withdrawn | 977 | 28.1 |
| Not guilty | 529 | 15.2 |
| Suspended without payment | 20 | 0.6 |
| Verbal warning | 242 | 7.0 |
| Written warning | 522 | 15.0 |
| Total | 3476 | 100 |



Table 10.3 Types of misconduct addressed and disciplinary hearings

| Regulation 20 | Nature | Number of persons found guilty | % per total | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| (a) | Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, Regulation or legal obligation | 174 | 8.8 | |
| (b) | Willfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State. | 16 | 0.8 | |
| (c) | Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor. | 44 | 2.2 | |
| (d) | Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property. | 76 | 3.9 | |
| (e) | Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or Regulations. | 19 | 1.0 | |
| (f) | Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State. | 85 | 4.3 | |
| (g) | Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party. | 2 | 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. | 11 | 0.6 | |
| (i) | Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause. | 220 | 11.2 | |
| (j) | Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission. | 366 | 18.6 | |
| (k) | Commits an act of sexual harassment. | 2 | 0.1 | |
| (1) | Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution. | 41 | 2.1 | |
| (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. | 5 | 0.3 | |
| (n) | Without authorisation, sleeps on duty. | 24 | 1.2 | |
| (o) | While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol. | 97 | 4.9 | |
| (p) | While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner. | 53 | 2.7 | |
| (q) | Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her. | 40 | 2.0 | |
| (r) | Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure. | 0 | 0.0 | |
| (s) | Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour. | 38 | 1.9 | |
| (t) | Intimidates or victimises other employees. | 16 | 0.8 | |
| (u) | Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union. | 0 | 0.0 | |
| (v) | Operates any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of the Service. | 0 | 0.0 | |
| (w) | Gives a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties. | 12 | 0.6 | |
| (x) | Falsifies records or any other documentation. | 9 | 0.5 | |
| (y) | Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action. | 0 | 0.0 | |
| (z) | Commits a common law or statutory offence. | 620 | 31.5 | |
| Total | 0 | 1970 | 100 | |

Table 10.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Number of Grievances addressed | Number | % of Total | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Not resolved | 1166 | 69.9 | 1667 |
| Resolved | 501 | 30.1 | 1667 |
| Total | 1667 | 100 | 1667 |



Table 10.5Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Number of Disputes lodged | Number | % of Total |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| SSSBC | 282 | 93.7 |
| PSCBC | 19 | 6.3 |
| Total | 301 | 100 |

Table 10.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Strike Actions | Total |
|--|-------|
| Total number of 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 10.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2007 to March 2008

| Precautionary Suspensions | Totals / Amount |
|--|-----------------|
| Number of people suspended | 428 |
| Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days | 231 |
| Average number of days suspended | 73 |
| Cost (R'000) of suspensions | R 27,724 |

"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



11. Skills Development

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

Table 11.1 Training needs identified, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Occupational Categories | Gender | Employment | Learnerships | Skills Programmes & other short courses | Other forms of training | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------|---|-------------------------|--------|
| Legislators, senior officials and | Female | 81 | 0 | 514 | 0 | 514 |
| managers | Male | 385 | 0 | 927 | 0 | 927 |
| Professionals | Female | 3778 | 59 | 3137 | 0 | 3196 |
| Professionals | Male | 4833 | 41 | 4519 | 0 | 4560 |
| Clarks | Female | 21506 | 0 | 4985 | 0 | 4985 |
| Clerks | Male | 7531 | 0 | 5298 | 0 | 5298 |
| C | Female | 25023 | 0 | 23730 | 0 | 23730 |
| Service and sales workers | Male | 102870 | 0 | 66440 | 0 | 66440 |
| Craft and related trades | Female | 27 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 67 |
| workers | Male | 853 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 89 |
| Plant and machine operators | Female | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| and assemblers | Male | 136 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 67 |
| | Female | 2370 | 0 | 860 | 0 | 860 |
| Elementary occupations | Male | 3811 | 0 | 1039 | 0 | 1039 |
| O.I. D | Female | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other, Permanent | Male | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Con don sub totals | Female | 52800 | 59 | 33301 | 0 | 33360 |
| Gender sub totals | Male | 120441 | 41 | 78379 | 0 | 78420 |
| Total | | 173241 | 100 | 111680 | 0 | 111780 |

Table 11.2 Training provided, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Occupational Categories | Gender | Employment | Learnerships | Skills Programmes & other short courses | Other forms of training | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| Legislators, senior officials and | Female | 81 | 0 | 482 | 0 | 482 |
| managers | Male | 385 | 0 | 865 | 0 | 865 |
| Professionals | Female | 3778 | 59 | 2858 | 0 | 2917 |
| Professionals | Male | 4833 | 41 | 4168 | 0 | 4209 |
| Clerks | Female | 21506 | 0 | 4608 | 0 | 4608 |
| Cierks | Male | 7531 | 0 | 4890 | 0 | 4890 |
| Comisso and sales weathers | Female | 25023 | 0 | 21921 | 0 | 21921 |
| Service and sales workers | Male | 102870 | 0 | 61382 | 0 | 61382 |
| Craft and related trades | Female | 27 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 59 |
| workers | Male | 853 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 83 |
| Plant and machine operators | Female | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| and assemblers | Male | 136 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 |



| Occupational Categories | Gender | Employment | Learnerships | Skills Programmes & other short courses | Other forms of training | Total |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------------|---|-------------------------|--------|
| El . | Female | 2370 | 0 | 793 | 0 | 793 |
| Elementary occupations | Male | 3811 | 0 | 958 | 0 | 958 |
| Other Permanent | Female | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other, Permanent | Male | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 52800 | 59 | 30727 | 0 | 30786 |
| Gender sub totals | Male | 120441 | 41 | 72406 | 0 | 72447 |
| Total | | 173241 | 100 | 103133 | 0 | 103233 |

12. Injury On Duty

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 12.1 Injury on duty reported, 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

| Nature of Injuries on Duty | Number of cases | % of Total |
|--|-----------------|------------|
| Required medical attention with no temporary disablement | 6270 | 55.8 |
| Required medical attention with temporary disablement | 4142 | 36.9 |
| Permanent disablement | 708 | 6.3 |
| Fatal | 119 | 1.1 |
| Total | 11239 | 100 |

13. Utilization of Consultants

See page 197 which refers to goods and services, of which "consultants, contractors and special services" are a sub-classification.































