



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE 2012/13

A large central photograph showing a police parade. Officers in uniform are marching, some carrying a South African flag. In the foreground, a female officer in uniform is looking towards the camera. The scene is outdoors with a crowd of people in the background.

ANNUAL REPORT



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**SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
MINISTER OF POLICE**

HON. EN MTHETHWA, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police
for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'MV Phiyega', written in a cursive style.

GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 2013/08/31

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PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENTAL GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AATP	Accelerated Artisan Training Programme
AET	Adult Education and Training
AFCON	African Orange Cup of Nations
AFIS	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ARS	Action Request for Service
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location System
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BACSA	Business Against Crime South Africa
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BGOASA	Black Gun Owners Association of South Africa
BIU	Ballistic Interface Unit
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
BRV	Bullet-Resistant Vests
CAS	Crime Administration System
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIPS	Crime Intelligence and Protection Services
CIT	Cash in Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CR and CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CRC	Criminal Record Centre
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DCLP	Detective Commanders' Learning Programme
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DLCLP	Distance Learning Computer Learning Programme
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSC	Detective Service Centre
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ERC	Emergency Response Centre
ERMS	Enterprise Risk Management Strategy
ETDP	Education, Training, Development Practitioner
EU	European Union
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FES	Fingerprint Enrolment System
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSS	Forensic Science Services
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GIS	Geographic Information System
HEQC	Higher Education Quality Council
HOD	Head of Department
HRD	Human Resources Development
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IJS	Integrated Justice System
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information Communication Technology
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JGRT	Joint Grievance Resolution Team
LAIS	Local Administration Information System
LAN	Local Area Network

LCMS	Learning Content Management System
LCRC	Local Criminal Record Centre
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Individuals
MCS	Movement Control System
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MPL	Marginal Performance Level
NACH	National Anti-Corruption Hotline
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NFMCCC	Non-ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NNUP	National Network Upgrade Programme
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCLP	Organised Crime Learning Programme
OCTLP	Operational Commanders' Training Learning Programme
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000)
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PCC	Permanent Coordinating Committee
PEM	Property Control and Exhibit Management
PHL	Presidential Hotline
PMTC	Peace Mission Training Centre
POCDATARA	Protection of the Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities
POLFIN	Police Financial System
POP	Public Order Policing
POPCRU	Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union
QALA	Quality Assurance of Learner Achievements
QCTO	Quality Council for Trades and Occupations
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Information Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGO	South African Gun Owners
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAPSDM	South African Police Service Detention Management
SAPU	South African Police Union
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SASSETA	Safety and Security, Sector Education and Training Authority
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDDLCP	Self-Directed Distance Learning Computer Learning Programme
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMLP	Station Management Learning Programme
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
TMS	Technology Management Services
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
ULP	Unfair Labour Practice
UN	United Nation
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
WAN	Wide Area Network

3. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

3.1 VISION

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

3.2 MISSION

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

3.3 VALUES

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

3.4 STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTATED GOALS

The Presidency, together with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster developed an outcome-based model, as well as evaluation and monitoring tools, in order to realise the broad strategic outcome: **All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe**. This outcome contains various focus areas, presented below in the goal statement, which the SAPS's Strategic Plan for 2010-2014, as an integral part (entry point) of the JCPS Cluster value chain, focuses on.

Strategic Outcome-Orientated Goal 1	Ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe.
Goal statement	To provide police services that will ensure safer communities by - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the number of all serious crime incidents, contact crime incidents and trio crime incidents • increasing activities to prevent and combat border crimes • increasing the percentage of court-ready case dockets for all serious crimes, contact crimes and trio crimes • increasing the detection rate for all serious crimes, contact crimes and trio crimes, including organised crime and the crimes against women and children • increasing the conviction rates for all serious crimes, contact crimes and trio crimes.

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

Strategic Outcome-Orientated Goal 2	Ensuring adequate availability of, and access to the SAPS's service points.
Goal statement	Improve the levels of service delivery and accessibility to services by bringing the SAPS's service points closer to the communities.

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

The actual performance in addressing the two strategic outcomes oriented goals mentioned above is detailed in relevant sections below, including performance on the aligned key departmental strategic priorities.

4. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

4.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 of the Constitution, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996). The objectives of policing are to -

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

4.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

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

- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968)
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- Second-hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No 23 of 1955)
- Private Security-Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011).

The SAPS is responsible for preventing, combating and investigating any crime. In the execution of its constitutional mandate, the SAPS derives its powers and functions from the following key legislation:

- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007).

4.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2012/2013

In 2009, the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill was introduced in Parliament, dealing with fingerprints and DNA. Parliament finalised the part of the Bill dealing with fingerprints in 2010, resulting in the adoption of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No 6 of 2010). This Act was promulgated by the President on 18 January 2013, and was implemented from this date. The Act provides for the establishment of a fingerprint database and access for the SAPS to the database of the Department of Transport, the Department of Home Affairs and the Department of Correctional Services for investigative purposes. The Portfolio Committee on Police undertook an overseas study tour in order to know how DNA is used in other jurisdictions to investigate crime. The DNA part of the Bill has been referred back to the Minister of Police for consideration.

A draft policy regarding the use of DNA for criminal investigative purposes was drafted and approved by the Portfolio Committee on Police and the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Bill, 2013, was drafted to give effect to this policy. This Bill has been approved by Cabinet for introduction in Parliament and the consideration of the Bill is scheduled on the programme of the Portfolio Committee on Police for May/June 2013. The Bill provides for the formal establishment of a DNA database in the SAPS for investigative purposes.

The Dangerous Weapons Bill, 2012, was tabled in Parliament in 2012 and has in the meantime been approved by the National Assembly and referred for consideration by the Select Committee for Security and Constitutional Affairs. The Bill gives effect to a Constitutional Court imperative to rationalise the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968), and similar legislation still in force in the areas which comprises the former TBVC states. In the process, the Bill has been aligned with constitutional and operational requirements.

The South African Police Service Amendment Act, DPCI was finalised in Parliament in August 2012 and promulgated in September 2012.



5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS ON 31 MARCH 2013



Minister of Police
EN MTHETHWA



Deputy Minister of Police
MM SOTYU

Ministerial Committee

Operational Committee

Deputy National Commissioners



Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)
LT GEN A DRAMAT
Programme 3: Detective Services



Operational Services
LT GEN SF MASEMOLA
Programme 2: Visible Policing
• Crime Prevention
• Border Security
• Specialised Interventions



Crime Detection
LT GEN SG LEBEYA
Programme 3: Detective Services
• Crime Investigations
• Specialised Investigations
• Criminal Record Centre
• Forensic Science Laboratory

Provincial Commissioners



Free State
LT GEN KJ SITOLE



Eastern Cape
LT GEN CC BINTA



Kwa-Zulu Natal
LT GEN BM NGOBENI



Gauteng
LT GEN M PETROS



North West
LT GEN MNZ MBOMBO



Mpumalanga
LT GEN TR NTOBELA



Limpopo
LT GEN TS MPEMBE



Northern Cape
LT GEN JD BASSON



Western Cape
LT GEN AH LAMOER

Divisional Commissioners



Visible Policing
LT GEN LJ MOTHIBA



Detective Service
LT GEN V MOONOO



Operational Response Services
LT GEN E MAWELA



Forensic Services
LT GEN JK PHAHLANE



Inspectorate
LT GEN LM TSHABALALA



National Commissioner
GENERAL MV PHIYEGA

Presidential Protection Services
Internal Audit



LT GEN NS MKHWANAZI



Crime Intelligence & Protection Services
MAJ GEN C NGCOBO Acting



Physical Resource Management
LT GEN AL MOFOMME
Programme 1: Administration
• Supply Chain Management
• Technology Management Services



Human Resource Management
LT GEN NNH MAZIBUKO Acting
Programme 1: Administration
• Personnel Management
• Human Resource Utilisation
• Human Resource Development



Chief Operations Officer
LT GEN BC MGWENYA



Executive Legal Officer
Advisor
J MOLEFE

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain Management
LT GEN GJ KRUSER



Personnel Management
LT GEN NNH MAZIBUKO

Organizational Development
Corporate Communication
Corporate Communication
Institutional Reform and Service Delivery



Financial & Administration Services
LT GEN SJP SCHUTTE



Human Resource Utilization
MAJ GEN JK MONYEPAO Acting



Technology Management Services
LT GEN BS NGUBANE



Human Resource Development
LT GEN CN MBEKELA

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

RANK / LEVEL DESCRIPTION	White		Indian		Coloured		African		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Executive authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Secretariat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Top Management	1	1	1	0	3	0	15	6	27
Major General	13	4	8	2	10	2	75	47	161
Brigadier	107	45	27	9	42	20	208	112	570
Senior management	120	49	35	11	52	22	283	159	731
Colonel	443	156	135	39	133	63	839	341	2149
Lieutenant Colonel & Major	1128	562	228	80	350	169	2397	1168	6082
Captain & Lieutenant	2435	1506	547	225	1124	594	8279	3322	18032
Commissioned Officers	4006	2224	910	344	1607	826	11515	4831	26263
Non-commissioned Officers	9004	2453	2404	382	10477	2927	76369	24493	128509
Public Service Act Employees	542	4552	334	791	1538	3620	11177	19858	42412
SAPS Employees	13673	9280	3684	1528	13677	7395	99360	49349	197946

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES:	9
POLICE STATIONS:	1 134
RSA POPULATION	52 982 000 (Mid-year estimate, 2013)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 (per square km)
ESTABLISHMENT:	
SA Police Service Act employees:	155 531
Public Service Act employees:	42 415
POLICE / POPULATION RATIO:	1:341

6. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Nature of business
The SAPS	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	To create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.
The Civilian Secretariat for Police	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), but to create their independency, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011, but must still be fully implemented from 1 April 2013.	To provide support to the Minister in performing his duties.
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	Functions currently under the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), but to create their independency, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011) was published in the Government Gazette on 16 May 2011.	To investigate complaints of alleged criminality and misconduct against members of the SAPS and the Metro Police Service.
The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority	The Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)	To provide for the regulation of the private security industry.

7. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE



Minister of Police
EN MTHETHWA

This is the last batch of annual reports being submitted under the watchful eye of this current administration.

This administration came into power having identified five key priorities for its current term. Amongst the five priorities is the fight against crime and corruption. The South African Police Service is the lead agent in this onslaught.

However, to understand the fight and current strategies and tactics being employed by the South African Police Service, we should look at our past.

Because the present is but the synthesis of the contradictory forces of the past, learning to reflect on our past helps inoculate us, as far as possible, from the malady of repeating past follies.

There could be no sufficient understanding of modern day South Africa and hence the future we are constructing if such understanding does not proceed from the historical consciousness set off by earlier generations.

This year the South African Police Service celebrates its 100 years of existence. What are the key milestones towards this:

- It was formed three years after the formation of the Union of South Africa, when Great Britain ceded power to White South Africans not to the entire population.
- Formed as a key agent to suppress any movement against the white authorities.
- Its formation coincided with the notorious 1913 Land Act, the final nail that buried the economic freedom of the majority of South Africans.
- Formed 10 years after the peace treaty of Vereeniging.

It was only in 1972, after 59 years of its existence that the South African Police allowed the enlistment of women on equal basis as men.

By 1984, the SAP had 44696 members of which more than half, 23206 were from the white population. The rest of the population groups made up the other 21 490.

In 1986 the South African Police consisted out of a uniform branch, a detective branch and security branches with no crime prevention arm. The South African Police was a semi military organization.

The role of the SAP was one of upholding the illegitimate apartheid government through the preservation of internal security, the maintenance of law and order and the investigation of offences. The emphasis was on the preservation of internal security through the maintenance of law and order.

In the past, the police were described as the “jam in the apartheid sandwich”. They were caught between abhorrent, unpopular political policies and the persons upon whom these policies were enforced.

From this it is clear that the SAP at that point in time was used as a political tool, like most of available state machinery at that point in time, to uphold an unjust oppressive system. Because of this the majority of our people saw the South African police as their enemy. This is an important aspect to remember as changing this perception and transforming the South African Police from an undemocratic force into a service that treats all people, irrespective of race or class equitable was one of the biggest challenges of a democratic government.

Since 1994 a number of key milestones were achieved to move towards a democratic, people orientated service.

South Africa's transition from apartheid to democracy has been underpinned by the recognition that safety is a fundamental human right. Safety is regarded as a precondition for human development and enhancing productivity.

Over the last two decades of the democratic rule, giant leaps have been made in an effort to remedy the past imbalances.

Our police service made significant gains in gender equality: amongst them we can count the following achievements;

- In 2000 8.36% of officials were female – today we stand at 20.38%.
- Today, under the current administration we can celebrate five female pilots in the SAPS Air Wing,
- three female operators in the Special Task Force,
- 29 female forensic science analysts. and
- 14 female Bomb technicians in the Explosive unit.

In 1985 the ratio between police and population was 1.4 per 1 000. Twenty years after the introduction of democracy, the ratio is 1 operational police officer per 303 members of the public. This is one of the best ratios in the world today.

The dark epoch of the South African Police Service is receding into the distant past. A new era has dawned in South Africa.

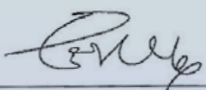
In its approach to the police challenges, the government and the South African Police Leadership has striven to identify those issues that would result in sustainable solutions.

Since 1994, we have been making steady progress in the fight against crime. This period has been characterized by growing unity in action against crime, a period focused on improving life conditions for all, especially the poor.

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

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

Whatever the setbacks of the moment, nothing can stop SAPS now! Whatever the difficulties, SAPS shall succeed in its endeavors! However improbable it may sound to the skeptics, success is guaranteed!



Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP
Minister of Police

8. STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF POLICE



Deputy Minister of Police
MM SOTYU

Since the dawn of the post-apartheid era, this Government had always believed that the presence of crime could severely impair the quality of life for individuals, families, and communities. The felt remnants of this legacy have negatively impacted on the effectiveness of core family values, resulting in geographic mobility to seek work; increase in maternal employment; segregation of neighbourhoods along multiple characteristics. These have resulted in critical facilitators or fertilisers of various crimes that our communities continue to experience.

One of the off-shoots of the legacy is the scourge of gender-based violence that haunts women and children in our communities and requires a collective effort from all walks of life. The Inter-ministerial Committee on Causes of Gender Based Violence and the government-initiated National Council on Gender-Based Violence are some of the critical interventions that our government is utilising to campaign against this crime and to ensure structured multi-disciplinary engagements. It is clear that police can only enforce the rule of law against abuse, rape and molestation of children and women. In order for the police to succeed in their investigations they rely on the people's intelligence which rests within our communities where these contact crimes occur. Additionally, the decision by the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security cluster to dedicate special courts to promptly address with sexual offences is a welcomed decision.

Over the past four years of the current administration, this department has invested in establishing and sustaining partnerships with other government agencies and organised community structures to ensure that fighting crime is a collective effort. These include, among others:

- Partnership protocol signed with the Department of Basic Education intended to formalise working relations and links between schools and police stations in the spirit of the Protocol on Crime and Violence and Schools. The role-players involved include the school, teachers, learners, communities, families, parents, and Government (Departments of Police and Basic Education). There are currently 16 810 out of 25 474 public schools, with functional Safe School Committees, that have been linked to police stations.
- The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) partners with the SAPS on initiatives that are intended to reduce fraud and corruption activities, robberies and ATM related fraud.
- Servicing the established partnership with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) whose focus was on transferring skills to develop and implement Community Police Forums projects and improvement of services to victims at seven police stations piloted in Gauteng.

The establishment of victim friendly facilities would be a futile exercise if the police have not been trained on sensitivities to deal with victims of sexual offences. The training programme on First Responders to Sexual Offences continues to equip functional members on how to handle victims, manage the scene of crime and proper recording of sexual offences. The service points where victim friendly services are rendered are located in police stations, satellite police stations, contact points and FCS offices in an attempt to reach out to those in need of this support.

It is notable that we are reducing crime against women and children, although these are still high. In 2012/13 there were 175 880 crimes committed against women in comparison to 197 877 in 2009/10, a decrease of 11.1% over three years. There were also 49 550 crimes committed against children in comparison to 56 539 in 2009/10, a decrease of 12.4% over three years.

On crime against women, in 2012/13 we have managed to detect 151 115 crimes against women. During the same year we managed to send about 43 443 cases to court (21.87 higher than the previous year) and have also secured 83.18% (32 457) convictions. These successes should not be read in sequence as they reflect achievements of individual indicators and are not directly linked to each other. With regard to crime against children, we have detected about 42 822 crimes, sent 21 400 cases to court and have achieved a conviction rate of 75.98% (9 814). Furthermore, we are proud to report about 499 life sentences that have been realised by our Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit on crimes against women and children.

During 2012/13 we have sadly lost 115 police who had devoted their lives in this thankless profession in order to ensure that all people in South Africa are and feel safe, through suicides. We will continue to implement our Health and Wellness Programmes for our police officers to uproot this calamity that continues to corrode our

organisation of precious human resources.

To conclude, having led the SAPS delegation to sign the Memorandum of Understanding for the impending 51st International Association of Women in Policing training conference that will be held for the first time in Africa, hosted by South Africa, I am proud to be associated with an initiative that is intended to empower women in the policing environment with the requisite skills to address issues of personal development and readiness to deal with criminality that is prevalent in our communities.



MM SOTYU
DEPUTY MINISTER OF POLICE

9. OVERVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

The South African Police Service is a well-resourced institution with highly skilled officers who value their work, many of whom are selflessly committed to serve. Theirs' is to safeguard the communities' right to life and property, and to protect them against any unlawful acts.



National Commissioner
GENERAL MV PHIYEGA

As I reflect on the period which ended on 31 March 2013, it is clear that the South African Police Service continues to deliver on its Constitutional mandate of preventing, combating and investigating crime. The key to unlocking the SAPS' ability to deliver optimally, for the benefit of all communities, is through continued acceleration of efforts to deliver on our mandate whilst simultaneously deepening the process of renewal and rebuilding the organisation.

If we are to break the back of crime, we need to adopt a different approach. As we analyse the main drivers of crime, it is evident that there are many underlying contributory factors. These include, alcoholism, drugs, unemployment and the generally violent nature of our society. Failure on our part, and that of key stakeholders, to address these elements will significantly hamper progress in our fight against crime.

Furthermore, there is need for us to reorganise, streamline and, in certain areas, redefine responsibilities. I want each and every individual within the SAPS to be called on to account for delivery of their responsibilities. We need new leaders who are committed and focused on delivering on our core mandate.

Integrity is fundamental to what we do. We cannot fight crime when our organisation has within its ranks people who do not respect the law. Crime must be fought with clean hands. We will therefore have to get a sense of how many members who are in the employ of the service but have criminal records and see how we manage them, then establish exactly how many members are facing criminal investigations as well as validate academic records. This work will be enhanced with the appointment of a new Integrity Manager sometime early 2014.

Another area that I wish to highlight is that of discipline, which is the cornerstone of policing. Without it, there can be no effective policing. This means that each and every officer, from the highest to the lowest rank, must deliver. I will make sure that this happens during my tenure.

We are attending to internal processes to ensure that there is a well-conceptualised Resource Plan, formulated through a participative process. It also includes the modernisation of our human resources environment so that hard work is rewarded and there is clear career planning. In addition, we will improve our performance management system and instill a sense of professionalism.

When I took over as National Commissioner, I inherited a strategic plan that focused on ten key areas of performance. These have been incorporated into five different programmes. In the majority of the performance areas we have performed well, whilst there are some areas that still require considerable attention.

The timeous completion of capital projects within the set plan remains a challenge due to various reasons, including the control of many projects by the Department of Public Works. In respect of the projects handled by the Department of Public Works, as the implementing agent, ongoing efforts to establish a service delivery agreement between the two departments are continuing. Challenges in this regard have even been escalated to Ministerial level.

To enhance organisational capacity to deal with crime more effectively, a total of 5 045 new police officials was enlisted into the organisation during the reporting year. In addition, scarce skills were sourced externally to optimise the capacity of specialised environments. For example, the capacity of Forensic Services was improved massively to ensure that there is appropriate support for crime investigation.

Our Technology Management Services is an area of concern. A new Technology Investment Council has been established to drive the technology management turnaround strategy. This will also ensure that our information and communications technology (ICT) plans are aligned with the strategic priorities of the SAPS.

The second of the five programmes, visible policing, received positive attention through the SAPS conducting 34 428 crime-prevention operations to enhance police visibility across the country. This is despite the fact that protests countrywide continue to be a major challenge and are diverting our resources from visible policing responsibilities.

These operations resulted in 1,68 million arrests. This is a twenty-two percent increase over the number of

operations conducted in the previous year. SAPS management will continue to focus on crime-combating measures in Gauteng and other seriously affected provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape.

Illegal firearms are still the main contributors to serious crimes, particularly contact crimes. A campaign was intensified to recover as many illegally owned firearms as possible. A total of 12 982 firearms was recovered: a forty-eight percent increase over the previous year.

Although the SAPS arrests thousands of suspects every year, the incidents of escapes from lawful custody continue to pose a serious challenge to the organisation. For example, there were 810 incidents of escapes during the period under review. The national plan to prevent escapes from police custody, focusing on compliance aspects by the relevant members and commanders, will be revised during 2013/14.

The killing of police service members continues to be a major concern. During the 2012/13 financial year, 84 members were murdered. Gauteng recorded the highest number of murders (27,4 percent), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 21,4 percent.

The training of members within the investigation of crime environment was a priority and 14 089 detective members were trained. From this number, 13 779 were declared competent, i.e. a competency rate of 98 percent. The overall number of detectives across the country increased by 8,29 percent to 25 844 as part of the Ministers' call for 2012/13 to be the year of detectives.

The Criminal Record Centre has expanded its Automatic Fingerprint Identification System capacity by an additional eight Local Criminal Record Centres to enhance service delivery and support stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. Technological capacity was also enhanced through the opening of a state-of-the-art forensic science laboratory in Platteklouf, Cape Town. This laboratory will enhance crime investigation within the province and beyond.

The capacitation and the resourcing of detectives remains a challenge. The roll-out of the remaining 8 212 laptops will be finalised in the coming year.

An area of serious concern was that the target for the detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) and that for crimes against children (under 18 years) were not achieved. These are two focus areas for the 2013/14 financial year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Honourable Nathi Mthethwa, Minister of Police, for his leadership and strategic guidance. We would also like to express our appreciation for the ongoing support from the Deputy Minister and other strategic entities in the Ministry of Police.

I also wish to thank the Portfolio Committee for their oversight role, in particular the chairperson, Ms Annalise Van Wyk. I appreciate the frank and robust relationship and fulfils its objective of helping the SAPS to continually improve. This is healthy situation as, at the end of the day, we share a common goal. We want the police to deliver on its core mandate for the benefit of all South Africans.

Ours is a tough and thankless task. It would therefore be remiss of me if I didn't use this opportunity to thank all the men and women in blue for their commitment and dedication. The good results and the confidence that I have in our ability to successfully continue the fight against crime is because of their efforts and sacrifices.



GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

10. ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, 76 members passes away while on duty.

Free State			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7091981-0	Sergeant	Mokhasi, ME	2013-01-08
614821-2	Warrant Officer	Maliela, TI	2013-02-03

KwaZulu-Natal			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7110794-1	Constable	Ngwenya, SA	2012-04-02
7024224-1	Constable	Mpanza, TB	2012-04-16
7037618-2	Constable	Madondo, CS	2012-05-06
531938-2	Sergeant	Mthembu, TZ	2012-05-15
920138-6	Warrant Officer	Nozaza, SE	2012-07-10
7072323-1	Constable	Cele, SEG	2012-07-21
7072103-3	Constable	Mdlalose, MA	2012-08-21
636444-6	Warrant Officer	Xaba, ME	2012-09-17
7162195-4	Constable	Biyela, NI	2012-10-04
7194494-0	Constable	Krishanlal, A	2012-10-05
7063490-4	Constable	Mbambo, RS	2012-11-03
7022551-6	Constable	Jadoo, VVH	2012-11-07
7023078-1	Constable	Nkosi, KA	2012-12-05

Western Cape			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
432019-1	Warrant Officer	Ferreira, HSJ	2012-05-18
7176827-1	Constable	Nikani, PP	2012-10-12
7161272-6	Constable	Nduku, MG	2012-10-12
605447-1	Warrant Officer	Moses, DH	2012-10-19
7012216-4	Sergeant	Lorenzo, GM	2012-12-25
7180381-5	Constable	Snell, QC	2012-12-25
633551-9	Warrant Officer	Ross, N	2013-01-31
7056496-5	Constable	Soqho, M	2013-02-22

Northern Cape			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7074842-0	Constable	Finck, BP	2012-05-08
7151600-0	Constable	Ramokone, TJ	2012-12-21
7106100-2	Constable	Pute, TD	2013-01-20

Eastern Cape			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7150867-8	Constable	Bambiso, TY	2012-04-02
5358307-8	Warrant Officer	Tom, BA	2012-05-14
605800-1	Lieutenant	Langa, ZN	2012-05-19
497296-1	Warrant Officer	Mvu, MM	2012-05-24
517845-2	Warrant Officer	Siganya, NM	2012-07-04
2220990-5	Constable	Somana, X	2012-07-09
455792-1	Warrant Officer	Mfanekiso, ZN	2012-08-21
543792-0	Constable	Vili, M	2012-09-25
7154811-4	Admin Clerk	Moyikwa-Langa, T	2012-09-25

Eastern Cape

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
490567-9	Warrant Officer	Mandayi, S	2012-10-18
2216569-0	Warrant Officer	Mohamed, L	2012-11-23
515955-5	Lieutenant Colonel	Rangana, S	2012-12-01
624497-1	Warrant Officer	Nomala, MC	2013-01-26

North West

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
486788-2	Warrant Officer	Lepaaku, SR	2012-08-13
7030337-1	Constable	Makodi, ST	2013-01-25

Mpumalanga

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
495214-6	Captain	Mkhonto, CB	2012-06-02
626855-2	Warrant Officer	Maseti, HA	2012-06-25
486714-9	Warrant Officer	Monene, HT	2012-08-13
7070521-6	R/Constable	Malaza, DM	2012-09-30
7135746-7	Constable	Sindane, SP	2012-11-02
489824-9	Sergeant	Sithole, MP	2013-02-19

Limpopo

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
483062-8	Warrant Officer	Makhuvha, N E	2012-06-30

Gauteng

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7183412-5	S/Constable	Mabasa, HA	2012-05-13
7166176-0	Constable	Mpuru, EM	2012-05-28
539151-2	Constable	Ngcobo, CS	2012-06-05
629529-1	Warrant Officer	Latha, LP	2012-07-01
7006979-4	R/Sergeant	Mzizi, JM	2012-07-09
620164-4	Lieutenant	Lushaba, SR	2012-08-07
2008605-9	R/Warrant Officer	Ramatsitsi, DVM	2012-08-09
7174545-9	Constable	Rangani, I	2012-08-15
531676-6	Warrant Officer	Moagi, MJP	2012-08-18
7180845-1	Constable	Tshakela, PD	2012-08-18
7090677-7	Constable	Matlou, MG	2012-08-25
7062110-1	Constable	Mgimeti, N	2012-10-03
163298-1	Captain	Rakomako, MJ	2012-11-09
7136497-8	Constable	Khosa, N	2012-11-24
7175056-8	Constable	Nkwinika, T	2013-01-01
7134938-3	Constable	Lubisi, GJ	2013-01-10
7086001-7	Constable	Tshomela, MT	2013-01-14
459105-4	Warrant Officer	Ito, JO	2013-01-27
2051931-1	R/Sergeant	Shongwe, VI	2013-03-22
540992-6	Sergeant	Booyens, JA	2013-03-25

Head Office

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7136017-4	Constable	Chidi, TM	2012-04-28
7019341-0	Constable	Kunene, BB	2012-07-06
7029015-6	Constable	Kheswa, SM	2012-07-06

Head Office			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7066664-4	Constable	Sonjani, L	2012-07-30
7080495-8	Sergeant	Mgiba, OT	2012-10-20
7091992-5	Sergeant	Motaung, BC	2012-12-01
635372-0	Major	Tselana, MA	2013-01-03
953888-7	Foreman	Malotane, MP	2013-03-02

Gauteng (not published in the 2011/12 Annual Report)			
Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
7180255-0	R/Constable	Rebombo, K	2011-08-09





PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



1. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Statement of Responsibility for Performance Information for the year ended 31 March 2013

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the department's performance information and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of performance information.

In my opinion, the performance information fairly reflects the performance information of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2013.



GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
Date: 2013/08/31

2. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 201 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

3. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

3.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

By its nature, the mandate of the police involves a constant and daily interaction with the coalface of service delivery. The accomplishments outlined in this report were realized amid challenging circumstances that were experienced in the policing environment. These include at least the following:

- The SAPS has policed over 52,8 million estimated population, excluding undocumented persons, during the 2012/13 financial year. This comprised an approximately fifty-one per cent (approximately 27,16 million) female-dominated population. About 29,2% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 7,8% (4,15 million) is 60 years or older. Criminologists have typically explained the relationship between age and crime in terms of age-graded variation in individuals' experience of informal social controls, and their social positions, over the course of their lives. The highest numbers of recorded crime victims and perpetrators relate to the ages that comprise the rest, i.e. about 63% of the population.
- Policing is expected to respond to continuously growing population and related dynamics that are characterized inter alia by immigration influx and proliferation of undocumented persons due to socio-economic and political pull and push factors; daily internal migration across provinces; expansion of informal settlements and unregistered businesses; borderless technological and information highway; enabling transport networks; economic downturn;
- The proliferation of civilian firearms in the country is not likely to slow anytime in the foreseeable future. We have approved 111 030 new firearm licenses in 2012/13 alone, and these continue to become arsenals for criminals who obtain them from legal owners through loss, neglect or robberies. For example, there were 14 872 firearms related cases detected through police action during the reporting year. Due to the fact that there is a correlation between firearm ownership and firearm related injuries and mortalities, this creates a challenging environment for policing and exposes our communities to firearms related crime such as aggravated robberies, assaults, attempted murder, homicides and murders.
- Empirical research the world over has conjectured that the abuse of liquor and drugs are contributory factors of crime and criminality in the communities that we police. The use of illegal drugs is often associated with murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, burglary, and theft, to mention a few. We continue to experience an upsurge in the number of police detected cases relating to possession and dealing in drugs per 100 000 population. During 2012/13 alone this has increased by 13.5%, i.e. there were 206 825 cases relating to drugs that were detected by the police.
- An analysis of crime patterns depicts a discernible correlation between crime and challenging socio-economic conditions, particularly in the rural environments. Additionally, violent social behaviour has been observed as a social phenomenon that persistently abounds in the majority of serious crime categories in our society. These and other elements require a collective effort from all affected stakeholders as it contributes to the prevalence of violent serious crimes that complicate the policing environment.
- The public order policing environment is critical. It includes policing wage negotiation strikes (including unprotected or wildcat strikes), peaceful public incidents, and service delivery protests. The escalating violent nature that characterises some of these public protests is an area of concern as it complicates

policing that space, forcing for an incremental deployment of police and relevant critical resources, thus stretching the dedicated police deployment capability thinly to the extent of impacting on basic policing resources that are normally positioned to fight crime. Although we have been steadfast in our efforts to restore and sustain stability in the country, we have analytically determined that additional and dedicated resources are still required to capacitate Public Order Police in order to meet these challenges and relieve basic and visible policing capacities to focus on combatting and preventing crime. Furthermore, to mitigate the proliferation of public incidents, it is critical for the parties involved in wage disputes and service delivery complaints to establish means to resolve matters in order for the aggrieved parties to avoid escalating their dissatisfaction to the streets and encounter the police.

- As one of the elements of measuring feelings of safety and confidence in South Africa, the report from Statistics South Africa ¹ indicates that the volume of tourists increased from 8 339 354 in 2011 to 9 188 368 in 2012, an increase of 10.2%. This includes those from the continent and beyond. A snapshot of 8 leading countries overseas that have visited our shores includes the United Kingdom (over 400 000), United States of America (over 300 000), Germany (over 250 000), while China, France, Australia, Netherlands and India account for just over 100 000 tourist per country. This demonstrated investor confidence in the country is marked by 205 037 visitors who had come for business; the individual safety confidence is marked by 8 310 456 tourists who came to our shores for holidays, 585 179 tourists in transit, and 87 696 who came to study in South Africa. Overseas business tourists were mainly from the United Kingdom and the students were mostly from the United States of America.

To respond to the operational environment, the SAPS has strategically positioned itself to deliver its services to the populace through a total personnel strength of 197 946, which is comprised of 155 531 SAPS Act and 42 415 Public Service Act personnel. As at 31 March 2013, the police versus population ratio stood at a comparative ratio of 1:336; with 1 132 police station and 240 contact points to advance access to policing services.

As an intervention to ensure that our personnel is aptly skilled, we continue to extend our training to cover operational members (97 877 members competent); support members (23 375 members competent); reservists (268 members competent); and, to ensure an investment in the leadership capabilities required to optimise organisational performance, 2 822 members were declared competent in various levels of management and leadership training.

There is an identified need to further invest in the requisite initiatives to ensure multi-disciplinary swift responses by police to counter new and emerging crimes, shift in modus operandi, tools and technology advancement that sustain the criminal capabilities.

In spite of the above-mentioned capabilities and competencies, the police capacity to fight crime has been partially corroded by attacks, murders, suicides and road fatalities of our police members. Accelerated and creative interventions will be implemented over the MTEF period through our continuous training and rigorous utilisation of our Health and Wellness Programmes.

3.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department has completed a service delivery improvement plan. The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and the achievements to date.

Main services provided and standards

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

¹ Statistics South Africa: Tourism, 2012. Report No. 03-51-02 (2012).

Main services	Actual customers	Potential customers	Standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Enhancing consultation	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.	Thorough consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders	The SAPS has established a wide range of consultation arrangements with its customers.
Improving access			Access to SAPS service delivery points should be within established geographic norms A quality policing service provided to beneficiaries	The development of a coherent strategy to ensure improved access and quality of policing has been initiated
Ensuring redress	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence.	Ensure effective redress of complaints	Several redress mechanisms have been developed over time to provide beneficiaries with the means of raising concerns regarding the service delivery of the SAPS.
Providing information			Provide beneficiaries with full, accurate information about the SAPS services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive.	The SAPS has established several information tools to ensure that information is provided as and when required by beneficiaries.
Ensuring openness and transparency			Availability of SAPS information	The SAPS has an Access to Information Manual in three official languages i.e. English, Afrikaans and isiZulu as required by section 14 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA). The SAPS ensured that all policies, national instructions, delegation of powers and other directives were developed since the promulgation of the PAIA. The SAPS has managed 20 817 PAIA requests of which 18 522 were granted in full.
Providing value for money			The optimal utilisation of all resources in providing services to SAPS beneficiaries	The Service Delivery Improvement Plans implemented at all divisions, provinces and stations require a specific focus on the effective utilisation of resources towards achieving of objectives and priorities.
Improving courtesy			A professional service provided to beneficiaries	By the end of March 2013, a total number of 919 Victim- Friendly Rooms (VFRs) were operational at police service points, including police stations, satellite police stations, contact points and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) offices.

Consultation arrangements with customers

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

Type of arrangement	Actual customers	Potential customers	Actual achievements
Awareness campaigns (Public education and awareness programmes to raise awareness within communities)	The general public, including women and children and vulnerable groups	All members of society	The SAPS engaged with the community during various public education and awareness programmes by focusing on e.g. gender-based violence, crime awareness, substance abuse and community involvement in crime prevention.
Rural safety (To address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing, which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community)	Rural community		A comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community, which was approved by the Minister of Police and National Commissioner, is still in the process of being implemented in all rural areas. During 2012/13 the strategy was implemented at 108 identified priority police stations in all nine provinces. However, all other police stations serving the rural community adopted and implemented the principles of the strategy where possible. Rural Safety Priority Committees are functioning at national and provincial levels to identify shortcomings and challenges in order to effectively address crime in an integrated manner. These committees are represented by all role players in the rural and farming community, including the SAPS, farm workers unions, organised agriculture, farmers' associations and other Government Departments.
SAPS Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line (To collect information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public.)	All members of society		During 2012/13 the SAPS received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 188 calls and 1 459 web tips at its Crime Stop call centre which led to 182 positive cases and as a result, 240 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R3 387 947,00 were seized. • 2 101 SMS tips and 1 285 web tips as a result of the partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS which led to 150 positive cases. 241 arrests were made and goods to the value of R3 782 887,00 were seized.
Community Police Forums (CPFs) (Structures used to ensure that the police liaise and work with the community in delivering services in order to improve co-operation as well as joint problem solving)	All members of society		Projects developed with community police forums during the reporting period focused on issues such as sports against crime, prevention of violence against foreign nationals, domestic violence, know your neighbour, drug awareness, anti-housebreaking, and the prevention of mob justice and stock theft. The SAPS and BACSA initiated a partnership aimed at the transfer of skills to develop and implement CPF projects and improvement of services to victims at seven police stations in Gauteng.
Sector Policing (An operational policing approach adopted to strengthen the philosophy of Community Policing in the SAPS. It provides for practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures)	All members of society		Sector Policing is implemented at 1 090 (96.3%) of the 1 132 police stations.

Service delivery access strategy

Service delivery refers to access to SAPS service delivery points within established geographic norms and the provisioning of a quality policing service the public.

Access strategy	Actual achievements
Increase access to communities by building/upgrading/improving police stations	<p>A total number of four police facilities were completed during 2012/13, thereby improving the SAPS' ability to provide a service to citizens. These include the Port Elizabeth 10111 Call Centre (new police facility), Amalia police station (new structure on a new site), Weenen police station (new structure on its existing site), and Clocolan police station (repaired and upgraded to modern standards).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 mobile contact points were established by means of trailers which were donated by EDCON. The trailers are used as static or mobile contact points in order to enhance the visibility of the police. • Community Service Centres at 1 132 police stations can be accessed throughout the country to provide a policing service to all members of society. • To support the corporate image of the SAPS, signages and logos were introduced at 30 police stations.
The determination of travelling distance norms to police service delivery point, (police stations, satellites, mobile units, other contact points etc.)	All service delivery points of SAPS were mapped together with the population rate.
The Geography Information System (GIS) map plotting of current service delivery norms and population access rate (4km, 16km 24km and further)	All GIS population and distance to service delivery point of SAPS mapped according to buffer set and geographical description.
The broad-based consultations and identification of new service points	All provincial needs identified and plotted with the type of service required and report presented to SAPS management.
The broad-based GIS map plotting of all identified needs and new access norms impact.	All current and proposed needs mapped and analysed the access norms impact to population.

Service information tool

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

Types of information tool	Actual achievements
<p>External television broadcasts</p> <p>("When Duty Calls" is a weekly programme on national television (SABC2 every Monday at 18:00) aimed at informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, provides crime prevention hints and tips, requests for assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime. Episodes are repeated on the community television channels Soweto TV, Bay TV and 1KZN TV. A combined total television audience of more than 5 million viewers watch the programme every week)</p>	During the period under review a total number of 43 "When Duty Calls" episodes were broadcasted.
<p>Internal television broadcasts</p> <p>("POL TV" is a weekly pre-recorded in-house television broadcast that serves as a platform for management to communicate with its employees, and to provide members with information relating to SAPS priorities, training interventions and personnel-related topics e.g. health awareness, employee wellness, medical-related information, salary improvements, policy changes, new legislation etc. There are regular live phone-in programmes to debate or discuss issues of importance with management)</p>	During the period under review a total number of 52 "POL TV" episodes were broadcasted. There are currently an estimated 650 reception points countrywide and copies of the programme are distributed to stations where such access is non-existent.
<p>Film and television</p> <p>(The main purpose is to assist production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local soapies, advertisements, documentaries and music videos. Production companies will also assist the SAPS by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities, and emergency numbers)</p>	During the period under review the SAPS received a total number of 106 requests from domestic and international production companies. 73 of these requests were approved and 33 were declined.

Types of information tool	Actual achievements
<p>Crime Reporting Boards</p> <p>(An initiative by the business community to enhance communication with the police by providing a board that is placed at shopping malls)</p>	<p>Advertisements to warn the community about criminal activities are placed on crime reporting boards in shopping malls and include a post box for the public to provide anonymous information regarding crime to the police. There are currently 336 crime reporting boards countrywide.</p>
<p>Accessibility to police stations</p> <p>(Service Delivery Charters to inform service beneficiaries of the levels of service delivery they can expect at the point of service delivery as well as contact information).</p>	<p>To ensure commitment to improved service delivery, Service Delivery Charters, a statement of service beneficiaries' rights, services, service standards, complaints mechanisms and service commitment statement, are available at all police stations.</p>
<p>SAPS Strategic Plan</p> <p>(The Strategic Plan sets out the government's and executive authority's strategic policy priorities and plans for a five-year period. The document specifies strategic goals for the entire department, and strategic objectives for each of its main service-delivery areas aligned to its financial programmes.</p>	<p>The SAPS Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014 is published on the SAPS web page and the SAPS Intranet for public consumption.</p>
<p>SAPS Annual Performance Plan</p> <p>(The Annual Performance Plan sets out what the department intends to achieve in the upcoming financial year and during the medium-term to implement its Strategic Plan)</p>	<p>The SAPS Annual Performance Plan, 2012/13 is published on the SAPS web page and the SAPS intranet for public consumption.</p>
<p>SAPS Annual Report</p> <p>(The SAPS's Annual Report provides information on the performance of the SAPS in the preceding financial year for the purposes of oversight and serves as an information tool on how its budget was implemented. It includes SAPS performance relative to the targets set in the Annual Performance Plan and provides the audited annual financial statements)</p>	<p>SAPS's Annual Reports are published on the SAPS's web page and the SAPS intranet for use by the public.</p>
<p>SAPS Museums</p>	<p>Museums visited by 22 733 local and international visitors as well as 281 researchers.</p>
<p>SAPS Band and Choirs</p>	<p>140 performances were conducted as part of building community relations.</p>

Complaints mechanism

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

Complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>SAPS National Complaints Line: 0860 13 08 06</p> <p>(The National Complaints Line of the SAPS is managed by the SAPS' National Inspectorate. Service delivery complaints that could not be resolved by a police station commander, cluster commander or provincial commissioner can be reported telephonically or by fax, e-mail or post to the National Commissioner or the Minister of Police on the National Complaints Line. Such complaints are then investigated and feedback provided to the complainant)</p>	<p>During 2012/13 a total number of 845 new complaints were received. 730 complaints were carried over from the previous financial year. 1 139 or 72.3% of the 1 575 complaints on hand were resolved during 2012/13.</p> <p>An analysis of these complaints revealed that 44.12% were unfounded, 7.76% related to and were referred to other departments and 4.16% related to civil matters. This implies that the community are generally not familiar with the criminal justice process and the roles and responsibilities of the various state departments within the process.</p> <p>A further analysis revealed that most of the complaints related to insufficient or no feedback on cases, police negligence/misconduct, and community members not satisfied with the investigation of cases at police station level.</p>
<p>Presidential Hotline (PHL): 17737</p> <p>(Complaints regarding service delivery can be made telephonically to the Presidential Hotline. These complaints are directed to the SAPS, which investigates the complaint and provides feedback to complainants)</p>	<p>From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 a total number of 237 SAPS-related complaints were received at the Presidential Hotline and directed to the SAPS for investigation. 1 385 complaints were resolved during the same period, including complaints that were received from the inception of this initiative in 2009 to 31 March 2013.</p>
<p>24-hour call centre: 0800 333 177</p> <p>Fax - 012 393 5421</p> <p>E-mail - CentreForServiceExcellence@saps.gov.za</p> <p>(Members of the public and SAPS members can lodge their service delivery complaints directly to the SAPS' Centre for Service Excellence)</p>	<p>The 24-hour call centre was established after the Minister of Police publicly launched the centre on the Morning Live television programme on 31 January 2013.</p> <p>From 1 February to 20 June 2013 a total number of 115 complaints were received at the SAPS's Centre for Service Excellence. 25 of these complaints were resolved during the same period.</p>

Complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Anti-Corruption Hotline 0800 701 701 (The Anti-Corruption Hotline is managed by the Public Service Commission. This toll free number can be used to report corruption in all Government Departments anonymously. Complaints relating to the corruption and fraud by SAPS members are sent to the SAPS for investigation)	109 reports were received by the Public Service Commission for investigation. 17 cases were finalised and 92 cases are still being investigated.

3.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The legal framework dealing with the use of force in effecting an arrest was amended - (section 49 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)). This Act had been introduced by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development following a request from the Department of Police. The amendment came into effect on 25 September 2012. The main reason for the amendment was to bring the provision in line with the judge of the Constitutional Court in the matter of *Ex Parte: Minister of Safety and Security and Others: In Re S v Walters and Another*.

The review of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) has been placed on the 2013 programme of Parliament. This process is closely related to the review of the White Paper on Safety and Security.

During the review of the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security, it became apparent that there was a need for a comprehensive policy on policing – one that would guide the development of police strategies and operations over the medium to long term. As a first stage in the revision of the White Paper, a Green Paper on Policing was drafted. The Green Paper provides a broad policy direction and an indication in terms of what government wants to achieve over the medium to long term with regard to safety and security in the country. The Green Paper will be presented to Cabinet for consideration during the first quarter of the next financial year (2013/14) in order to proceed with public consultations.

The policy and guidelines on the establishment and functioning of the South African Police Reserve Service was completed and signed off by the Minister of Police in December 2012. The policy drafting process was undertaken through continuous engagement with SAPS, CPFs, reservists and other stakeholders together with the Civilian Secretariats for Police's Partnership Unit.

The Policy on the establishment of a DNA database was finalised and approved by the Portfolio Committee on Police in May 2012. The policy recommends that the South African Forensic Science Service (FSS) establish a forensic DNA database as a criminal investigative tool to aid in fighting crime. The policy informs the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, in order for the SAPS FSS to establish and regulate the forensic DNA database.

4. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

The strategic oriented goals are aligned with the Delivery Agreement of the JCPS Cluster and achievements are reflected in the different financial programmes in the Annual Report 2012/13.

5. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

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

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

The Administration Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Office Accommodation

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 1: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of personnel in terms of the approved establishment	A minimum workforce of 100,71% (199 345) in terms of the approved establishment	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment	99,46% (197 946)	0%	Target achieved.
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	200 657 members attended training and 180 900 (90,2%) were declared competent upon completion of the training	Maintain 88% of learners declared competent upon completion of their training	144 298 members attended training and 129 387 members were declared competent. The percentage of competent members in relation to the number of trained members was 90%.	+2%	Target achieved.
	3 742 attended training and 3 741 (99,9%) were declared competent	Introductory (Basic Police Development)	5 068 members attended training and 5 045 members or 99% were declared competent.		
	168 539 attended training and 149 712 (90,3%) were declared competent	Operational	111 640 members attended training and 97 877 members or 88% were declared competent.		
	22 561 attended training and 21 837 (96,7%) were declared competent	Support	24 328 members attended training and 23 375 members or 96% were declared competent.		
	4 174 attended training and 4 082 (97,8%) were declared competent	Management and leadership	2 991 members attended training and 2 822 members or 94% were declared competent.		
Percentage compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure	1 641 attended training and 1 528 (93,1%) were declared competent	Reservists	271 members attended training and 268 members or 99% were declared competent.		
	73,2/26,8%	Maintain the expenditure ratio of not more than 73/27% for compensation/ operational expenditure	74/26% for compensation/ operational expenditure. ²	0%	Target achieved.

² The planned target for 2012/13 was amended in the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure, 2012.

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

Sub-programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services, Office Accommodation

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of firearms and bullet-resistant vests distributed	100% (7 816) firearms distributed 100% (18 542) bullet-resistant vests distributed	100% firearms and bullet-resistant vests planned for to be procured and distributed	112.8 % achieved. A total of 7 000 firearms were ordered. A total of 7 897 firearms were distributed. The additional 897 firearms were distributed from the SAPS buffer stock. 113.4 % achieved. A total of 11 593 bullet-resistant vests were ordered. 13 147 bullet-resistant vests distributed. The additional bullet-resistant vests were distributed from the SAPS buffer stock.	Firearms +12.8% Bullet-resistant Vests +13,4%	Target achieved.
Ratio of personnel to vehicles	Ratio at the end of March 2012 was 3.96:1 based on a total number of 50 360 active vehicles and a total number of 199 345 personnel members	Maintain the ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2013 was 3.83:1 based on a total number of 51 713 vehicles and a total number of 197 946 personnel members.	Reduced by 0.68:1 against set 4.51:1 personnel to vehicle ratio target.	Target achieved.
Percentage of police facility projects completed as per plan	72,7% police facility projects completed (16 from a total of 22 police facilities were completed)	95% completion per police facility project ³	37.5% overall completion (three of the eight projects are on target).	-57.5%	Target not achieved - Non-performance of contractors - Dependency on performance of implementing agent Department of Public Works (DPW) - Litigation processes at DPW
Percentage of planned annual funded IS/ICT projects completed	An average of 54,4% of IS/ICT annual funded projects completed	70% of IS/ICT annual funded projects completed	An average of 61.25% IS/ICT annual funded projects completed	- 8.75%	Target not achieved. Some of the contracts were delayed to address possible procurement irregularities and to validate certain contracts. Tenders and contracts not awarded for some of the new projects as a result of certain dependencies.

³ Inspect the works to give the contractor interpretations and guidance on the building standards and the state of completion of the works which the contractor will be required to achieve for practical completion. (Certificate of Practical Completion – "First Delivery"); A certificate issued by the principal agent to the contractor stating the date on which practical completion of the works was achieved)

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

RECRUITMENT

- The SAPS's allocation for entry level appointments was 2 000 for Police Service Act personnel. No allocation for Public Service Act employees was received. Of the 2 000 Police Act personnel, only 1 631 personnel were enlisted and included the following:
 - 1 200 entry level trainee posts were filled (100%)
 - 431 of the 800 posts allocated for Forensic Science Services (54%). The remaining 369 posts are still in the process of being filled. The delay for the filling of all the Forensic Services posts was as a result of the allocation being received late in September 2012 and posts being advertised only in October 2012.
- The establishment of the SAPS was 197 946 on 31 March 2013. This comprises 99.45% in terms of the adjusted and approved establishment target for 31 March 2013, that is 199 039 (2012 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure [Vote 25], page 240).

MONITORING THE OCCURRENCE OF CONFLICTS WITHIN THE SAPS

- The annual report of the Safety and Security Sectorial Bargaining Council (SSSBC) revealed that 537 disputes were properly referred to the SSSBC for resolution in the 2012/13 financial year.
- 198 of these were unfair labour practice disputes, 249 were unfair dismissal disputes and 90 were other (unilateral change, collective agreement and mutual interest).
- Grievances that were referred to the Joint Grievance Resolution Team (JGRT) totalled 362. Of these, 341 were resolved and did not escalate into disputes.
- The total number of Unfair Labour Practice (ULP) disputes was 161. When one compares the ULPs for the 2012/13 financial year and the previous one, there is an increase of 37 disputes which translates to 23%, despite the 95% success in the resolution of grievances at the level of JGRT.
- The SSSBC has in the meantime identified internal mediation as another strong weakness in SAPS's grievance resolution effort. During the 2013/14 financial year, a special effort and focus will be directed on training mediators in order to reduce referrals to the SSSBC. Thirty-four internal mediators have already been trained in the Western Cape with positive results.
- Negotiations during the 2012/13 financial year culminated in the conclusion of Agreement 1/2012 of the SSSBC. This Agreement relates to the regulation of discipline in the SAPS. The purpose of this agreement is to ensure that disciplinary hearings are finalised expeditiously, especially the serious ones. It introduces a novel approach where the principle of the *audi alteram partem* rule is applied in an expedited manner and disciplinary hearings are finalised speedily. It also closes the loopholes that exist in the current disciplinary regime, for example an employee can be convicted criminally, but still maintain their employment. According to Agreement 1/2012, conviction is regarded as proof of misconduct, and is dismissible.
- Agreement 1/2012 introduces the concept of derivative misconduct which forces employees to report their colleagues when they commit acts of misconduct, failing which they will be charged with the same offence, etc.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- Human Resource Development is responsible for all education, training and development activities within the SAPS. In order to measure the success of these initiatives, a target of 88% of learners being found competent upon the completion of their training, was set for the 2012/13 financial year. At the end of the period under review, Human Resource Development achieved an overall competency rate of 90%.

OPERATIONAL TRAINING

BASIC POLICE DEVELOPMENT

- Basic police development includes basic police training for new recruits, as well as introductory police training for employees appointed under the Police Act who have not yet undergone basic police training.
- A total number of 5 068 recruits/employees were trained for the 2012/13 financial year. A total of 5 045 of these recruits/employees were found to be competent, which resulted in a competency rate of 99%.

VISIBLE POLICING

STATION MANAGEMENT LEARNING PROGRAMME

- Training in the Station Management Learning Programme was prioritised for Cluster and Station Commanders. A total number of 111 members were trained and of those trained, 92 members were declared competent. An overall competency rate of 83% was obtained.
- Learners who are found to be not yet competent are offered remedial training and the opportunity to be reassessed in the relevant module. A second opportunity for remedial intervention and reassessment may be granted at the Divisional Commissioner's discretion.

VICTIMS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- Learning programmes/interventions include the following: Domestic Violence, Victim Empowerment, Child Justice Act, Human Rights, Children and Youth at Risk Development and First Responder to Sexual Offences.
- The focus for training in this learning area was on visible policing and support members. A total number of 14 679 members were trained and 14 580 members were declared competent. An overall competency rate of 99% was obtained upon completion of the training.
- For members who are declared not yet competent in these learning programmes, an opportunity for remedial training and re-assessment is provided during the programme.

TACTICAL AND RESPONSE DEVELOPMENT

- The group "Tactical and Response" includes members from the Task Force, National Intervention Unit, Tactical Response Team, Crowd Management and includes initial training as well as reskilling of such members.
- Members trained in this group were trained in the combating of public violence, escorting of dangerous criminals and valuable cargo, as well as in the provision of tactical assistance to other units. A total number of 1 275 members were trained and of this total, 1 256 members were declared competent. A competency rate of 99% was achieved upon the completion of training. Only members placed and performing duties in the tactical response environment, were trained.
- Due to the demands of the tactical environment, learners who are found to be not yet competent in a specific module/phase, are immediately withdrawn from the programme and returned to their places of origin. The modules/phases which were passed by the learner, remain on record as such, and the learners may apply to rejoin the course when the module/phase that was not passed, is presented again.

DETECTIVE TRAINING

The Minister of Police declared 2012 as "the year of the detective" and for this reason, the training of members within the investigation of crime environment was a priority. Learning programmes upon which these members were enrolled included the Basic Crime Investigation Course, the Resolving of Crime Course, specialised courses (such as Sexual Offences and Commercial Crime), short interventions (such as Statement Taking and Writing), the Detective Commanders Learning Programme (DCLP) and Forensic Development.

- A total number of 14 089 members were trained and out of this number, 13 779 of were declared competent. A competency rate of 98% was achieved upon the completion of training.

- In terms of the Resolving of Crime Learning Programme, 2 636 members completed the course and 2 499 were found to be competent. An overall competency rate for the Resolving of Crime learning programme of 95% was obtained.
- Where a learner is declared not yet competent, the Hammanskraal SAPS Academy will arrange with the relevant province to ensure that the learner completes the module that he/she had failed. In instances where learners fail all modules or the majority of modules, such learners are declared not yet competent. The Academy is currently in the process of re-looking at developing a policy for the procedure to be followed if a learner has failed the Resolving of Crime modules presented in the early stages of the course. The Resolving of Crime Course is three months in duration and failure at this early stage of the course is disturbing.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT

- Crime Intelligence Development Learning Programmes focus on members gathering crime intelligence, counter-intelligence and information management. A total number of 1 502 members were trained and 1 459 members were declared competent. A competency rate of 97% was achieved. In instances where learners are declared not yet competent, such learners are given an opportunity to be re-assessed during the course of the learning programme. If these learners are again found to be not yet competent, a development plan is devised for them whereafter they are afforded an opportunity to redo the course.

ADULT EDUCATION AND TRAINING (AET)

- Adult Education and Training (AET) is targeted at all personnel of the SAPS who have an academic qualification less than Grade 9. During the period under review, 1 315 learners enrolled in AET programmes and by the end of the 2012/13 financial year, 870 learners had successfully completed their respective levels, therefore qualifying for the next level. An overall competency rate of 66% was achieved.

K53 DRIVER EDUCATION

- The purpose of the K53 Driver Education Programme is to equip members of the SAPS who do not have driver's licences, with licences. The success of this programme contributes to the SAPS' ability to effectively and efficiently fight crime. During the 2012/13 financial year, 1 060 learners took part in the programme and 973 learners were found to be competent. An overall competency rate of 92% was achieved.

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

DEVELOPMENT OF SAPS SPECIFIC QUALIFICATIONS

- The process through which qualifications are developed and reviewed, was changed upon the inception of the National Qualifications Framework Act which replaced the South African Qualifications Act. In terms of the new legislation, the Higher Education Quality Council (HEQC), the Quality Council for Trade and Occupations (QCTO) and the Quality Council for General and Further Education and Training (Umalusi), were established.
- Under the guidance and support of the HEQC the following qualifications were reviewed and submitted for re-registration:
 - Bachelor: Policing Practice
 - Bachelor: Policing Practice (Honours)
- Under the guidance and support of the HEQC the following qualification was developed and submitted for registration:
 - Masters: Policing Practice
- Under the guidance and support of the QCTO the following qualification is in the process of being re-developed:
 - National Certificate: Policing

INVESTING IN PARTNERSHIPS

- The National Certificate Vocational: Safety in Society (NQF Level 4) was obtained by 39 students from the Further Education and Training (FET) school system, who graduated from the Basic Police Development Learning Programme and are now fully fledged members of the SAPS.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATORS

- In an effort to create standards and systems to regulate, standardise and professionalise education, training and development within the SAPS, the following Education, Training and Development-related policies, guidelines and directives were developed and reviewed:
 - Guidelines on Skills Development;
 - Guidelines on Learnerships;
 - Guidelines on Recognition of Prior Learning;
 - Guidelines on Certification of Learner Achievements;
 - Guidelines on Provisioning of ETD Practice;
 - Divisional Directive on the issuing of SAPS 292 Certificates; and
 - Standing Orders 12 and 79

IMPACT STUDIES CONDUCTED

- An important part of the development of learning programmes is the determination of its efficacy on the intended target groups. In order to determine this, impact studies are utilised to measure the impact of the interventions. During the 2012/13 financial year, three impact studies were conducted on the following learning programmes:
 - Operational Commanders' Training Learning Programme (OCTLP)
 - Organised Crime Learning Programme (OCLP)
 - Station Management Learning Programme (SMLP)

SELF-DIRECTED DISTANCE LEARNING COMPUTER LEARNING PROGRAMME (SDDLCP) FOR THE SAPS SENIOR MANAGEMENT

- The basic computer proficiency of senior managers was enhanced when 92 senior managers were enrolled for the SDDLCP.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING SUPPORT

The purpose of international training support is to coordinate all international training opportunities for members of the SAPS to either attend training courses, or be part of presenting courses. These include:

AFRICA ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT

In conformity with the INTERPOL Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, the SAPS as a member of Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (**SARPCCO**) is obliged to participate in all activities on the SARPCCO calendar. These include courses on peace support operations; cross-border motor vehicle crime and leadership development for emerging and senior women. The SAPS sent 47 members for training in 13 courses offered by SARPCCO.

The SAPS also has agreements with other African countries which include **Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Zambia, the Seychelles and Mauritius** to provide training in various operational areas. The SAPS provided 41 operational-related training courses to members of these countries.

The SAPS and other departments were requested through bi-national agreements to train the police members from the **South Sudan National Police Service and the Sudan Police Force**. A total of 27 senior officers from the South Sudan National Police Service and 15 senior officers from the Sudan Police Force attended the Executive Development Learning Programme at the SAPS Academy in the Paarl. The SAPS has also provided training interventions to the Sudan Police Force with regard to Narcotic and Explosives Dog Handlers, Crime Information Management and Basic Cyber Crime Investigation.

AMERICAS AND EUROPE

The SAPS has active Development Support Cooperation with the **United States of America** with the focus on victim empowerment, responding to sexual and gender-based violence, border and port security, commercial crimes, police corruption, fugitive apprehension, anti-terrorism assistance and basic narcotic investigation. A total of 187 members of the SAPS attended these courses that were offered by experts from the United States in Pretoria.

The **French** Government provided training on transnational crime, which includes developing efficient border control; strengthening the capacity of specialist investigative units; developing the capacities of technical and scientific police units; and developing our crime intelligence gathering capacity on terrorism. A total of 172 SAPS officers from the operational environment were trained in this regard. France also funded training programmes in crowd management, as well as cockpit and flight safety. A total of 26 members of the SAPS received training in crowd management and a further three members were trained in cockpit and flight safety.

The SAPS continues to sustain the police-to-police cooperation with the **Kingdom of Belgium** in respect of harbour-related training interventions. Five harbour-related courses were presented to a total of 110 members of the SAPS stationed at harbours.

ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The People's Republic of **China** and the Republic of South Africa agreed to cooperate in the prevention, detection, suppression and investigation of criminal activities. This resulted in a total of seven courses facilitated by China namely: Law Enforcement Commanding and Decision Making; Criminal Investigative Techniques; Anti-Terrorism; Criminal Investigation Technology; Martial Arts; Detective Training for Commanders and Anti-Hijacking Command being presented to 43 members of the SAPS.

Eight police officials from **Abu Dhabi** Police in the United Arab Emirates received training on bomb disposal at the Thabazimbi SAPS Academy.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

LEARNERSHIPS

- During the reporting period, Human Resource Development implemented a number of learnerships for SAPS employees in order to enhance the skills level of the organisation. A number of learnerships have also been made available for learners who are currently unemployed, in order to contribute to the general economic growth and development of South Africa as a country.
- A total of 87 employees successfully completed the Human Resource Management Learnership on NQF 5 level while 96 employees from the SAPS, Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) and South African Police Union (SAPU) successfully completed the Paralegal Learnership on NQF level 5.

ARTISAN TRAINING

- For the SAPS to develop and enhance the skills of employees as well as unemployed learners in the motor mechanic and autotronic working environment, 28 unemployed learners around the country were found to be competent in Automotive Maintenance and Repair Learnership on NQF level 4, while 25 unemployed learners were found to be competent in the Autotronic Repair Learnership on NQF level 4.
- A total of 38 employees from SAPS garages attended and successfully completed the Accelerated Artisan Training Programme (AATP).

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- As part of its support for the development of South Africa's youth, the SAPS has implemented the Techno Girl Programme which has been adopted by the Department: Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities.
- The programme was developed to encourage and enable girls from Grade 9 to 12 to consider scarce skills careers required by the economy, and focuses on careers within the mathematics, science and technology fields, where mathematics and science are prerequisites.
- A total of 20 Grade 9 girls from rural schools around Gauteng have successfully attended this programme which runs over a four-year period.

INTERNS

- The Internship Programme of the SAPS, as an extension of the Government's Internship Programme, is aimed at providing opportunities for unemployed graduates. This enables them to gain workplace experience and apply the knowledge obtained during their studies, eventually facilitating a synthesis of theory and practice and improving their employability. A total of 230 unemployed graduates were placed in different divisions of the SAPS as interns.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONER (ETDP) LEARNING PROGRAMME

- The programme is aimed at developing the ETDP practice skills of all trainers from all divisions, provinces and components that have Human Resource Development sections. The SAPS ETDP Development Centre presented five ETDP Learning Programmes and 97% of the learners were declared competent during the first phase.

BURSARY COORDINATION

- During the period under review, a number of SAPS employees who had indicated interest to further develop themselves through institutions of higher learning, were awarded bursaries. R4 349 839,00 was allocated for the bursaries and 875 SAPS employees benefited. The allocation was broken down as follows: 70% was allocated to police specific courses, 20% to scarce skills and 10% to generic qualifications.
- The Safety And Security, Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) supplemented the SAPS budget allocation to fund scarce skills qualifications in the following areas:
 - Veterinary Science (Dr)
 - Civil Engineering
 - Mechanical Engineering
 - Commercial Pilot (Fixed Wing) Training.
- The Southern Business School offered bursaries to three SAPS employees who were registered for the Bachelor in Policing Practice (Honours) Degree.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

- The SAPS Human Resource Development Assessment Body has successfully implemented credible, reliable and valid assessments for 10 learning programmes. The learning programmes consist of the following:
 - Basic Police Learning Programme
 - Introductory Basic Police Development Programme
 - Recognition of Prior Learning: Basic Police Development Learning Programme
 - Resolving of Crime Learning Programme

- Basic Police Development: Resolving of Crime Learning Programme
 - Detective Commanders' Learning Programme
 - Junior Management Learning Programme
 - Middle Management Learning Programme
 - Executive Development Learning Programme
 - Educational, Training and Development Practitioners' Learning Programme.
- It must be noted that the efforts made by the SAPS Assessment Body has had and will continue to have a positive influence on the quality and creditability of the presentation of learning programmes within the organisation.

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING

- By means of the Recognition of Prior Learning process, SAPS members are offered an opportunity to obtain the National Certificate in Policing. A total of 247 candidates successfully obtained this qualification.

ACCREDITATION OF SAPS TRAINING PROVIDERS THAT DELIVER NQF-ALIGNED LEARNING PROGRAMMES

- The following SAPS Provincial Human Resource Development Centres were accredited as SAPS training providers by the SASSETA:
- Limpopo: SAPS Human Resource Development Centre: Lephalale.
 - Gauteng: SAPS Computer Academy: Rietondale
- All provinces were granted accreditation on Extension of Scope on Skills Programme: General Security Practices.

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF LEARNER ACHIEVEMENTS [QALA] VISITS

- In terms of the Quality Assurance of Learner Achievements [QALA], SASSETA conducted 17 visits to the SAPS HRD Centres and Academies, and 5 161 assessments of learners were endorsed.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The SAPS Supply Chain Management is responsible for the provisioning of resources in support of operational environments and to create an accessible infrastructure to deliver services to the public.

POLICE FACILITIES

The tables below illustrate the progress and status of police facility projects according to the SAPS 2012/13 building programme:

Terminology used to describe different police facility projects:

New police facilities

Police facilities that are constructed in suburbs; townships; towns; cities; and rural areas, where no police facilities existed previously.

Re-established police facilities

Existing police facilities that are replaced by upgraded and new structures on its existing site.

Newly re-established police facilities

Existing police facilities that are replaced by new structures on a new site.

Repaired and Upgraded police facilities

Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

Revised projected date of completion

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

POLICE FACILITY PROJECTS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION DURING THE 2012/13 FINANCIAL YEAR

ONE NEW POLICE FACILITY IN EXECUTION (N) 2012/13

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2012/13	1 new police facility in execution (N) 2012/13	Diepsloot police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Second contractor on site. Site handed over to contractor on 11 March 2013. Anticipated completion date is 12 September 2014.	5%	-90%	First contract cancelled. DPW delayed the appointment of a second contractor due to processes to be followed.

ONE NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITY IN EXECUTION (NRE) 2012/13

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2012/13	One newly re-established police facility in execution (NRE) 2012/13	Amalia police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Completed	100%	0%	Project completed.

THREE RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES IN EXECUTION AND IN PLANNING (RE) 2012/13

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2012/13	One re-established police facility in execution and in planning (RE) 2012/13	Gamalakhe police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Project planning 100%. Construction not commenced.	0%	-95%	Project is at tender adjudication stage, however contractor has yet to be appointed. Tender irregularities have marred progress with the appointment documents which are with DPW Legal Services.
2012/13	One re-established police facility in execution and in planning (RE) 2012/13	Pretoria West: Operational Responses Centre (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Progress is at 99%. Beneficial occupation taken on all buildings. Snagging is in progress on all of the completed buildings.	99%	+4%	First contract cancelled. Second contractor on site. Project completion date dependent on the approval of the outstanding Variation Order by DPW
2012/13	One re-established police facility in execution and in planning (RE) 2012/13	Tweefontein police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Progress is at 99%.	99%	+4%	Delays due to not being released funds from the suspense account by DPW to honour contractor's fee claims. Contractor finalising installation of electrical items, kitchen equipment, tarring for the access road and Eskom connection. Completion date is set for 15 May 2013

THREE REPAIR AND UPGRADE OF POLICE FACILITIES IN EXECUTION AND IN PLANNING (R&U) 2012/13

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2012/13	One repair and upgrade of police facility in execution and in planning (R&U) 2012/13	Bolo police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Progress is at 55%. Delays were experienced due to inclement weather.	55%	-40%	Project was supposed to have commenced on 1 April 2011 in order to be completed in the 2012/13 financial year. This site was handed to the contractor on 21 February 2012. Further delays were experienced due to inclement weather.
2012/13	One repair and upgrade of police facility in execution and in planning (R&U) 2012/13	Steytlerville police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Project planning status is at 45%. 0% construction	0%	-95%	Design overlaps to piece of land which DPW still has to acquire. Due to this challenge, sketch plans have to be revised to suit the existing and adjacent site.
2012/13	One repair and upgrade of police facility in execution and in planning (R&U) 2012/13	Lehurutse Dog Unit (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Project planning status is at 80%. 0% construction	0%	-95%	DPW is in the process of resolving an issue where the land occupied by the police station is in the name of the local municipality. Until such time that municipality authorises that the land can be registered under SAPS, general planning will remain in abeyance.

POLICE FACILITIES SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION DURING THE 2011/12 FINANCIAL YEAR, THAT WERE CARRIED OVER

THREE NEW POLICE FACILITIES (N) 2011/12

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. One new police facility (N) 2011/12	Port Elizabeth 10111 Centre (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Completed.	100%	0%	Project completed.
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. One new police facility (N) 2011/12	Joza police station (SAPS)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Progress is at 99%	99%	+4%	Delays in finalisation of the land sale from Makana Municipality to the State, however DPW is still registering the property in the name of the State, which will in turn trigger for the provisioning of permanent electricity by Eskom to make the police station operational. The project manager indicated that the project completion date is dependent on the finalisation of the above.
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. One new police facility (N) 2011/12	Tembisa police station (SAPS)	95% completion by 31 March 2013	Progress is at 99%	99%	+4%	New Compliance Statutory requirements i.e. Fire safety requirements and storm water management requirements imposed by municipality will require extension of contract. The revised completion date is 30 June 2013.

TWO RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES (RE) 2011/12

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. Two re-established police facilities (RE) 2011/12	Letsitele police station (SAPS)	95% completion by 31 March 2014	Progress is at 95%	95%	0%	Delays encountered in electrical upgrade. Practical completion earmarked for 30 June 2013.
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. One re-established police facilities (RE) 2011/12	Weenen police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2015	Completed.	100%	0%	Project completed.

ONE REPAIR AND UPGRADE OF POLICE FACILITY (R&U) 2011/12

Financial year	Category	Project name	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Actual % completion	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
2011/12	Police facilities scheduled for completion during the 2011/12 financial year, that were carried over. One repair and upgrade of police facilities (R&U) 2011/12	Clocolan police station (DPW)	95% completion by 31 March 2016	Completed.	100%	0%	Project completed.

BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS (BRVS)

The SAPS has a total of 210 554 BRVs, which are equitably distributed, based on the total number of operational members per province. The number of BRVs allocated for Head Office includes store items. Table 2 illustrates the distribution of BRVs per province and Head Office.

TABLE 2: TOTAL NUMBER OF BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS PER PROVINCE

Province	Total Number of BRVs
Head Office	40 288
Eastern Cape	22 763
Free State	15 712
Gauteng	35 911
KwaZulu-Natal	25 310
Limpopo	13 575
Mpumalanga	9 913
North West	12 372
Northern Cape	6 930
Western Cape	27 780
Total	210 554

FIREARMS

The SAPS has a total of 261 272 active firearms which have been equitably distributed between the different provinces. The number of firearms allocated to Head Office includes store items. Table 3 illustrates the distribution of firearms per province and Head Office.

TABLE 3: TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE FIREARMS PER PROVINCE

Provinces	Total of firearms
Head Office	77 611
Eastern Cape	24 379
Free State	13 229
Gauteng	38 860
KwaZulu-Natal	33 267
Limpopo	15 060
Mpumalanga	12 741
North West	13 595
Northern Cape	7 683
Western Cape	24 847
Total	261 272

VEHICLES

A total number of 722 vehicles were ordered and delivered, based on the requirements from the different provinces and Head Office. The Head Office order includes nationalised competencies. There are a total of 55 952 transport assets in the SAPS which consists of aircrafts, boats, transport machinery, motor vehicles, motorcycles and trailers. 51 713 of these transport assets consist of motor vehicles which have been used to calculate the personnel to vehicle ratio of 3.83:1, based on a total number of 197 946 personnel members. Table 4 provides an overview of the procurement process in the delivery of vehicles, table 5 the distribution of transport assets per province and table 6 the vehicle ratio to personnel per province.

TABLE 4: VEHICLES PURCHASED, DELIVERED AND OUTSTANDING DELIVERIES FOR 2012/13

Province	1 April - 30 June 2012			1 July - 30 Sept 2012			1 Oct - 31 December 2012			1 Jan - 14 March 2013			Total		
	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles pending	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles pending	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles pending	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles pending	Total ordered	Total delivered	Total pending
Eastern Cape	0		0	545	80	465	3	284	360	18	203	19	566	566	0
Free State	0		0	315	122	193	0	187	79	55	61	8	370	370	0
Gauteng	0		0	1 290	450	840	29	641	610	22	250	0	1341	1341	0
KwaZulu- Natal	0		0	908	261	647	23	540	420	29	159	0	960	960	0
Limpopo	0		0	401	154	247	4	97	175	0	154	0	405	405	0
Mpumalanga	0		0	317	181	136	7	137	26	15	21	0	339	339	0
Northern Cape	0		0	223	116	107	0	92	38	13	28	13	236	236	0
North West	0		0	300	177	123	25	91	76	10	67	5	335	335	0
Western Cape	0		0	688	188	500	34	480	279	0	54	0	722	722	0
Head Office	0		0	758	53	705	314	614	754	393	720	93	1465	1465	0
Total	0	0	0	5 745	1 782	3 963	439	3 163	2 817	555	1 717	138	6 739	6 739	0

TABLE 5: TRANSPORT DISTRIBUTION PER PROVINCE

Province	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery (tractors, forklifts, etc.)	Motor vehicles	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total
Head Office	50	31	75	5 537	103	583	6 379
Eastern Cape		9	5	5 912	143	299	6 368
Free State		10	3	3 188	125	335	3 661
Gauteng		11	11	10 788	108	232	11 150
KwaZulu-Natal		15	7	7 598	212	284	8 116
Limpopo		4	7	4 134	60	162	4 367
Mpumalanga		9	1	2 801	85	149	3 045
North West		7	3	2 805	78	239	3 132
Northern Cape		7		2 101	28	156	2 292
Western Cape		28	8	6 849	179	378	7 442
Total	50	131	120	51 713	1 121	2 817	55 952

TABLE 6: VEHICLE RATIO TO PERSONNEL PER PROVINCE

Province	Total number of personnel as on 2013-03-31	Total number of active vehicles on 2013-03-31	Personnel/ vehicle ratio 2013-03-31	Total number of personnel as on 2012-03-31	Total number of active vehicles on 2012-03-31	Personnel/ vehicle ratio 2012-03-31
Head Office	38036	5537	6.87	31170	5511	5.66
Eastern Cape	21544	5912	3.64	22571	6038	3.74
Free State	13140	3188	4.12	13697	3322	4.12
Gauteng	36804	10788	3.41	38639	10089	3.83
KwaZulu-Natal	26597	7598	3.50	28055	7322	3.83
Limpopo	12870	4134	3.11	13520	4180	3.23
Mpumalanga	10202	2801	3.64	10924	2656	4.11
North West	10405	2805	3.71	10895	2701	4.03
Northern Cape	7292	2101	3.47	7863	1859	4.23
Western Cape	21056	6849	3.07	22011	6682	3.29
Total	197946	51713	3.83	199345	50360	3.96

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (IS/ICT)

The SAPS, through its Technology Management Services (TMS) embarked on 24 projects in support of the SAPS Strategic Plan 2010-2014, and the Annual Performance Plan 2012/13. The achievements of the projects are reflected as a percentage of the planned targets. The beneficiaries of these projects included police stations; the Criminal Record Centre; training institutions, Forensic Science Laboratories and the Detective Service.

The SAPS is obligated by law to use external statutory bodies as service providers, such as the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) and the Department of Public Works (DPW). It is this dependency that has become a constraint and a risk in completing the following information technology projects:

- The SAPS Detention Management (SAPSDM) tender was delayed because the tender documents were withdrawn from SITA. The tender specification document had to be refined for realignment to the JCPS processes and re-submitted to SITA for publication. The process has progressed to a point where an award of the tender is awaited. It is also anticipated that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) will be used to assure the quality of the project. Therefore, the performance of this item was adversely affected to a point where only administrative aspects of the solution were covered.
- Underperformance on the Action Request for Service (ARS) solution was the result of legal challenges experienced with the Automated Vehicle Location (AVL) System contract, which resulted in the contract being delayed.
- Other projects that were delayed as a result of inefficient processes, included the National Network Upgrade Programme (NNUP), Office Automation and the Ballistic Interface Unit (BIU) tender. In all instances, existing contracts are not in place.
- The modernisation of the ports of entry project is a joint project between the SAPS, the Department of Home Affairs and the South African Revenue Service. To date the specification has not been signed off by all the departments.
- Regularisation of the Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM) contract to ensure compliance with best contract management practices, was conducted. In this regard, management decided to cancel a specific Schedule of the contract and ordered that the items in the Schedule had to be put through a competitive bidding process. This, unfortunately, resulted in delays which affected some of the projects.

Table 7 outlines the projects, descriptions, planned targets, actual percentage achievement of targets and the reasons for deviation from the planned targets for each project.

TABLE 7: IS/ICT PROJECTS

	SAPS Project
	CJS Project
	IJS Project

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
IJS Project	1. Action Request for Service (ARS) A crime-related complaint or request could be lodged directly with a police official on duty at an Emergency Response Centre (ERC), or in person at a Community Service Centre (CSC). It entails the recording of incidents reported by the public and the consequent police response.	10% (1 at Midrand 10111 Centre)	Integrated Action Request for Service solution (GEMC3) implemented at: • 13 x 10111 centres The six sites not implemented during the 2011/12 reporting period have been included in this target	62%	-8%	Target not achieved The entire (ARS) AVL Contract was put on hold for most of the financial year in order to resolve some legal challenges. The remaining five sites are planned to be rolled out in the first quarter of 2013/2014. Eight 10111 centres were implemented: FS: Mangaung EC: Mthatha Port Elizabeth NW: Mafikeng NC: Kimberley KZN: Hilton Richards Bay WC: Maitland
CJS Project	2. Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) replacement Functionality for the capturing, storing and searching of fingerprints on AFIS	70%	No target for 2012/13	-	-	No target for 2012/13

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
CJS Project	3. Border Line Operations Real-time enquiries about stolen vehicles, firearms and missing/wanted persons (Mobile Connectivity Devices (MCDs))	-	490 new MCDs (MAXID's) deployed (replacements) The 490 new MCDs not deployed during the 2011/12 should be added to the 2012/13 target. Therefore the target is: 980 new MCDs (replacements) for 2012/13	95%	-	Target achieved 934 MaxIDs have been issued to the provinces as follows: Eastern Cape = 115 Free State = 77 Gauteng = 210 KwaZulu-Natal = 113 Limpopo = 116 Mpumalanga = 73 North West = 73 Northern Cape = 55 ORS HQ = 3 PSS HQ = 13 Western Cape = 70 TMS Development = 16 Devices The remaining MaxIDs (46) will be distributed during the next financial year. Some of these devices were reserved for the newly established tracking team.
SAPS Project	4. Cyber Crime The establishment of a centralised data storage capacity in order to archive forensic computer data	-	No target for 2012/13	-	-	No target for 2012/13
IJS Project	5. Detention Management (SAPSDM) Establishes an integrated business information system and ICT architectures, for the management of a detainee from the time of arrest until the legal release of the person	25%	Implemented at one (pilot) x priority site (Refine and sign off tender specification; publish and award tender)	25%	-45%	Target not achieved, due to delays in the publication of the tender by SITTA.
SAPS Project	6. E-Learning Provide a Learning Content Management System (LCMS) capability to enable online distance training/learning to promote knowledge and talent management in SAPS	LCMS capacity implemented at five training institutions	LCMS capability implemented at 22 x SAPS training institutions	100%	-	Target achieved
CJS Project	7. Fingerprint Exhibit Imaging The establishment of a capacity to detect fingerprints at crime scenes. The establishment of a digital capacity to photograph and enhance fingerprints that were lifted from crime scenes	70%	No target for 2012/13	-	-	No target for 2012/13

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
IJS Project	8. Forensic Science Laboratory: Integrated Case Management System (LabWare)	No target for 2011/12	Deploy at one pilot site in Pretoria (Forensic Science Services [FSS]).	45%	-25%	Target not achieved Delays in procurement process due to legal challenges relating to PCEM contract.
	9. ID Services	70% (The solution was implemented at the 20 police stations)	Deploy the Fingerprint Enrolment System (FES) at 20 police stations)	90%	-	Target achieved FES deployed at 18 police stations: 1. Dennilton; 2. Jane Furse; 3. Mahwelereng 4. Brooklyn; 5. Pretoria Moot; 6. Sophiatown 7. Ermelo; 8. Pienaar; 9. Secunda 10. Belville South; 11. Claremont 12. Durbanville; 13. Hermanus; 14. Mossel Bay; 15. Strand; 16. Wynberg 17. Esikhawini; 18. Sea Point;
	10. IJS Transversal Capability Development	70% (Extended Integration Services capabilities to NPA, Legal Aid SA and Department of Home Affairs (DHA))	Extend six of the Integrations Services capabilities to: • Department of Correctional Services • Department of Social Development • Department of Defence	95%	-	Target achieved SAPS completed its project deliverables and is awaiting other departments to finalise their network connectivity Services from the IJS Transversal are ready for deployment once the departments have resolved their dependencies.

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances	
IJS Project	11. IJS Transversal Hub Infrastructure	An interdepartmental information exchange services capability to promote the integration of the criminal justice business processes	70% (Extended Infrastructure Peering services capabilities to NPA, Legal Aid SA and DHA)	Extend the Infrastructure Peering Services capability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Correctional Services • Department of Social Development • Department of Defence 	95%	-	Target achieved SAPS completed its project deliverables and is awaiting other departments to finalise their network connectivity
	12. Investigation Case Docket Management	The management and administration of criminal cases, inquests and enquiries throughout the life cycle of a case, i.e. from inception to disposal	70% (20 sites were implemented)	Implement Investigate Case Docket Management System (E-Docket) at 40 priority police stations	160%	-	Target achieved 64 police stations (including priority stations) were implemented with E-docket as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acornhoek; 2. Aliwal North; 3. Barberton; 4. Bayswater 5. Belfast; 6. Brackendowns; 7. Brighton Beach; 8. Brits; 9. Burgersdorp; 10. Chatsworth; 11. Cradock; 12. Delmas; 13. Dullstroom; 14. Durban Central; 15. Estcourt; 16. Graaf-Reinet; 17. Hartbeesfontein; 18. Hazyview; 19. Hillcrest; 20. Humansdorp; 21. Kabokweni; 22. Komatipoort; 23. Klerksdorp; 24. Kriel; 25. Kwadabeka; 26. Kwadukuza; 27. Kwamhlanga; 28. Lydenburg; 29. Machadodorp; 30. Mahikeng;

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
IJS Project						31. Malelane; 32. Margate; 33. Mariannhill; 34. Matsulu; 35. Mdantsane; 36. Mhluzi; 37. Middelburg; 38. Mogwase; 39. Motherwell; 40. Mount Road; 41. Neispruit; 42. Ngodwana; 43. Ogies; 44. Park Road 45. Pienaar; 46. Pietermaritzburg; 47. Pinetown; 48. Phokeng; 49. Plessislaer; 50. Point; 51. Port Shepstone; 52. Potchefstroom; 53. Roodepan; 54. Rustenburg; 55. Schoemansdal; 56. Siyabuswa; 57. Sun City 58. Thornville; 59. Tonga; 60. Ulundi 61. Verena; 62. Waterval Boven ; 63. Witbank; 64. Witrivier.
CJS Project	13. Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC) Admin Information System (LAIS)	70%	No target for 2012/13	-	-	No target for 2012/13
	Replace the outdated LCRC Admin System with a modernised Admin Information System (LAIS) including additional functionalities and technologies in order to support the management of all LCRCs activities					

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
IJS Project	14. Mobile Operational Vehicles Project	No target for 2011/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 vehicles equipped with mobile communication technologies • 18 busses equipped with mobile communication technologies (Refine: sign off tender specification; publish and award tender)	-	-	Target not achieved
	15. Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM)	70% (Implemented at nine (9) FSL sections as per the agreement between SAPS and the service provider Unisys)	Implement the PCEM solution at 150 sites	9%	-61%	Target not achieved due to legal challenges on the PCEM contract which resulted in delays. 13 sites were implemented with PCEM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayswater; • Brooklyn; • Garsfontein; • Lyttelton; • Mangaung; • Mount Road; • North West Flash Office; • Northern Cape Flash Office; • Pinetown; • Potchefstroom; • 2X Provincial FLASH offices; • Rustenburg
CJS Project	16. Modernisation at ports of entry (land, sea and air)	No target for 2011/12	Implement at eight ports of entry (refine; sign off tender specification; publish and award tender)	5%	-65%	Target not achieved due to tender specifications not completed

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
17. SAPS Network Modernisation Programme	Redesign the SAPS network to cater for modern technology capabilities and the replacement of redundant infrastructure	25% (Local Area Network (LAN) upgraded at 167 sites)	Upgrade network capacity at 197 of priority sites nationally (refine and sign off tender specifications and publication of the Access Layer; LAN and Wide Area Network (WAN) tenders) Implement microwave radio links at 20 x prioritised site	61%	-9%	Target not achieved. Microwave links by SAPS – 100% Networks by SITA – 22% LAN (cabling) tender was not awarded during 2012/13; Network Open specification (WAN) and access layer tender still to be resolved at SITA. Target for microwave radio links achieved. The following 20 Microwave links were implemented: 1. Link between ABSA building Pretoria, to Waverley, high sites 2. Core link between Numerous Pretoria and Maghill high sites commissioned 3. Link between high sites between Department of Defence and SAPS 4. Link high sites between Germiston and DawnView 5. Link high sites between Rizanne and Dawn View 6. Link between Cablehill high site to Hebron SAPS 7. Link between Cablehill high site to K9 Pretoria-West. 8. Link between Cablehill high site to National Intervention Unit (NIU). 9. Link between Maghill high site and Veritas building. 10. Link between ABSA high site to Sanlam Plaza. 11. Link between Waverley high site to Roodeplaas K9 School. Link between Waverley high site to Kameeldrift SAPS. 12. Link between Maitland to Tygerberg. 13. Link between Tygerberg to Platteklouf. 14. Link between Cullinan high site to Cullinan SAPS.
SAPS Project						

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
SAPS Project						15. Link between Cullinan high site to Cullinan CID.
						16. Link between Donkerhoek high site to Boshkop SAPS.
						17. Link between Brixton high site to 1 Commissioner St.
						18. Link between Braamfontein high site to 1 Commissioner St.
						19. Link between Forensic Service Laboratory Silverton and Cable Hill
						20. North West Provincial Office and Boschkop
						Target not achieved
						Project cancelled in anticipation of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS).
						Target not achieved, due to budgetary constraints
CJS Project	18. Webification	Webify CAS, Circulations and CRIM	Webify PERSAL, Police Financial System (POLFIN), PAS	-	-	
	19. War Rooms	Establish the IS/ICT capabilities and capacity required 3.5 (Enable managers to identify, prioritise and achieve strategic and tactical objectives by exercising authority and direction over human and material resources)	Implement the War Room solution at Gauteng (refine; sign off tender specification; publish and award tender province)	-	-	
	20. Modernisation and expansion of hardware and software	67% (5 052 workstations and screens, 395 notebooks and tablets, 9 593 monoprinters, 10111 combo fax machines, printers, scanners and copiers and 2 098 of 2 740 colour printers were rolled out)	22 000 notebooks to be deployed to detectives	63%	-7%	Target not achieved 13 788 notebooks were allocated to users:- Eastern Cape = 2 823 Free State = 222 Gauteng = 2 023 KwaZulu-Natal = 3 972 Limpopo = 1 410 Mpumalanga = 493 Northern Cape = 930 North West = 861 Western Cape = 1 254 The installation of the detectives' laptops was dependent on the availability of SITA's technical resources and provision of quotations for installation.

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
SAPS Project	21. Office automation	-	<p>Implement office automation solution</p> <p>Implement video conferencing at five police stations in Limpopo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement IP Telephony at: Supply Chain Management (HQ) • Central Firearms Register Office <p>Fax2mail at Criminal Record Centre</p> <p>Implement least cost telephonic routing capability at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine provincial offices • All cluster police stations in all nine provinces 	35%	-35%	<p>Target not achieved</p> <p>The implementation of video conferencing was dependent on the extension of a transversal tender for video conferencing which could not be produced by SITA.</p> <p>The implementation of the IP Telephony was dependent on the WAN equipment. An urgent request for quotation for these specific sites were published.</p> <p>Fax 2 mail 100% completed</p> <p>Due to the changes in the user requirements/needs, the specification had to be revised and approved before publishing a tender.</p>
	22. Ballistic Interface Unit (BIU) Capability	The BIU is used for analysing firearm related case investigation and research at the Forensic Laboratory.	No target for 2011/12	Implementation of the new BIU at the Pretoria Silverton site (refine; sign off tender specification; publish and award tender)	25%	-45%

Project	Description	Actual achievement 2011/12	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on variances
IJS Project	23. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) including access control	No target for 2011/12	Implement at the following Forensic Science Laboratories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Cape • Eastern Cape • KwaZulu-Natal • Silverton 	15%	-55%	Target not achieved No acceptable bids were received and therefore no successful bidders were appointed for the following Forensic Science Laboratories: Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Silverton.
CJS Project	24. Secure email technologies	-	No target for 2012/13	-	-	Budgetary constraints

THE CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR POLICE

SUMMARY: ACTUAL ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012/13

Item	Budget Requested (R'000)	Actual Budget Allocation (R'000)	Unused budget expended back to SAPS	Re adjusted budget allocation	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	Underspent/ Overspent (R'000)	% of Underspent/ Overspent
Operational Budget	17 771	17 927	-3 500	14 427	11 710 (81%)	2 717	19%
Personnel Budget	45 496	45 496		45 496	28 205 (62%)	17 291	38%
TOTAL	63 267	63 423	- 3 500	59 923	39 915 (67%)	20 008	33%

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of the programme is to ensure that staff of the Civilian Secretariat for Police is supported to create a conducive work environment to improve service delivery.

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.1: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide efficient and effective oversight over the SAPS and enhance the role of the Minister of Police

Strategic Objective: An effective and efficient Secretariat able to fulfill its mandate

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Development & submit Strategic Plan	1	1	
Joint consultative IPID/Secretariat forum meetings	4	4	
Develop Quarterly Report	4	4	
Develop and approval of sector customised indicators	1 revised	1	
Approved project plans for Special Projects	2	2	
Performance agreements signed and implemented with Chief Directors	6	6	
% Compliance with the PFMA	100%	100%	
% Compliance with DPSA Performance Management System	100%	100%	
Development implementation of a communication strategy	100%	100%	
Facilitate MINMEC meetings	4	4	
Develop & submit Annual Report	1		
Develop & submit Annual Performance Plan	1	1	
Reports to the Minister on areas of oversight & policy	10	10	
Full establishment of Legislation Unit	1	1	
Full implementation of Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act	90%	90%	
Effective implementation of new organizational structure	100%	90%	
Effective communication and alignment with provinces	100%	90%	
Strategic & technical advice to the Minister	100%	100%	
Engage government departments through JCPS Cluster processes	100%	100%	

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.2: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub- programme is to monitor the provision of Human Resource Management and Development services

Strategic Objective: Secretariat has an effective HR Management and services in place

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
% Persal functions implemented	100%	Not 100%	Civilian Secretariat for Police is still a cost center under the accountability of National Commissioner of Police. CFO and the Chief Director Corporate Service were appointed in January and April.
Approved Human Resource Management Plan Implemented	1	1	HR Plan developed.
Approved Human Resource Development Plan Implemented	1	1	HRM Plan developed.
Code of Conduct signed by % of staff	100%	100%	Code of Conduct in place and signed.
Workshop on Code of Conduct	2	-	Public Service Commission postponed the planned workshop on several occasions. The Secretariat also postponed due to waiting for complete appointments in all vacancies
Approved Office Manual	1	1	
Approved disciplinary policy	1	1	
Approved WSDP	1	1	
Approved employee health and wellness policy & programs	1	1	
Approved reports submitted within set timeframes to, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Service Commission • DPSA • PSETA • Department of Labour and other relevant departments 	3	3	
Number of HR policies approved	4	4	
Diversity Management policy.	1	1	
% advertised posts filled within agreed timeframe	100%	85% filled	100% of all vacant posts were advertised though suitable candidates were not found
% Implementation of new organizational structure	100%	90%	

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.3: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to provide supply chain services

Strategic Objective: Ensure sound corporate governance and provide robust supply chain services and asset management services in the Secretariat.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
% operational SCM system in accordance with Public Service systems	100%	90%	Interviews have been held for key positions in SCM. 100% operational system was not achieved
Finalized Shared service Agreement with SAPS in place	1	-	There are certain issues that the office of the AGSA has asked to be addressed before finalisation
Services 100% compliant with Treasury prescripts, practice notes and guidelines	100%	100%	
Risk Management Plan & Processes in place	1	1	Internal auditors team has been appointed to assist SCM to identify risks the unit.
Payment to creditors within 30 days of receipt of invoice	30 days	30 days	A register have been developed to monitor that.
Review & sanitize supplier process & database for procurement	1	0	Still using SAPS Database while compiling ours. The process of having our own database will happen before the end of next financial year.

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide financial and accounting services in line with PFMA

Strategic Objective: An efficient and effective budget and budget financial management in line with all financial policies, prescripts and legislation

The Civilian Secretariat for Police is currently still functioning as cost center under Program 1: Administration of the South African Police Service. Steps are currently underway to formulate policies and implement systems that are required for a national department, following the signing off of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011) by the President in December 2011. The approved organizational structure by the Minister of Police in March 2012 has created more capacity in the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) unit through the addition of a number of new posts. It is envisaged that all posts in the CFO unit will be filled by the end of the 2013/14 financial year.

Financial management at the Secretariat's is carried out in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and applicable National Treasury regulations. The internal control environment has improved during the period under review. Sound budget and expenditure management, observance of authorization controls and close monitoring of expenditure against approved budget have significantly enhanced financial management at the Secretariat. Furthermore, the seamless integration of Financial Management and Supply Chain Management activities has resulted in improvement in service offering of the CFO unit as a whole.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Upgraded Financial Management Systems in place	1	1	
Accurate financial reports submitted timeously as per PFMA requirements	12	12	
Payment to creditors within 30 days of receipt of invoice	30 days	30days	
Midterm review conducted	1	1	

PROGRAMME 2: PARTNERSHIPS

Purpose of the programme: The purpose of the programme is to manage and encourage national dialogue on community safety and crime prevention.

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIPS

The purpose of the sub-programme is to manage and facilitate civil society partnership in crime prevention

Strategic Objective: Strategic collaborative partnerships between government and civil society exists with regard to crime prevention

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Number of working agreements with civil society organizations	2	2	
Number of established working groups arising from agreements	2	2	
Launch of anti-crime campaign	1	0	Concept document produced, stakeholders consulted

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.2: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS

The purpose of this sub-programme is to promote intergovernmental cooperation on community safety and crime prevention

Strategic Objective: Enhanced intergovernmental cooperation on safety and security issues through a coordinated effort

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Number of facilitation forums established in provinces for roll out of CSF's	9	7	Two provinces have not established facilitation forums
Number of monitoring reports on the roll out of CSF's	9	10	An additional report was prepared for the JPCS cluster
Number of agreements in place with NWG, DevCom, Prov Secretariats, SALGA on CSF roll out	4	3	Consultation with SALGA not completed
Number of workshops facilitated with NWG, Devcom & provincial secretariats	4	3	Collective workshops held

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.3: COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

The purpose of the sub-programme is to promote, encourage and facilitate community participation in safety programmes

Strategic Objective: Maximum participation of communities in crime prevention initiatives

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Number of public participation engagements of Minister	6	7	
Number of established working relationships with communities on crime prevention initiatives	6	4	Systems were put in place to ensure proper follow up with regard to public engagement
Number provinces implementing CPF guidelines	9	8	One province deviating

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.4: CRIME PREVENTION: PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

The purpose of this sub-programme is to manage and facilitate public private partnerships services.

Strategic Objective: Ensure a collaborative effort between government, private and academic sector on crime prevention initiatives

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Number of agreements with regard to anticrime initiatives approved	3	3	
Rural safety strategy implemented.	100%	50%	Agri-SA and FAWU participated in an engagement process to monitor the strategy
Number of Special Partnerships Projects implemented	2	1	Only one special project assigned

PROGRAMME 3: POLICY AND RESEARCH

The purpose of this programme is to provide policy and research services to the Secretary of Police

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.1: POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this sub-programme is to develop policy

Strategic Objective: The development of policies around policing areas informed by research

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Finalized and approved White Paper on Safety and Security	1	0	Green Paper on Policing finalized for public comment
Number of engagements with reference group established by the Secretary	4	3	Bilateral were held on various projects rather than larger forums
Forum with SAPS to feed into ongoing research and policy issues	4	4	
Work with M&E on key issues based on recommendations	100%	100%	Discipline Management for WPP & Report on Inspectorate
Identify & develop policy of specific areas refer in White Paper on Safety and Security	1	0	Green Paper on Policing only finalized in fourth quarter
Develop policy on establishment of DNA database	1	1	

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.2: RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this sub-programme is to undertake research strategy development.

Strategic Objective: High quality, evidence-based research programmes on policing, crime, safety and security issues

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Research document on the National Police Inspectorate	1	1	
Research document on Specialized policing areas such as gangsterism	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POCA Report • Report on Gang situation in WC
Research document on the use of technology in SAPS	1	0	Ongoing work on Use of force draft policy
Research document on the implementation of SAPS Communication strategies (Nat Instructions & Standing Orders & Regulations)	1	1	
Research document on SAPS Training & recruitment	1	1	
Provide reports on crime & policing trends	2	2	
Research to compliment M&E RAG findings	1	0	RAG still under review
Research to compliment M&E monitoring of detectives	1	1	
Research in areas identified by M&E and Partnership units	100%	100%	
Research into areas to be addressed in SAPS Act	100%	0	White paper deadline extended

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.3: MANAGEMENT RESOURCE CENTRE

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide resource information management to the Civilian Secretariat and relevant stakeholders.

Strategic Objective: An information hub that supports all components

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Final information Collection Development policy	1	1	
% Historical research being done by SAPS or external role player (rework)	70%	60%	Work in progress
% Information on best practices into policing internationally	50%	40%	Work in progress
% Repository of all reports prepared by Secretariat	100%	80%	Work in progress
Data base of all legislation, instructions and standing orders with regard to policing	1	1	
Collating all information relating to policing dealt with in parliament	100%	100%	
Provide Secretary with current & historic information on specific areas of policing as required	100%	100%	
Conduct research into specific areas identified by the Secretary	100%	100%	

PROGRAMME 4: LEGISLATION

The purpose of this programme is to provide legislative support services to the Secretary of Police

Strategic Objective: Relevant legislation within the safety and security environment developed and processed

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		REASONS FOR VARIANCE & COMMENTS
	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Draft Regulations for the Civilian Secretariat for Police approved and implemented	1	1	
Shared service agreement with SAPS approved and implemented	1	0	
Approved and enacted South African Police Amendment Act 2012 (DPCI)	1	1	DPCI Bill being implemented.
Approval and enactment of Dangerous weapons Act of 2012	1	1	Dangerous Weapons Bill passed by National Assembly.
Legislation on the Firearms Amendment Act placed before Parliament	1	Replaced by DNA Bill	
Legislation on the review of SAPS Act tabled in parliament	1	0	Pending finalization of White Paper.

PROGRAMME 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

Purpose of the programme: The purpose of the programme is to monitor and oversee the functions of the police service

Monitoring and evaluation is one of the key mechanisms in providing effective civilian oversight of the police. It is a powerful public management tool that is used to improve achievement of results.

The M&E system of the Civilian Secretariat for Police (CSP) is designed to monitor and evaluate the performance of the South African Police Service (SAPS) from a civilian perspective at policy and programme levels. The purpose of the system is to identify centers of excellence, highlight systemic inadequacies and recommend changes in policy and procedures.

M&E ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

Sub-programmes	Target	Actual	Performance
Service Delivery and Performance Audit	109	737	676%
Transformation & Compliance	21	16	76%
Provincial Coordination	30	33	110%
	160	786	491%

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.1: SERVICE DELIVERY AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT

The purpose of the sub-programme to develop and monitor service delivery and audit performance of the SAPS.

Performance Indicator	Actual Performance against target		Reason for variance
	Target	Actual	
Number of stations monitored	100	429	The provincial oversight visits are not prescribed in number. Therefore, provinces were allowed to undertake as many oversight visits as possible with the capacity at their disposal. The aim was to cover as many police stations as possible.
Number of Consolidated Station Monitoring Reports	2	1	A management decision was taken to consolidate this report into the National Trends Analysis Reports.
Number of Performance Trends Analysis Reports	2	2	
Number of SAPS Performance Management System Review Reports	1	1	
Number of budget and Expenditure Review Reports	2	1	
Number of RAG Review Reports	1	1	
Number of evaluation reports on specific utilization of different resources, eg Government Garages	1	1	

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.2: TRANSFORMATION AND COMPLIANCE

The purpose of this sub-programme is to monitor SAPS' transformation programme and compliance with directives of the department.

Performance Indicator	Actual Performance against target		Reason for variance
	Target	Actual	
Number of DVA audit reports	4	3	DVA audits were only conducted in the second quarter of the financial year as the first quarter was dedicated to build the capacity at a provincial level.
Number of DVA compliance reports to Parliament	2	1	The second report is still in a draft format and will be tabled in Parliament upon approval by the Minister of Police.
Number of firearms management reports (internal & external)	1	1	
Number of monitoring reports on policy directives	2	1	One report was produced on Public Order Policing. The second report will be compiled once the Marikana Inquiry has been completed.
Number of DVA compliance forums convened	4	6	The DVA compliance forum had to sit on a regular basis to ensure alignment and streamlining of processes between the CSP and the SAPS.
Number of evaluation reports on identified areas of HRD within SAPS (training, recruitment)	1	1	
Number of evaluation reports on the Inspectorate	1	0	This project was transferred to the Policy and Research component of the CSP to form part of the White Paper on Safety and Security review process,
Number of reports on the implementation of the Second Hand Goods Act.	2	1	
Number of Reference group meetings convened	4	2	Unavailability of members but a dialogue of all women's groups with SAPS planned

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.3: PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

The purpose of the sub-programme is to coordinate and monitor the engagements between the Civilian Secretariat and Provincial Secretariats

Strategic Objective: Improved civilian oversight of the police between the Secretariat and provincial Secretariats

Performance Indicator	Actual Performance against target		Reason for variance
	Target	Actual	
Number of complaints management system review reports	2	1	A new complaints system was developed and a report was generated
Number of reports on the implementation of recommendations (IPID, AG, SCOPA and Parliament)	2	1	The CSP undertook an evaluation of all recommendations submitted and this resulted in certain forums being established.
Number of discipline management review reports	1	1	
Number of litigation management review reports	1	0	
Number of M&E Forum meetings convened	4	4	
M&E Frameworks finalized and approved	1	0	The draft framework has been consulted with the Presidency. Inputs received indicate that the organization needs to undertake further research in order to inform the development of the framework appropriately.
Number of reports on implementation of special projects	2	2	
% Databases developed for all M&E projects	100%	100%	
Number of end-user training sessions conducted	1	1	
Number of Data/Information backup reports	12	12	
% Data warehouse developed	1	0	The tender for the development of the database is in the process of being finalized.
Number of M&E training sessions conducted	1	9	Instead of holding one training session at a national level, it became necessary to hold sessions at each province to ensure that all M&E Practitioners are trained on M&E and data collection,
Approved User-requirements developed	1	1	

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas relating to Programme 1: Administration:

- Percentage of police facility projects completed as per plan
- Percentage of planned annual funded IS/ICT projects completed

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance:

Percentage of police facility projects completed as per plan

The management of the projects dealt with in-house will be enhanced, and in that respect a Section Head: Expert Services at the level of brigadier has been appointed recently. All projects will be managed against their critical path, and deviations will be resolved immediately. In respect of projects handled by the implementing agent, the Department of Public Works (DPW), efforts are continuing to establish a service delivery agreement between the two departments and in respect of which challenges have been escalated, to ministerial level.

Percentage of planned annual funded IS/ICT projects completed

Project	Mitigation strategy
Action Request for Service (ARS)	Project has been assigned to a monthly project review committee for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk mitigation and control; • replanning for emergencies • measuring and monitoring project progress
Detention Management (SAPSDM)	Revise the tender deliverable time frames from SITA and finalise tender evaluation and award the tender by the 2nd quarter of 2013/14. In the absence of the Procurement Service Level Agreement between SAPS and SITA, simple project management principles were applied that SITA submits a signed off project plan with time frames. In the absence of the Procurement Service Level Agreement between SAPS and SITA, simple project management principles were applied that SITA submits a signed off project plan with time frames.
Forensic Science Laboratory: Integrated Case Management System (LabWare)	Establish task team with Legal Service with the approval of the National Commissioner to resolve the PCEM contract legal issues and provide legal recommendations. The task team must submit terms of reference for signing off.
Mobile Operational Vehicles Project	Determine the business drivers relevant to this initiative and source funds for the project in the 2013/14 financial year.
Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM)	Establish task team with Legal Service with the approval of the National Commissioner to resolve the PCEM contract legal issues, and provide legal recommendations. The task team must submit terms of reference for signing off.
Modernisation at ports of entry (land, sea and air)	Revisit the business drivers relevant to this initiative, and establish a joint project steering committee between SAPS (ORS), the Department of Home Affairs and the South African Revenue Service to finalise the tender specification and sign off.
War Rooms	Revisit the business drivers relevant to this initiative, source and allocate funds in 2013/14.
Modernisation and expansion of hardware and software	Revise, negotiate and signing off the new turnaround times for provisioning of technical resources with SITA during the Service Level Agreement negotiations for the Desktop Support Service 2013/14 financial year.
Office Automation	Video conferencing: SITA to provide a signed off procurement project plan with agreed time frames with SAPS. IP Telephony: Finalise the RFQ and award to successful bidders in the 2013/14 financial year. Cost telephonic routing capability: Establish a project steering committee comprising all stakeholders to review and sign off tender specifications.
BIU (Ballistics Interface Unit) capability	SITA to provide a signed-off procurement project plan with agreed time frames with SAPS.
Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) including access control	Project has been assigned to a monthly project review committee for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk mitigation and control; • replanning for emergencies; • measuring and monitoring project progress.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

The planned target for the establishment of the SAPS for 31 March 2013 was adjusted and approved in the 2012 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure (Vote 25) [page 240] from 194 130 to 199 039.

The planned target for the compensation/operational expenditure ratio was adjusted and approved in the 2012 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure (Vote 25) [page 240] from 73/27% to not more than 74/26%.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	2012/13			2011/2012		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	22 512	22 512	0	23 309	23 309	0
Management	99 107	99 107	0	85 701	85 701	0
Corporate Services	12 660 609	12 660 595	14	12 147 892	11 881 354	266 538
Office accommodation	2 788 104	2 788 104	0	2 491 190	2 491 190	0
Total	15 570 332	15 570 318	14	14 748 092	14 481 554	266 538

5.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

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

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 8: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic Objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Number of serious crimes ⁴	Overall serious crime decreased from 1 839 645, reported crimes to 1 825 548, reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a marginal decrease of -0.8%	Reduced by 2% to 1 766 795	Overall serious crime increased from 1 825 548 to 1 833 775 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, an increase of 0,5% In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population serious crime decreased from 3,608.7 per 100 000 to 3,507.9 per 100 000 in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a decrease of 2,8%	Target not achieved	Refer to addendum of the Annual Report 2012/13
Number of contact crimes	Overall contact crime decreased from 638 468, reported crimes to 623 486, reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -2.3%	Reduced by 4-7% (between 588 412 and 552 211)	Overall contact crime decreased from 623 486 to 617 239 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a decrease of 1,0% In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population contact crime decreased from 1,232.5 per 100 000 to 1,180.8 per 100 000 in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a decrease of 4,2%	Target not achieved	Refer to addendum of the Annual Report 2012/13
Number of trio crimes	Overall trio crime increased from 42 183, reported crimes to 42 192, reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11	Reduced by 4-7% (Between 38 876 and 36 484)	Overall trio crime increased from 42 129 to 44 317 reported crimes in 2012/13 compared to the same period in 2011/12, a increase of 5%	Target not achieved	Refer to addendum of the Annual Report 2012/13

⁴ Serious crimes include contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime, excluding crimes detected as a result of police action.

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

Sub-programme: Crime Prevention

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Number of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost, including state-owned firearms	8 744 stolen/lost firearms with serial numbers, which could be linked to firearm-owners in SA, were recovered (including 358 state-owned firearms) in relation to 9 105 firearms which details were circulated as stolen or lost during the same period. This represents a recovery rate of 96%	Recover a minimum of 84,3%	12 982 stolen/lost firearms with serial numbers, which could be linked to firearm owners in SA, were recovered in relation to 12 373 ⁵ firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. This represents a recovery rate of 104,9%. The figure of 12 982 includes 575 state-owned firearms (492 SAPS firearms). (Recoveries include firearms stolen/lost prior to the reporting period).	+20,6%	Target achieved.
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed	30 437 stolen/robbed vehicles which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers, were recovered in relation to 66 572 vehicles that were circulated as stolen or robbed during the same period. This represents a recovery rate of 45,7%	Recover a minimum of 46%	30 132 stolen/robbed vehicles which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers, were recovered in relation to 67 020 vehicles that were circulated as stolen or robbed during the same period. This represents a recovery rate of 45%. (Recoveries include vehicles stolen/robbed prior to the reporting period).	-1%	Target not achieved. Although an additional 21 598 were also recovered, at the end of the reporting period, the identification process had not yet been finalised.
Number of escape incidents from police custody	810 escape incidents	Decreased by 50% to 150	Escape incidents decreased from 810 incidents during 2011/12 to 716 incidents during 2012/13, which indicates a decrease of 11,6%.	-38,4%	Target not achieved. Policies and procedures were not adhered to. Inadequate infrastructure at various police holding facilities contributed in part.
Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisations, competency certificates and renewals finalised	125 388 firearm-related applications were received and 78,5% or 98 417 applications were finalised	90% of applications finalised	127,4% (292 292) from a total of 229 463 applications were finalised (206 150 or 89,8% received during 2012/13 and 86 142 or 37,6% received prior to 2012/13).	+37,4%	Target achieved.

⁵ This figure includes circulations reported during previous financial years.

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

Sub-programme: Crime Prevention

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints	<p>The average reaction time for Alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 19.06 minutes</p> <p>The average reaction time for Bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 24.05 minutes</p> <p>The average reaction time for Charlie complaints (other complaints) was 21.27 minutes</p>	<p>Alpha complaints reaction time maintained at 19:05 minutes on average</p> <p>Bravo complaints reaction time maintained at 24:33 minutes on average</p> <p>Charlie complaints reaction time maintained at 21:45 minutes on average</p>	<p>The average reaction time for Alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 18.46 minutes.</p> <p>The average reaction time for Bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 22.28 minutes.</p> <p>The average reaction time for Charlie complaints (other complaints) was 20.46 minutes.</p>	<p>+0.19minutes</p> <p>+2.05 minutes</p> <p>+0.59 minutes</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>
Number of police stations/service points rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse	<p>925 police stations/service points rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse</p>	<p>980 police stations/service points</p>	<p>919 police stations/service points rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse.</p>	<p>-61 stations/service points</p>	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the 55 VFRs that were part of the planned procurement process, the appointed service provider could not deliver according to the contract resulting in the termination of the contract and the initiation of a new tender process. Some of the Victim-Friendly Rooms are temporary structures which deteriorated and are no longer usable.
Volume of Illicit drugs (Cannabis, Mandrax, Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), Whoonga and Nyaope) confiscated as a result of police actions	<p>The following illicit drugs were confiscated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis = 137 935,509 kg and 630 589 dagga plants (equals 63 058,900 kg) Mandrax = 127 680 tablets Cocaine = 44,571 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) = 107,418 kg Whoonga = 15,294 kg Nyaope = 21,816 kg 	<p>Increase by 3% to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis = 95 213 kg Mandrax tablets = 300 107 Cocaine = 77 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) = 172 kg Whoonga = 5,861 kg 	<p>The following illicit drugs were confiscated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis = 146 015,707 kg and 501 655 dagga plants (equals 50 165,500 kg) Mandrax = 108 752 tablets Cocaine = 145,560 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) = 347,860 kg Whoonga = 46,223 kg Nyaope = 46,827 kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis +100 968,207 kg Mandrax -191 355 tablets Cocaine +68.56 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) kg +175.86 kg Whoonga +40,362 kg Nyaope: Baseline on 46,827 kg 	<p>Overall target achieved.</p>
Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions	<p>1 096 694,944 lt were confiscated</p>	<p>Increase by 3% to 1 293 465 lt</p>	<p>1 824 865,821 lt</p>	<p>+ 531 400,821 lt</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p>

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

Sub-programme: Border Security

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of Movement Control System screening on wanted persons/circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of Movement Control System screening on 32 805 wanted persons.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of Movement Control System screening on 3 435 wanted persons.	0%	Target achieved.
	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of Movement Control System screening on 13 226 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of Movement Control System screening on 3 331 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	0%	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Specialised Interventions					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents policed in relation to requests received.	100% incidents policed in relation to requests received (1 909)	100%	100% incidents policed in relation to requests received (3 160).	0%	Target achieved.
	100% incidents policed in relation to requests received (249)	100%	100% incidents policed in relation to requests received (203).	0%	Target achieved.
	1 194 unrest-related and 10 744 peaceful-related incidents policed in relation to requests received (100%)	100%	(100%) 1 882 unrest-related and 10 517 peaceful-related incidents policed in relation to requests received.	0%	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and/ or dangerous cargo in relation to the number of cargo protection provided	100% safe delivery. Protection was provided to 221 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% safe delivery was achieved. Protection was provided to 169 cargos with no security breaches.	0%	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

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

The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime respectively during the 2012/13 financial year is reflected in a separate publication: "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics".

POLICE ACTIONS

- There were 34 428 crime prevention operations conducted to enhance police visibility in all police station areas from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, compared to 28 163 in 2011/12. Table 9 provides a two-year comparative analysis of seizures/recoveries and arrests that was made during these actions.

TABLE 9: POLICE ACTIONS AND SUCCESSES FOR CONTACT CRIME, CONTACT-RELATED CRIME, CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION, PROPERTY-RELATED AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2011/12	Number of actions 2012/13
Roadblocks	54 748	46 079
Cordon and searches	25 835	16 088
Air support operations	575	431
Vehicle searches	7 877 630	7 392 543
Premises searches	909 680	822 997
Stop and searches	2 489 965	2 902 917
Person searches	20 188 477	20 357 564
Shopping complexes visited	974 175	1 146 745
Spaza shops visited	763 448	1 538 135
ATM visits	2 654 259	3 234 188
Farm visits	1 003 003	1 019 703
Firearm checks	113 130	105 087
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 541 199	1 721 767
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 180	660

Successes		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2011/12	Number of arrests 2012/13
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murders)	14 741	17 145
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 329	7 996
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 502	25 909
Assault to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	127 929	126 525
Common assault	73 136	67 610
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, Cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	28 008	28 205
Common robbery	25 557	24 867
Subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 218	2 098
Truck hijacking	153	155
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 510	8 148
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	6 074	5 657
Cash-in-transit robbery	51	38
Bank robbery	27	12
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	13 975	12 097
Contact-related crime		
Arson	1 845	1 641
Malicious damage to property	35 643	33 525
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 630	10 800
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	133 478	168 468
Driving under the influence of liquor or drugs	54 100	57 818
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	43 657	44 318
Burglary at business premises	8 101	8 914
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 718	5 736
Theft off or from motor vehicles	6 899	7 516
Stock theft	5 163	4 819
Commercial crime (fraud)	15 395	14 962
Shoplifting	55 456	56 392
Other theft	81 217	76 265
Total number of arrests		
Serious crime	777 140	806 298
Other crime	836 114	876 465
Total	1 613 254	1 682 763

- The table above indicates that 1 682 763 arrests were made for all crime during policing actions, compared to 1 613 254 in 2011/12, an increase of 69 509 or 4.3%. From the total number of 1 682 763 arrests, 806 298 or 47.9% were made for serious crime and 876 465 or 52.1% for other crime.
- Most arrests for all crime were made in Gauteng with 565 524 or 33.6% followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 268 527 or 16% and the Western Cape with 255 533 or 15.2%.

10111 Call Centres

9 122 688 calls were received by the SAPS' 20 10111 call centres in 2012/13, compared to 11 077 203 in 2011/12. This represents a decrease of 17.6%. Of these 9 122 688 calls, 2 648 791 or 29% were police-related (compared to 2 685 341 or 24% in 2011/12) and 6 473 897 or 71% were non-police related (8 391 862 or 76% in 2011/12). Non-police related calls include hoax calls, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency service enquiries, or other personal-related assistance or matters requiring a service to the public. Currently, 471 police stations are linked to 10111 call centres.

Flying Squad

The Flying Squad serves as a force multiplier to all police stations in ensuring effective responses to priority/serious and violent crimes in progress that require immediate police action and response. It also serves as a backup system if a specific police station requires assistance during life-threatening situations. Responsibilities include the attendance to priority crimes or complaints in progress, as well as attendance to less serious crimes/complaints if no other response vehicle is available. The SAPS currently has 29 Flying Squad Units countrywide.

During the period under review, a total number of 121 696 complaints were attended to by Flying Squad Units.

Hostage Negotiation

Since its establishment, hostage negotiation teams have been involved in various national and international negotiations, involving kidnapping for ransom and various other hostage and suicide-related incidents (kidnapping, barricades and extortion). Hostage and suicide negotiation training have been developed internally within the SAPS and negotiation teams have also been established and training developed for SARPPCO countries, namely Namibia and Botswana.

There are 345 active trained hostage negotiators in the SAPS. During 2012/13, the SAPS formed part of a task team dealing with the kidnapping of two South African citizens by Somali pirates during October 2010. They were released in June 2012.

Inland Water Policing and Diving Service

The responsibilities of police divers include rendering of diving-related and support to neighbouring countries; conducting search and recovery of exhibits and other items submerged in water or any other non-hazardous liquid or other substance; and to ensure that water safety regulations are adhered to during organised water sport and recreational events. There are 176 trained active divers and 95 trained vessel handlers in the SAPS.

During the period under review, a total number of 2 979 diving operations/call-outs were attended to during which 18 562 hrs and 53 minutes were spent.

Disaster Management

The SAPS responds to different types of natural disasters such as severe weather incidents, disastrous fire incidents, air-related disasters e.g. plane crashes, sea disasters and other major accidents/incidents. There are nine Disaster Management Coordinators in all provinces and 130 coordinators at station level in some provinces. Coordinators are responsible for search, rescue, recovery and evacuation during a disaster incident.

During the period under review, a total number of six disaster-related incidents were attended to, including an incident at the Linkin Park concert at the Cape Town Stadium in November 2012 where a scaffold collapsed and some unstable structures were removed to prevent further damaging. Other incidents include search-and-rescue operations during severe weather storms in October 2012 and January 2013.

Accident Combatting Service

The SAPS has dedicated Accident Combatting Units and teams established and functioning in the various provinces. Members attached to these teams/units have been trained to respond to road crime incidents and their responsibilities include attending to high-profile road crime accidents; to conducting on/off site investigations of road crime accidents; to providing internal training on road crime accident-related courses. There are a total number of five Accident Combating Units and 10 Accident Combating Teams.

During the period under review, a total number of 10 340 accident scenes were attended to.

Mounted Service

There are currently 25 Mounted Units, 17 Visible Policing Units and eight units situated at Stock Theft Units. Duties include crime prevention activities, prevention of stock theft, recovery of stolen stock, stadium deployments, deployments in inaccessible areas, patrols on national and provincial borders, national mounted parade for the opening of National and Provincial Parliament and other major events, community policing, and beach patrols.

170 143 hours were spent on horseback during 2012/13.

K9 Service

There are currently 101 Visible Policing K9 Units including units at Protection and Security Services and Operational Response Services (OR Tambo International Airport and Durban harbour).

The SAPS currently has patrol dogs (detection and apprehension of fleeing suspects), tracker dogs (track and identify persons through a scent left at a crime scene), narcotic dogs (detection of drugs), sheepdogs, carcass-and-hide dogs (detection of cattle, sheep and ostrich products – also used during the inspection of slaughter-houses), explosives dogs (detection of explosive devices), search-and-rescue dogs (detection of survivors of natural disasters), biological body fluid detection dogs (detection of human body fluid), fire investigation dogs (detection of inflammable liquids), protected species dogs (detection of abalone, crayfish, rhino horn and ivory) and currency detection dogs (detection of currencies including the Rand, Dollar, Euro and Pound).

Various successes resulted from the 365 192 searches conducted by K9 Units during the period under review.

SAPS Veterinary Science Services

The SAPS Veterinary Science Services employ professionally-qualified veterinary personnel trained in the care of animals. They are required to register annually with the South African Veterinary Council in order to practise a veterinary profession in terms of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act 1982, (Act No. 19 of 1982). Their functions include primary health care interventions which entail the prevention and occurrence of diseases and injuries; secondary healthcare which implies the restoration of a working dog or horse; and tertiary health care which refers to procedures done by veterinary specialists. The SAPS has veterinary clinic facilities at Roodeplaat K9 Academy, Potchefstroom Mounted Academy and at the Durban Central police station.

During the period under review the SAPS Veterinary Science Services ensured the physical and psychological well-being of 2 068 dogs and 647 horses. A total number of 4 351 consultations and 1 109 surgeries were carried out at the veterinary hospitals in Pretoria, Durban and Potchefstroom.

FIREARM CONTROL

- The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual and business firearm licences, renewal of existing firearm licences, and authorisation in order to declare such persons fit and proper to either possess firearms or permits. People seeking firearm licences are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence.
- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 the SAPS received a total number of 229 463 new firearm-related applications, of which 206 150 or 89.8% were finalised. An additional 86 142 applications that were received prior to 2012/13, were also finalised. This represents a total of 292 292 or 127.4% applications finalised during 2012/13. The finalisation of an application entails the approval, refusal, completion (renewals) or cancellation of an application (an application will be cancelled e.g. on the applicant's request, if the applicant is deceased, declared unfit, are untraceable or if the firearm is stolen or lost). From the 292 292 applications finalised, 201 277 were approved, 8 732 were refused, 47 781 renewals were completed and 34 500 were cancelled. Table 10 categorises the different types of firearm-related applications that were received from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, as well as those received prior to 1 April 2013, and finalised during 2012/13.

TABLE 10: FIREARM-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Category	Number of applications received during 2012/13	Number of applications finalised during 2012/13	Applications finalised (received during 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013)	Applications finalised (received prior to 1 April 2012)
Competency	96 619	105 748	89 014	16 734
Firearm licences (individuals and institutions)	84 127	111 030	77 681	33 349
Renewal (individuals and institutions)	28 975	47 660	22 268	25 392
Temporary authorisation	4 043	6 950	3 392	3 558
Import/export (individuals)	14 470	19 471	12 719	6 752
Import/export (commercial agents)	1 229	1 433	1 076	357
Total	229 463	292 292	206 150	86 142

- To ensure effective control and responsible firearm and ammunition ownership, all firearm licences issued in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 must be renewed within the prescribed period to determine if a person still complies with the provisions of the Firearms Control Act and the Firearms Control Regulations. In 2012/13 a total number of 49 046 licences were liable for renewal, including 48 285 in terms of section 13 of the Act (licence to possess a firearm for self-defence), 70 in terms of section 14 of the Act (license to possess a restricted firearm for self-defence) and 691 in terms of section 20 of the Act (license to possess a firearm for business purposes). From table 10 it is clear that only 28 975 applications for renewal were received by the SAPS in 2012/13.

- In 2013/14 a total number of 73 120 licences will be liable for renewal.
- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. A total number of 89 institutions were accredited during 2012/13, which brings the total of all accredited institutions to 2 177 at the end of March 2013, compared to 2 088 at the end of March 2012, as illustrated in the table 11.

TABLE 11: ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS

Province	Accredited at 31 March 2012	Accredited as at 31 March 2013
Eastern Cape	187	197
Free State	134	142
Gauteng	458	473
KwaZulu-Natal	196	205
Limpopo	451	469
Mpumalanga	132	138
North West	192	197
Northern Cape	94	99
Western Cape	244	257
Total	2 088	2 177

- The circulation of the details of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, the efficient control of firearms nationally, and ultimately the reduction of small arms proliferation. The decentralising of the circulation functions to provincial level resulted in the prompt circulation of the details of the lost, stolen and found firearms. During the period under review, the details of a total number of 12 373 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost compared to 9 105 in 2011/12. The 12 373 include 9 942 firearms owned by individuals and institutions and 2 431 state-owned firearms (2 300 SAPS firearms and 131 firearms owned by other government departments). This figure constitutes firearms with serial numbers which could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa and includes circulations reported during previous financial years.
- The details of the total number of 12 982 firearms were circulated as recovered compared to 8 744 in 2011/12, including 12 407 firearms owned by individuals and institutions and 575 state-owned firearms (492 SAPS firearms and 83 firearms owned by other government departments such as the Departments of Local Government and Traffic, Transport, Correctional Service, Health, Finance, Community Safety, the South African National Defence Force, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and municipalities, amongst others). This represents a recovery rate of 104.9%. Firearms recovered also include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.
- Table 12 provides a provincial overview of individual and institutional firearms stolen/lost and recovered, and table 13 an overview of SAPS and other state-owned firearms stolen/lost and recovered.

TABLE 12: FIREARMS OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS CIRCULATED AS STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED

2012/13	Total firearms circulated as stolen/lost		Total firearms circulated as found		Recovery rate
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13
Eastern Cape	779	909	1 134	2 545	279.9%
Free State	353	433	276	278	64.2%
Gauteng	3 158	3 893	1 091	1 976	50.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 911	2 022	3 566	4 294	212.4%
Limpopo	300	421	317	444	105.5%
Mpumalanga	845	721	334	566	78.5%
North West	711	530	272	472	89.1%
Northern Cape	54	64	26	87	135.9%
Western Cape	907	949	1 648	1 745	183.9%
Inactive Components	87	-	80	-	
Total	9 105	9 942	8 744	12 407	124.7%

- The SAPS accepts the voluntary surrender of firearms and ammunition to the SAPS as a means to assist persons to comply with the requirements of the firearms control legislation. During the reporting period 4 936 legal firearms and 84 051 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS, compared to 4 876 firearms and 57 599 rounds of ammunition in 2011/12. Table 13 provide a provincial overview of the number of firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered.

TABLE 13: FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION VOLUNTARY SURRENDERED

Province	2011/12		2012/13	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	237	1 615	234	954
Free State	68	606	64	882
Gauteng	3 174	39 745	2 912	60 910
KwaZulu-Natal	752	6 027	935	9 392
Limpopo	241	3 811	203	1 442
Mpumalanga	103	879	87	317
North West	155	1 398	168	2 674
Northern Cape	16	51	9	128
Western Cape	130	3 467	324	7 352
Total	4 876	57 599	4 936	84 051

- To address the proliferation of firearms with the focus on the tracing of illegal firearms and the testing of legal compliance, 20 145 firearms and 236 905 rounds of ammunition were confiscated during day-to-day operations as indicated in table 14, compared to 25 615 firearms and 264 720 rounds of ammunition in 2011/12. These recoveries include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.

TABLE 14: FIREARMS CONFISCATED DURING DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS

Province	2011/12		2012/13	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	2 196	15 104	2 083	13 846
Free State	5 098	7 887	646	7 882
Gauteng	7 273	151 359	8 245	110 457
KwaZulu-Natal	5 642	43 910	5 358	51 514
Limpopo	966	9 133	1 238	11 709
Mpumalanga	831	6 677	669	5 040
North West	398	7 683	405	4 281
Northern Cape	57	1 881	61	425
Western Cape	3 154	21 086	1 440	31 751
Total	25 615	264 720	20 145	236 905

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 a total number of 56 051 firearms and 138 766 rounds of ammunition have been destructed by the SAPS compared to 119 810 firearms in 2011/12. Most firearms were destructed by Gauteng (15 866 or 28.3%), followed by Mpumalanga (8 310 or 14.8%) and the Eastern Cape (8 154 or 14.5%). Table 15 provides an overview of provincial destructions during 2012/13.

TABLE 15: FIREARM DESTRUCTIONS

Province	Number of firearms destructed	
	2011/12	2012/13
Eastern Cape	2 800	8 154
Free State	13 466	6 035
Gauteng	56 133	15 866
KwaZulu-Natal	22 317	0
Limpopo	0	6 766
Mpumalanga	3 787	8 310
North West	7 675	2 109
Northern Cape	1 386	2 233
Western Cape	12 246	6 578
Total	119 810	56 051

- The SAPS are represented on the following committees:
 - The National Conventional Arms Control Committee to present dealers' applications for firearms and ammunition and export permits which are more than the threshold as stipulated in the National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 41 of 2000)
 - The Police Export Scrutiny Committee to finalise dealers export applications for firearms and ammunition used for commercial purposes which are below the threshold
 - The Directorate Conventional Arms Control Committee to finalise export applications for firearms and ammunition used for conventional purposes.

- Partnerships have been established with the following accredited and non-accredited associations as required by the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) to address challenges and to strengthen partnerships:
 - Hunters Associations
 - Sport Shooting Associations
 - Collectors Associations
 - Dealers Forum
 - Professional Hunters
 - South African Gun Owners (SAGO)
 - Black Gun Owners Association of South Africa (BGOASA)

- Firearm compliance inspections are conducted to ensure compliance with firearm control legislation and audits are conducted to ensure the updating of SAPS firearm systems. Table 16 provides a provincial breakdown of official and non-official firearm institutions inspected/audited, the number of firearms inspected, the number of unfit declarations in terms of sections 102 and 103 of the Act, and the number of infringement notices issued during these inspections/audits.

TABLE 16: INSPECTIONS/AUDITS

Province	Number of institutions inspected/ audited		Number of firearms inspected (official and non-official)	Number of firearms confiscated non-official and official	Number of Section 102/103 declarations	No of infringement notices issued
	Non-official	Official				
Gauteng	524	36	42 496	0	4 877	0
Northern Cape	20	0	788	0	26	0
Eastern Cape	8	1	1 147	0	143	0
KwaZulu-Natal	77	9	3 149	20	0	2
Mpumalanga	345	8	5 847	0	239	0
Limpopo	39	4	0	0	0	0
Free State	89	9	0	1 235	0	1
North West	0	13	1 832	0	91	0
Western Cape	711	0	0	0	4 754	0
National Head Office	51	29	812	0	0	0
Total	1 864	109	56 071	1 255	10 130	3

- The Appeals Board considers appeals from firearm owners whose firearm licences were refused. During the period under review, the Appeals Board received 28 327 applications and finalised 12 088 applications.

STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF REPORTED STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, a total number of 67 020 vehicles were stolen and robbed, including 54 209 or 80.9% stolen vehicles and 12 811 or 19.1% robbed vehicles, compared to 54 221 stolen and 12 351 robbed vehicles in 2011/12. 48.1% or 32 250 vehicles were stolen and robbed in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 11 796 or 17.6% and the Western Cape with 9 266 or 13.8%.
- During the reporting period 30 132 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered countrywide, compared to 30 437 during 2011/12. This includes vehicles stolen or robbed during previous financial years, which were identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers. The recovery rate decreased marginally from 46% to 45%, compared to 2011/12. An additional 21 598 vehicles were also recovered, but the identification process has not yet been finalised. It should be noted that some vehicles are sold in chop shops and vehicle identifiers are being removed/changed, which makes it impossible to link a vehicle to its rightful owner. This is further exacerbated by collusion between reported stolen vehicle owners and syndicates at ports of entry, where vehicles never return.
- Table 17 provides a breakdown of the number of stolen and robbed vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen and robbed.

TABLE 17: VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES STOLEN OR ROBBED

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2012/13 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2012/13				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2012/13		Vehicles stolen or robbed before 1 April 2012		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 423	767	4 190	1 548	515	240	45	2 348
Free State	1 862	502	2 364	761	294	169	41	1 265
Gauteng	25 906	6 344	32 250	6 499	3 674	1 200	278	11 651
KwaZulu-Natal	8 966	2 830	11 796	3 299	1 862	519	170	5 850
Limpopo	903	311	1 214	439	236	115	27	817
Mpumalanga	2 414	725	3 139	946	518	226	69	1 759
North West	2 122	366	2 488	653	216	171	30	1 070
Northern Cape	262	37	299	108	23	24	5	160
Western Cape	8 337	929	9 266	3 850	782	432	18	5 082
Military Police Agency	14	-	14	1	-	2	1	4
Head Office	-	-	-	8	13	80	25	126
Total	54 209	12 811	67 020	18 112	8 133	3 178	709	30 132

- During 2012/13 a total number of 1 652 recovered vehicles were compacted by the SAPS compared to 3 164 in 2011/12. These vehicles include recovered vehicles that could not be identified, vehicles forfeited to the State in terms of sections 31(1)(b) and (31)(1)(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as vehicles boarded by the SAPS.

ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, a total number of 716 incidents of escaping from police custody were recorded. When comparing these figures with the 2011/12 financial year, the number of incidents decreased with 11.6% or 94 incidents. With the exception of the Northern Cape where incidents of escape increased from 32 to 54 incidents, the number of incidents decreased in all other provinces. The target set for the 2012/13 financial year was to decrease incidents of escape with 50% to 150 incidents. This was not realised due to policies and procedures not adhered to and inadequate infrastructure at various police holding facilities.
- During the reporting period, 988 persons escaped from police custody. When comparing these figures with the 2011/12 financial year, the number of escapees decreased with 8.4% or 91 escapees. KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest number of escapees (186), followed by the Western Cape (168), and Gauteng (161).
- Table 18 depicts a comparative overview of escape incidents from 2009/10 to 2012/13.

TABLE 18: ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Province	Number of escape incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Eastern Cape	59	43	69	64	85	66	101	94
Free State	30	33	27	24	35	54	39	33
Gauteng	148	118	169	128	205	143	194	161
KwaZulu-Natal	72	72	170	125	111	111	220	186
Mpumalanga	56	25	71	65	129	44	96	100
North West	54	50	63	50	59	81	121	91
Northern Cape	30	28	32	54	44	33	49	67
Limpopo	42	29	61	60	54	48	95	88
Western Cape	111	80	148	146	135	89	164	168
Total	602	478	810	716	857	669	1 079	988

- Evidently, 209 or 21.2% of the 988 persons who had escaped from police custody during 2012/13 were re-arrested immediately after the incident. 1 058 persons who escaped from police custody were arrested during the reporting period, including persons who escaped during previous financial years.
- The SAPS charged 1 914 063 persons during the reporting period. The number of escapees represents 0,051% of the total number of persons charged compared to 0.053% in 2011/12. Table 19 provides an overview of the number of escapees and the number of persons charged during 2012/13.

TABLE 19: NUMBER OF ESCAPEES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED

Province	Number of persons escaped during 2012/13	Number of persons charged for all types of crimes during 2012/13	% of persons who escaped
Eastern Cape	94	195 634	0.048
Free State	33	84 644	0.038
Gauteng	161	564 902	0.028
KwaZulu-Natal	186	274 933	0.067
Mpumalanga	100	92 223	0.108
North West	91	75 455	0.120
Northern Cape	67	77 877	0.086
Limpopo	88	116 461	0.075
Western Cape	168	431 934	0.038
Total	988	1 914 063	0.051

- The majority of escape incidents occurred in the policing areas of Community Service Centres (132). This includes incidents from temporary holding cells (65), the Community Service Centre (54), consultation rooms/other offices (10) and processing rooms (3). A total number of 130 incidents occurred from police station holding cells, followed by incidents from hospitals (72), from courts while appearing (69), from court cells (61), while in transit (60), during further investigation (58) and being wrongfully released (58). Table 20 provides an overview of the places where all escape incidents took place.

TABLE 20: PLACES WHERE ESCAPE INCIDENTS TOOK PLACE

PLACES	Number of incidents	
	2011/12	2012/13
Community Service Centres (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	163	132
Police station holding cells	128	130
Court cells	69	61
Hospitals	81	72
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	51	31
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	78	58
Court during appearance	74	69
In transit	51	60
Police station loading zones	29	23
During further investigation	63	58
Court loading zones	23	22
Total	810	716

POLICE REACTION TIME

- The SAPS measures its performance with regard to the attendance to complaints from the public with the aim of improving reaction times. The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene. At station level, only complaints attended to by vehicles belonging to that station are considered for the purpose of calculating the reaction time. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement purposes.

➤ The categories of complaints that SAPS responds to include-

- ➔ alpha complaints - Crimes in progress and all serious crime which require immediate police response/action
- ➔ bravo complaints - Crimes that have already taken place and are less serious in nature, with no immediate threat to the caller/complainant or other person/s or property e.g. housebreaking which has already occurred.
- ➔ charlie complaints - Crimes or offences of a less serious nature, e.g. drunkenness, loitering and trespassing.

➤ Table 21 includes average reaction times to complaints at provincial (inclusive of police station level averages) and national levels. It should be noted that in some instances the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year. This is ascribed to the fact that the baseline is automatically recalculated taking into consideration complaint details that were carried over to the next year. Comparatively, between 2011/12 and 2012/13, the national average reaction time for serious crimes in progress (Alpha) improved from 19.06 minutes to 18.46 minutes; the reaction time for crimes that already occurred (Bravo) improved from 24.05 to 22.28 minutes; and for crimes or offences of a less serious nature (Charlie) improved from 21.27 to 20.46 minutes. The Marginal Performance Levels for all categories were achieved.

TABLE 21: POLICE REACTION TIMES

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2010/11			2011/12			2012/13		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – alpha complaints	National	31.11	23.03	21.43	21.25	19.13	19.06	19:05	19:05	18:46
	Eastern Cape	41.46	29.91	27.75	27.47	24.02	25.26	25:30	21:14	22:22
	Free State	26.77	20.58	21.92	21.54	18.58	20.04	20:05	17:39	20:13
	Gauteng	31.42	27.95	24.98	25.11	20.46	18.28	19:58	16:34	20:24
Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	KwaZulu-Natal	20.14	17.43	17.87	17.54	16.29	17.32	17:31	15:43	17:58
	Limpopo	20.96	17.78	22.64	22.37	19.52	24.49	24:56	21:25	21:25
	Mpumalanga	38.51	25.03	22.51	22.27	18.14	23.53	23:28	15:50	15:04
	North West	20.81	17.86	20.63	20.43	16.47	26.20	26:35	20:31	23:52
	Northern Cape	61.74	22.47	27.56	27.29	23.23	24.19	24:18	21:02	22:19
	Western Cape	17.17	15.75	15.95	15.49	13.46	15.12	15:10	13:10	14:48

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2010/11			2011/12			2012/13		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – bravo complaints	National	39.47	31.49	28.58	28.21	24.44	24.05	24:33	24:33	22:28
	Eastern Cape	55.84	36.40	35.18	35.10	29.43	29.42	29:39	25:55	28:21
	Free State	37.98	24.22	25.63	25.42	22.28	26.05	26:07	23:16	26:55
	Gauteng	47.65	43.26	35.37	35.40	26.09	24.28	24:28	22:37	21:47
Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	KwaZulu-Natal	28.88	21.42	23.03	23.01	20.33	21.23	21:39	19:08	22:34
	Limpopo	25.50	19.24	26.68	26.41	24.31	28.38	33:11	26:01	25:40
	Mpumalanga	60.28	31.52	29.55	29.20	21.34	22.48	22:55	17:54	19:54
	North West	27.83	22.68	23.18	23.14	20.26	32.04	31:54	25:16	26:18
	Northern Cape	71.63	28.90	37.98	37.42	32.32	37.05	36:49	28:06	27:10
	Western Cape	22.74	19.63	20.51	20.29	18.20	19.00	19:03	16:41	18:12

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2010/11			2011/12			2012/13		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – charlie complaints	National	33.21	27.01	25.48	25.28	22.26	21.27	21:45	21:45	20:46
	Eastern Cape	44.70	32.19	33.78	33.41	30.08	27.46	27:46	24:58	29:02
	Free State	29.64	23.74	23.42	23.23	21.02	22.27	22:23	20:20	23:18
	Gauteng	37.18	34.42	30.04	30.14	23.31	20.55	20:56	18:25	18:54
Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	KwaZulu-Natal	28.81	19.57	20.82	20.47	18.47	20.29	20:28	18:36	23:04
	Limpopo	20.01	15.59	20.48	20.29	17.41	25.47	25:39	20:56	22:12
	Mpumalanga	31.71	23.66	27.34	27.01	19.42	17.37	17:52	15:20	13:58
	North West	25.03	21.35	21.61	21.34	19.23	26.14	26:37	22:32	24:46
	Northern Cape	41.89	27.05	30.80	30.44	26.19	28.38	28:21	25:15	25:43
	Western Cape	20.47	17.43	19.51	19.16	16.05	17.01	16:59	15:14	16:55

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

- Table 22 provides a comparative overview on the seizure of illicit drugs during the 2012/13 and 2011/12 financial years.

TABLE 22: DRUG SEIZURES

Illicit drug seizures		
Type of drug	Quantity seized in 2011/12	Quantity seized in 2012/13
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	200 994,409 kg (137 935,509 kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (equals 63 058,900 kg))	196 181,207 kg (146 015,707 kg cannabis and 501 655 cannabis plants (equals 50 165,500 kg))
Mandrax	127 680 tablets	108 752 tablets
Crystal Meth (Tik- Tik)	107,418 kg	347,860 kg
Cocaine	44,571 kg	145,560 kg
Whoonga	15,294 kg	46,223 kg
Nyaope	21,816 kg	46,827 kg

- Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used in South Africa since it is the most easily accessible drug and primarily cultivated in South Africa. During 2012/13, 196 181,207 kg Cannabis were seized during police actions, compared to 200 994,409 kg during 2011/12. Other drugs confiscated during police actions include 108 752 Mandrax tablets, 145,560 kg Cocaine, 347,860 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) 46,223 kg Whoonga, and 46,827 kg Nyaope.
- Over the past years, the SAPS's Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed numerous hectares of illicit Cannabis crops grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. During the period under review, 148 hectares of cannabis fields were sprayed to keep illicit cannabis crops in South Africa to a minimum. The Hughes 500 helicopters are used for dagga-spraying operations. Following an accident by one of these helicopters in January 2011, the remaining two Hughes 500 helicopters were grounded pending the outcome of the accident investigation. These helicopters were released for spraying operations late in 2012 and resulted in only two operations being conducted in 2012/13. These operations will continue as soon as the planting season starts in spring, with follow-up operations during the early months of 2014.
- The SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and oversees the implementation of the Mini Drug Master Plan. To this end, the SAPS coordinates report compilation that includes activities that span both the national and transnational aspects of drug combating. These activities are conducted by the Detective Service, Forensic Service, Visible Policing and Crime Intelligence Divisions. During 2012/13 the SAPS's involvement in this regard includes initiatives on the combating of drug-related crimes, preventative initiatives geared at reducing the drug demand among the public and participation in prevention and treatment abuse matters. A key feature of the latter aspect has been involvement in the pre-proclamation consultation process for Draft Regulations on Substance Abuse. The regulations support the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act No. 70 of 2008).

LIQUOR CONTROL

- The SAPS confiscated 1 824 865,821 lt liquor from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 (including 57 061,967 lt home-brewed beer), compared to 1 096 694,944lt in 2011/12. The increase of 728 170,877 lt or 66.4% was as a result of various national operations (Operations Duty Calls and Paseka coupled with Operation Tsholla Bjala). 74 547 identified illegal liquor premises were closed down (73 004 illegal liquor outlets and 1 543 illegal liquor manufacturers), compared to 92 929 during 2011/12.
- To ensure the effective and efficient policing of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003) the SAPS focused on the following areas during 2012/13:
 - ➔ 394 379 compliance inspections were conducted during the reporting period, compared to 204 705 compliance inspections during 2011/12.
 - ➔ Capacity-building sessions in consultation with the national/provincial Liquor authorities, hosted by the Department of Trade and Industry in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, and the Eastern Cape to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the Act, targeting registrants and the newly-trained designated police officials.
 - ➔ The launch of Sobriety Week on 7 September 2012 in Mahikeng, North West, hosted by the National Liquor Authority. This initiative was implemented in other provinces focusing on the prevention of alcohol abuse.
 - ➔ The National Liquor Regulatory Conference that was held on 6 and 7 March 2013 in Bela Bela, Limpopo, hosted by the National Liquor Authority. The conference was attended by registrants, manufacturers, retailers and various departments within the liquor industry with the purpose of effectively regulating the liquor industry.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

- The Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009) was introduced on 30 April 2012. During April 2012 information sessions were held in all nine provinces to provide station commanders, detectives, crime intelligence officials and second-hand-goods officers with an overview of the requirements in terms of Second-Hand Goods legislation, as well as the identification of non-ferrous metals. A total number of 24 information sessions which were attended by 3 269 police officials and various parastatals were conducted countrywide.
- A total number of 1 014 designated officers have been identified at station level and are currently performing second-hand goods-related functions. Officials will be formally appointed in terms of section 38 (2) of the Act once the delegation of powers has been approved.
- 14 Second-Hand Goods Associations applied for accreditation in terms of section 17 of the Act. Temporary registration certificates have been issued to 13 of the 14 associations until such time that permanent accreditation certificates can be issued.
- The SAPS focused on the following in support of the implementation of the Act:
 - ➔ A draft National Instruction on Second-Hand Goods Control was finalised in conjunction with Legal Services.
 - ➔ Process models and procedures have been developed for the designing of a Second-Hand Goods System.
 - ➔ A Second-Hand Goods Communication Strategy was developed to inform and educate SAPS members on the implementation of the Act, and to inform and educate the community by means of awareness campaigns.
 - ➔ Information relating to second-hand goods legislation was published on the SAPS website and the SAPS intranet.
 - ➔ 380 Second-Hand Goods Station Forums have been established countrywide for purposes of information and education of second-hand goods dealers on the implementation of the Act.

- 11 355 applications for the registration of second-hand goods dealers and recyclers were finalised since the implementation of the Act. Table 23 provides a provincial overview of the total number of dealers registered per province.

TABLE 23: REGISTERED SECOND-HAND GOODS DEALERS

Province	Total number of dealers
Eastern Cape	951
Free State	287
Gauteng	4 855
KwaZulu-Natal	1 764
Limpopo	648
Mpumalanga	718
North West	364
Northern Cape	328
Western Cape	1 440
Total	11 355

- A National Non-ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) was established. The major role players that are represented at the Committee, includes ESKOM, TELKOM, TRANSNET (including SPOORNET and METRORAIL), the Passenger Rail Association of SA, the Chamber of Mines (representing several mine groups); the recycling industry; the manufacturing industry; the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, including the NPA and Directorate of Special Operations; the Economic Development Department; the International Trade Administration Commission; Customs and Excise; South African Revenue Service; South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Business Against Crime and Dealer/Recycler Associations. The purpose of this Committee is to eradicate non-ferrous metals related crimes in South Africa through the establishment and maintenance of the NFMCCC; to initiate and co-ordinate efforts in the prevention of non-ferrous metals related crimes; the establishment and monitoring of Provincial Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committees; the implementation of a joint venture between all relevant internal and external stakeholders to effectively address non-ferrous metals-related crimes on a national and provincial level; the co-ordination of integrated crime combating operations that focus on the suppliers/dealers and end-users; the monitoring of the import and export of non-ferrous metals; the launching and implementation of a non-ferrous metal anti-crime communication plan and strategy, including educational awareness campaigns; the monitoring of investigations pertaining to non-ferrous metal-related crimes; and to establish governance to effectively deal with non-ferrous metals in SAPS 13 stores.
- Nine Provincial Non-ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committees were established to coordinate crime combating operations, to launch and implement a non-ferrous anti-crime communication plan and strategy, to monitor the import and export of non-ferrous metal and to monitor investigations pertaining to non-ferrous metal-related crime.
- During 2012/13 a total number of 42 037 compliance inspections were conducted in terms of the Act as illustrated in table 24.

TABLE 24: OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AND SUCCESSES IN TERMS OF THE SECOND-HAND GOODS ACT

Operation Name period	Compliance Inspections	Successes				
		Arrests	Confiscations	Warnings issued	J534 fines issued	Dealers closed
Thiba - On going	32 744	114	9 025 kg – copper cable 140 kg – aluminium	48	179 R333 400.00	2
Thibela – 1 May 2012 – 31 October 2012 (44 operations)	8 782	397	56 355,2 kg – copper cable 5 530,5 kg – aluminium	38	27 R31 000,00	-
Other national operations	511	18	5 262,5 kg – copper cable 1 600 kg – aluminium	52	40 R42 500.00	1
Total	42 037	529	70 642,7 kg – copper cable 7 270,5 kg – aluminium	138	246 R406 900.00	3

RAILWAY POLICE

- The Railway Police covers about 33 000 km of rail lines and transporting an estimated 538 791 702 million passengers annually. A total number of 3 333 members are deployed in the railway environment, which includes 2 583 personnel members in the Metro Rail environment and 750 at National Mobile Train Units.
- The functions of the Railway Police include, inter alia, the provisioning of a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains, conducting crime prevention and crime combating operations in the rail environment, and the provisioning of a rapid rail policing service. The Railway Police are operational in the Western Cape (Cape Town, Retreat, Philippi and Bellville), Gauteng (Pretoria, Belle Ombre, Mabopane, Saulsville, Denneboom, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, New Canada, Stretfort, Germiston, Springs and Kempton Park), Eastern Cape (East London, Mount Ruth and Swartzkop) and KwaZulu-Natal (Durban, Kwa-Mashu, Cavendish, Re-Union and Escombe). The SAPS also provides a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and on the trains in the Gautrain rail network.
- Five National Mobile Train Units are strategically placed in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. These units are actively involved in policing the long-distance passenger and freight rail across the country. They are also involved in cross-border operations, disruptive operations and act as a rapid response service to the rail environment.
- During 2012/13, 37 641 crimes were reported of which 2 262 were contact crimes, 329 contact-related crimes, 3 586 property-related crimes, 2 029 crimes detected as a result of police action, as well as 29 435 other crimes. Although there was an overall increase of 8.5% crimes reported, contact crimes decreased by 7.9%. The increase in reported crimes can be attributed to service delivery strikes, labour disputes, burning of trains, and general theft specifically theft of cellular phones (which contributed most to the increase).
- Arrests were made by railway police members in and outside the rail environment and these were affected during daily deployments and operations in terms of crime threat and crime pattern analysis. A total of 47 541 arrests were made compared to 39 925 in 2011/12, an increase of 19.1%, which includes the following: 1 095 for contact crimes, 194 for contact-related crimes, 945 for property-related crimes, 4 114 for crimes detected as a result of police action and 41 193 other arrests for serious and less serious crime.

MURDER OF POLICE OFFICIALS

- One of the main objectives of the SAPS is the prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks on and murder of SAPS personnel. This is in line with the existing Police Safety Strategy which is based on the key pillars of operational readiness of members and the provision of reactive, as well as restorative support.
- Table 25 provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered from 2006/07 to 2012/13.

TABLE 25: SAPS MEMBERS MURDERED

Province	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Eastern Cape	6	12	11	10	11	15	12
Free State	6	8	6	2	6	7	7
Gauteng	38	38	21	24	33	21	23
KwaZulu-Natal	32	21	28	25	17	14	18
Mpumalanga	7	9	6	4	8	8	3
North West	8	2	3	2	2	5	3
Northern Cape	3	1	2	0	1	0	1
Limpopo	2	6	7	8	2	8	3
Western Cape	6	10	11	10	7	3	12
Head Office	0	0	10	16	6	0	2
Total	108	107	105	101	93	81	84

- During the 2012/13 financial year, 84 members were murdered countrywide (29 on duty and 55 off duty), an increase of 3 or 3,7% compared to 2011/12. Gauteng recorded the highest number of murders (23 or 27,4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18 or 21,4%.
- There has been a decrease of 9 or 23.7% in the murder of on-duty police members during 2012/13, compared to 38 on-duty members killed during 2011/12.
- The Multidisciplinary Police Safety Committee is functional at national level. The aim of the Committee is to
 - discuss sound methodologies to reduce police killings and attacks
 - conduct an analysis of all incidents of attack on and killing of officials
 - implement preventative measures to reduce attacks on and killing of officials
 - ensure a coordinated approach to deal with the killing of police members
 - promote a zero tolerance to police killings.
- The following key activities were finalised during 2012/13 as part of the initial resolutions adopted in the Ten-Point Plan of the Minister of Police during 2011:
 - Research conducted by the 1999/2000 Ministerial Task Team was analysed and the findings were used to inform the development of a National Police Safety Plan.
 - A communication and marketing strategy was implemented to create awareness internally and externally, including the distribution of safety hints and guidelines.
 - An identification and analysis of risks were undertaken and a subsequent Risk Plan was drafted.
 - A docket analysis in respect of all members who had died on and off duty, was conducted to determine trends and tendencies.
 - Provincial police safety summits were hosted in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo and Eastern Cape provinces to mobilise communities to support an integrated and coherent approach in addressing the well-being and safety of all SAPS employees.
 - The circumstances and conditions under which members were killed on duty were reconstructed to identify contributing factors and causes.

RESERVISTS

- Reservists are used to support the SAPS as a force multiplier, and as part of the cooperative police-community relationship in combating crime. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community

in policing, which supports a problem-oriented policing approach.

- The SAPS embarked on a project to review the reservist system with the aim of improving conditions of utilising reservists and enhancing selection and recruitment standards. To this end, the South African Reserve Police Service Policy Framework and Guidelines was approved by the Minister of Police during 2012/13. The revised system will be implemented during 2013/14, including a structured, reservist recruitment drive.
- A national audit was conducted during 2012/13 to verify information on all active reservists. This audit revealed that only 19 359 of the 52 540 reservists registered on the system were considered active at the end of March 2013. An active reservist is a reservist who performs at least 16 hours, voluntary, functional, policing duties per month. An estimated 33 181 reservists were considered inactive after the audit (rendered no voluntary service) and were terminated on the system. The 33 181 reservists includes an estimated 507 reservists who were terminated as a result of resignations, misconduct and failure to render the required sixteen voluntary hours for a consecutive period of three months.

SECTOR POLICING

- Sector Policing is an operational policing approach adopted to strengthen the philosophy of Community Policing in the SAPS. It provides for practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures. Sector policing is implemented at 1 090 (96.3%) of the 1 132 police stations as depicted in table 26.

TABLE 26: STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTOR POLICING AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations where sector policing had been implemented
Eastern Cape	192	183
Free State	110	98
Gauteng	141	141
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184
Limpopo	96	96
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	76
Northern Cape	91	77
Western Cape	150	149
Total	1 132	1 090

- Following a request by the Portfolio Committee to conduct an extensive review of the current Sector Policing Strategy, the following became evident-
 - ➔ Sector policing cannot be regarded as the only operational policing approach/tool and police stations should be given discretion to determine which policing approach is the most suitable, depending on the geographical area to be policed (deep rural areas cannot implement sector policing to the same extent than urban areas)
 - ➔ Sector policing is not a sustainable policing approach if its successes depend on large numbers of human and physical resources
 - ➔ Sector policing should be used as policing approach to encourage community mobilisation, interaction and building a culture of mutual cooperation and trust.
- The following minimum implementation standards were determined to provide for the implementation of sector policing at all police stations, including police stations serving urban and rural communities-
 - ➔ The police station's area must be demarcated into manageable sectors containing a minimum of two sectors

- A permanent member must be appointed as a sector commander to manage and coordinate all crime-related activities in the demarcated sectors
- The appointed sector commander must compile a sector profile for each demarcated sector
- Operational members and resources must be deployed in accordance with the crime pattern and threat analysis to perform policing duties in the demarcated sectors
- A sector forum must be established to facilitate community interaction and participation

RURAL SAFETY

- A comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community, that was approved by the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner, is still in the process of being implemented in all rural areas. During 2012/13 the strategy was implemented in 108 identified priority police stations in all nine provinces. However, all other police stations serving the rural community adopted and implemented the principles of the strategy where possible.
- The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing, which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community. The National Rural Safety Strategy is based on the following four pillars:
 - Pillar One: Enhanced service delivery
 - Pillar Two: Integrated approach
 - Pillar Three: Community safety awareness
 - Pillar Four: Rural development
- Capacity-building sessions to guide and support the communication, understanding and further implementation of the strategy were facilitated in all nine provinces. These sessions were attended by all SAPS role players and appointed Rural Safety Coordinators at identified priority police stations, as well as all departmental and community stakeholders at provincial and local level.
- Rural Safety Priority Committees are functioning at national and provincial levels to identify shortcomings and challenges in order to effectively address crime in an integrated manner. These committees are represented by all role players in the rural and farming community, including the SAPS, farm workers' unions, organised agriculture, farmers' associations and other Government Departments.
- The SAPS supports the Comprehensive Rural Development Plan (CRDP) of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. To this end, the SAPS is in the process of establishing a partnership with the Department of Traditional Affairs to enhance the involvement of traditional leaders in safety and security.
- Communication material in all eleven official languages was distributed among communities, to communicate the Strategy, create awareness and provide guidance with the implementation of the Strategy.
- The rural community participates in the Community Police Forums at station level, as well as Sector Crime Forums, where they are provided an opportunity to share security concerns.
- The utilisation of reservists further strengthens the capacity for rural safety and the local deployment along the borderline is strengthened by integrating and coordinating borderline operations to combat illegal cross-border movement of people, goods and contraband.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE SERVICES TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 116 OF 1998)

- The SAPS continues to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) and National Instruction 7/1999 which was developed in terms of the Act.
- To improve compliance and service delivery towards victims of domestic violence and other related crimes against women and children, senior officers at police stations conduct regular first-level inspections of the relevant registers and present regular in-service and practical training to frontline service members, monitored by cluster commanders.
- With the promulgation of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011) effective from 1 April 2012 and the Civilian Secretariat for Police Act, 2011 (Act No. 2 of 2011) effective from 1 December 2011, the SAPS is now reporting all misconduct cases pertaining to non-compliance with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) to the Civilian Secretariat of Police from 1 April 2012. The Secretariat submits an oversight report to Parliament regarding the number and details of matters reported to them in terms of subsection (4)(a) of the Act, setting out the recommendations made in respect of such matters every six months. Minor incidents of non-compliance are rectified immediately, and members are encouraged during station lectures and on/off-duty parades to strictly ensure compliance. Tables 27 and 28 provide a provincial breakdown of the number of non-compliance incidents reported from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 and the nature of disciplinary proceedings against police officials.

TABLE 27: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 18 (5) (D) THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 116 OF 1998)

Province	Number of cases of non-compliance
Eastern Cape	5
Free State	0
Gauteng	1
KwaZulu-Natal	0
Limpopo	0
Mpumalanga	0
North West	2
Northern Cape	0
Western Cape	200
Total	208

TABLE 28: NATURE OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

Number of disciplinary steps (minor errors rectified immediately – not serious)	45
Number of disciplinary steps (members wrongfully accused)	25
Remedial steps (after initial interview – not serious)	32
Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious)	92
Written warning (not serious)	6
Under investigation	8
Total number of non-compliance reported	208

- A two day national work session was held in December 2012. It was attended by members dealing with domestic violence legislation at national, provincial, cluster and station levels. The purpose of the workshop was to establish, through a facilitated process, whether and to what extent the existing National Instruction and the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) require amendment. The summary of proposed changes agreed to by SAPS, will be used to engage with the Department of Justice and Constitutional

Development (DoJCD) in the envisaged reviewing process.

- The provisioning of training to police members remains a priority to ensure that the SAPS improves on the services rendered to victims of sexual offences, domestic violence, offences against children and other victims of crime. Training on the Domestic Violence Learning Programme addresses compliance and obligations in terms of the Act, Regulations and National Instructions, development of practical skills to enable members to deal with incidents of domestic violence in a sensitive, professional, and efficient manner, and the proper administration of the relevant registers and forms that is required in terms of the Domestic Violence Act, Regulations and National Instructions. Other training interventions that include content on domestic violence are the Victim Empowerment Training Programme, Children and Youth at Risk Learning Programme, Human Rights in Policing, the 1st Responders to Sexual Offences course and training on the Child Justice Act. Training on domestic violence is also included and forms an integral part of the Basic Training Programme for new recruits since 2000. The number of members trained in these courses is reported under Programme 1.
- A Compliance Forum and Reference Group has been established between the SAPS and the Civilian Secretariat for Police to strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 and other relevant legislation including the Criminal Law and Related Matters Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) and the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005) by the SAPS in order to improve the policing of crimes against women and children, including gender-based violence in South Africa.
- The JCPS cluster, with other role players responsible for the administration of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, were mandated to develop a strategy that will ensure proper and effective implementation of the Act, as well as the prevention of domestic violence. A draft National Domestic Violence Strategy was developed to set a clear understanding of the complexity of domestic violence, the responses to date, the challenges with progress and the actions to realise improvements.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES AND RELATED MATTERS) AMENDMENT ACT, 2007 (ACT NO 32 OF 2007)

- The SAPS continued with the training of its functional members on sexual offences. The First Responders to Sexual Offences course for members who are first responders to sexual offence cases includes dealing with victims, the scene of crime and the recording of cases. The learning objectives of sexual offences training includes compliance with the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007); Regulations and National Instructions developed in terms of the Act; and to enable members to deal with incidents of sexual offences in a sensitive, professional, and efficient manner, and the proper administration of the relevant registers and forms relating to sexual offences.
- The SAPS continues to participate in the task team led by the DOJCD to develop an intervention plan to address crimes against the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) community. During the reporting period, the task team appointed a service provider to collect and collate data for the development of a National LGBTI Intervention Strategy in collaboration with the LGBTI governance structures. The task team also conducted a work session to discuss assistance to LGBTI victims and perpetrators, as well as current systems or regulations affecting the LGBTI community.
- The SAPS developed an Anti-Trafficking Strategy and process flow charts for frontline service personnel, as part of a draft "step-by-step" guideline for trafficking in persons.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD JUSTICE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO 75 OF 2008)

- The SAPS participates in processes aimed at establishing an interdepartmental management information system which will monitor and track children in conflict with the law through the justice system. During the period under review, a project which involves the Witbank and Pretoria Central police stations, was implemented to track individual cases through the criminal justice system to determine shortcomings in the system when dealing with these cases. To this effect, a Steering Committee for Child Justice Information Systems was established. The committee reviews progress in systems enhancement to enable the SAPS to monitor the handling of children in conflict with the law, and to report in terms of section 96 of the Child Justice Act, 2008.
- The SAPS continued to evaluate its role and participation in One Stop Child Justice Centres, as a way of ensuring matters of child offenders are expedited through the value chain of services. The SAPS is currently

involved at the Nerina (Eastern Cape), Jouberton, Maheking (North West) and Mangaung (Free State) One Stop Child Justice Centres with other service providers.

- In November 2012 the SAPS participated in nationwide public interactive radio broadcasts (talk shows) on 68 community radio stations aimed at clarifying the implications of the Child Justice Act, 2008, and the role of the police, prosecutors, courts, and probation officers in dealing with children in conflict with the law.
- The SAPS continues to provide international visitors with insight into the policing aspects of the Child Justice Act. During this reporting period the SAPS hosted delegates from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Vietnam who were on study tours for this purpose. The Walter and Albertina Sisulu Child and Youth Care Centre in Soweto and supporting police stations were visited as they present sound practices for dealing with children in conflict with the law.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 2005 (ACT NO 38 OF 2005)

- As part of nationwide initiatives aimed at encouraging parents and communities to provide protection to children against abuse, exploitation and neglect that makes them vulnerable to crime, the SAPS contributed to the publication of the "Teacher" supplement of the Mail and Guardian that was published on 15 June 2013.
- The SAPS participated in the interdepartmental child protection awareness activities during the Child Protection Week. This included conducting exhibitions for the public and engaging with children and adults. Child Protection week was officially opened in Kimberley (Northern Cape) on 30 May 2012 and closed in Phutaditjaba (Free State) on 3 June 2012.
- Information and capacity-building sessions were conducted with provincial role players to enhance compliance with the Child Justice Act, 2008 and the Children's Act, 2005. Reference to other aspects of the regulatory framework that govern the treatment of children such as the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007) was also addressed in these sessions, that were conducted in all nine provinces.
- During the reporting period 27 police stations were visited nationwide, focusing on compliance with the Children's Act, 2005, Child Justice Act, 2008 and the Safe Schools Programme. In-service training was conducted to address aspects of non-compliance. Information was provided to stations and non-compliance and matters that needed attention by provincial, cluster and station management, were reported to Provincial Commissioners.
- The SAPS continues to participate in review processes by attending the Child Labour Implementation Committee meetings which reviews the progress made with the implementation of the Child Labour Programme of Action. This committee reviews, among other matters, departmental progress with regard to the Worst Forms of Child Labour which include Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Child Trafficking, and Children Used by Adults to commit Crime.

VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

- The Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) is aimed at reducing victimisation and offending, repeat victimisation and offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. The main responsibility of the SAPS towards victim empowerment is to render a victim-friendly service to all victims of crime and includes the development, monitoring and implementation of policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime; sensitising and training of SAPS members to render a professional, victim-friendly service; and ensuring that SAPS facilities are victim friendly.
- The National Instruction for Victim Empowerment has been approved during March 2012 and was distributed nationally. In order to promote the implementation of the National Instruction, presentations were included in provincial gender-based violence and victim empowerment capacity-building sessions that took place from November 2012 to March 2013.
- During the reporting period, the SAPS participated in the following interdepartmental projects aimed at improving services to victims of crime:
 - ➔ Quarterly interdepartmental Victim Empowerment Management Forum meetings to provide input relating to roles and responsibilities and progress in the implementation of victim empowerment in the SAPS.

- Various workshops to discuss the Victim Empowerment Learnership Training developed by the Department of Social Development; Working Stream on Substance Abuse to discuss the scope and the prevention of substance abuse; a Shelter Strategy for victims of crime and violence to give guidance to stakeholders; and workshops relating to the revision of the minimum standards for victims; the VEP policy guidelines; and the National Population Unit.
 - A National Victim-Empowerment summit hosted by the Department of Social Development which took place in Gauteng from 13 to 15 February 2013, where the achievements of the SAPS on the implementation of the VEP over the past 15 years, was presented.
 - A Crime Victim Rights Week that took place in Klerksdorp from 17-21 September 2012. The programme included workshops for victims on their rights, public education/awareness and debriefing sessions coordinated by the Department of Social Development.
- By the end of March 2013, a total number of 919 Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) were operational at police service points, compared to 925 by the end of March 2012. These service points include police stations, satellite police stations, contact points and FCS offices as indicated in table 29.

TABLE 29: NUMBER OF VICTIM-FRIENDLY ROOMS (VFRS) PER PROVINCE

VFRs located at:	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MPU	NC	NW	WC	TOTAL
Police stations	84	57	137	136	71	65	61	44	148	803
Satellite police stations	2	9	6	2	0	2	1	0	18	40
Contact points	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	12	28
International airport	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
FCS Units	1	0	1	7	4	6	1	4	6	30
Railway police stations and coaches	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	14
Total per province	89	66	150	165	75	73	63	48	190	919

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

The SAPS continued with its public education and awareness at provinces and stations, particularly in support of Child Protection Week, youth month, women's month, 16 Days of Activism Campaign and ministerial Izimbizos. The SAPS participated in the following:

- The SAPS and the Department of Basic Education continue to collaborate in its partnership to formalise working relationships and links between schools and police stations in the spirit of the Protocol on Crime and Violence at Schools. There are currently 25 474 public schools countrywide. To date, since the signing of the Protocol by the Ministers for Basic Education and the SAPS in 2011, a cumulative total number of 16 810 schools, with functional Safe School Committees, have been linked to police stations.
- The SAPS is a member of the "Ke Moja" Steering Committee responsible for the implementation of preventative programmes to combat substance abuse. A key vehicle for preventative actions is through schools and involves the Departments of Social Development, Basic Education, the SAPS and non-governmental organisations working at reducing substance abuse. The Ke Moja Integrated Strategy, 2013 to 2017, has been developed.
- The Limpopo Junior Provincial Commissioner conducted a campaign focusing on crime and substance abuse awareness, aimed at ensuring that learners are sensitised on the negative impact of crime and substance abuse.
- The SAPS engaged in Safe Schools awareness projects at Masithwalisane Senior Secondary School in Vosloorus.
- The SAPS represented the National Commissioner in an awareness-raising initiative, the International Day against Substance Abuse and Drug Trafficking.

BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMMES

- Community Policing Forums are structures used to ensure that the police liaise and work with the community in delivering services in order to improve cooperation, as well as joint problem solving. Projects developed with community police forums during the reporting period focused on issues such as sports against crime, prevention of violence against foreign nationals, domestic violence, know your neighbour, drug awareness, anti-housebreaking, and the prevention of mob justice and stock theft. The SAPS participated in the process led by the Civilian Secretariat for Police to develop a policy on the establishment of Community Safety Forums. The SAPS and Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) initiated a partnership aimed at the transfer of skills to develop and implement CPF projects and improvement of services to victims at seven police stations in Gauteng.
- Four national Izimbizos were organised with the objective to promote interaction between the community and SAPS' top management and the Minister and/or Deputy Minister. The following national Izimbizos took place during 2012/13:
 - ➔ Launch of Operation Festive Season at Jane Furse, Sekhukhune in Limpopo
 - ➔ Launch of Family Violence and Child Protection and Sexual Unit, Musina in Limpopo
 - ➔ Crime Awareness and Drug Abuse, Kwa Dlangeza, Mhlathuze in KZN
 - ➔ Campaign Against Crime, Bilanyoni Township- Dube Municipality in KZN
- The South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) is a subsidiary of the Banking Association of South Africa and works closely with the SAPS. SABRIC and the SAPS initiated a project focussed on educating the community with regard to the latest developments concerning fraud and corruption activities, robberies and ATM-related fraud.
- In partnership with EDCON and Independent Newspapers (The Star), 24 mobile contact points were established by means of trailers which were donated by EDCON. The trailers are used as static or mobile contact points in order to enhance the visibility of the police.
- The crime reporting boards project is a collaborative effort between the SAPS and businesses and information pertaining to criminal activities, is gathered at local level. This is done through a post box to encourage the public to provide anonymous information regarding crime. There are currently 336 crime-reporting boards countrywide.
- The SAPS in partnership with the Departments of Home Affairs, Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Sport and Recreation South Africa, Arts and Culture and Social Development embarked on an awareness campaign to promote building peace and social cohesion during the Orange African Cup of Nations from 25 January 2013 to 10 March 2013. The objectives of the campaign included to: advocate peace and embrace diversity during the African Orange Cup of Nations (AFCON) games and thereafter to promote social integration between South African nationals and foreign nationals; and prepare the environment for amicable debates and meaningful inputs to a possible future national multi-stakeholder migration conference.

SUB-PROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDERLINES

- Based on the 2009 Cabinet decision to make the function of borderline control the responsibility of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) again, all borderline functions were handed over, except for two borderline bases, namely Upper Tugela and Himeville on the RSA and Lesotho borderline. The SANDF will possibly take over these functions in 2013/14.

PORTS OF ENTRY

- The SAPS is responsible for the control of the illegal/legal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all the ports of entry. There are 72 ports in total of which 29 ports have a Movement Control System (MCS), including all the major ports with large numbers of people, vehicles and goods crossing the border and 43 ports have the Enhanced Movement Control system (EMCS). From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, based

on screening hits generated by the Movement Control System, all 3 435 wanted persons and 3 331 stolen/robbed vehicles which information was circulated were reacted upon.

- From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 a total number of 3 880 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted at the ports of entry to enhance the national security and territorial integrity. Additionally, 3 578 roadblocks, 68 633 vehicle patrols, 285 air patrols, 109 454 foot patrols, 910 borderline patrols, 2 620 vessel patrols and 12 487 perimeter inspections were also conducted. These actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry indicated in table 30.

TABLE 30: SUCCESSES ACHIEVED AT PORTS OF ENTRY FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Firearms and Ammunition		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	91 for firearms 22 for ammunition	108 arrests for firearms 9 for ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	92 firearms 1 748 rounds of ammunition	89 firearms 1 695 rounds of ammunition

Illicit drugs		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	1 197	1 161
Drug seizures		
Heroin	27,295 kg	0.539 kg
Cocaine	312,742 kg	588.740 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	47,072 kg	11.113 kg
Cannabis (dry)	16 515,604 kg	23755.931 kg
Cannabis (plants)	3 670	12483
Ecstasy tablets	633	16900
Mandrax tablets	6 259	123,5
Crack Cocaine rocks	69	13353
Whoonga	0,036 kg	.004 kg

Stolen and hijacked vehicles		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	353	332
Number of vehicles recovered	409	344

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	20 463	16729

Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	447	349

Maritime-related offences		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	169	194

Other crimes		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	2 679	2 403

Human Trafficking		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	(previously included in other crimes)	3

Stock theft		
	2011/12	2012/13
Arrests	(previously included in other crimes)	1

- Not all vehicles (mostly trucks carrying goods), containers and cargo entering and exiting ports of entry can be searched. Therefore, the personnel at the port of entry embarked on the profiling of some vehicles, containers and cargos whereby only selected ones are being searched. During the period under review a total number of 118 628 vehicles were profiled (mostly on land), 26 981 containers (sea) and 3 083 cargos (airports).
- During the period under review a total number of 25 officials were arrested for corruption involved in 18 cases at Oliver Tambo International Airport, Durban harbour, and the Lebombo, Oshoek, Beit Bridge and Jeppe's Reef border posts respectively. The 25 officials include eight SAPS members; three security officers; one ACSA security officer; one SARS official; seven immigration officers; one traffic officer; one Cross-Border Road Traffic Agency official; and three civilians. Six of these cases were withdrawn, and 12 cases are still pending.

SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, falls under the broader specialised environment of the National Intervention Units (NIU), Special Task Force (STF), and the Public Order Policing (POP) Units.

A total of 15 654 incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised. These include 3 160 interventions by the NIU, 203 operations by the STF and 12 291 crowd management incidents.

NATIONAL INTERVENTION UNITS (NIU)

- The NIU provides a rapid response capability for intervening in high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. It includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events; and specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments.
- There are four National Intervention Units in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 577 members are deployed in the NIU environment, which includes 438 operational members (including operational support) and 139 rendering a generic support service.
- During the period under review the NIU responded to and successfully policed and stabilised 3 160 incidents compared to 1 909 incidents in 2011/12, and includes 1 369 interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, 411 deployments to escort dangerous criminals, 826 VIP and big events and 554 deployments to render specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. 1 251 more requests were received and successfully policed compared to 2011/12. 445 arrests were made, 247 firearms and 3 779 rounds of ammunition were recovered, 55 vehicles, as well as cash to the value of R1 714 934,67 were confiscated.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

- The primary aim of these Units are to manage high-risk operations which require specialised skills, training and equipment such as hostage situations, acts of terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents, crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search-and-rescue operations.
- There are three Special Task Force Units, namely in Cape Town, Durban, and Pretoria. A total number of 201 members are deployed in the STF environment, which includes 124 operational members and 77 members rendering a support service.
- During the period under review, 203 operations were successfully policed and stabilised by the STF. This include 25 hostage situations, 94 operations to stabilise acts of terror, organised crime, serious and violent

crime incidents and crimes against women and children, 77 protection and VIP assistance operations and seven search-and-rescue operations. 162 arrests were made, 37 firearms and 424 rounds of ammunition were recovered, as well as cash to the amount of R102 200,00.

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING (POP)

- Public Order Policing deals primarily with public order through crowd management, as well as the combating of crime in terms of section 205 (3) of the Constitution.
- There are 28 Public Order Policing Units countrywide. A total number of 4 563 members are deployed, which includes 4 314 operational members and 249 members rendering a support service. The nature of POP duties falls outside the scope of generic policing functions, therefore POP members are trained and equipped to effectively deal with situations that police officers, given their basic training and standard equipment, cannot deal with otherwise.
- During the period under review a total number of 12 399 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised. These include 10 517 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings; and 1 882 unrest-related incidents such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities, but also in the transport and education sectors. 3 680 arrests were made during the unrest-related incidents. The table below provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents during the past three financial years.

Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents 2010/11	Number of crowd-related incidents 2011/12	Number of crowd-related incidents 2012/13
Peaceful incidents	11 680	10 744	10 517
Unrest-related incidents	971	1 194	1 882
Total	12 651	11 938	12 399

- From the above table it is evident that the number of crowd-related incidents increased with 461 from 11 938 in 2011/12 to 12 399 in 2012/13. The number of peaceful incidents decreased with 227 incidents from 10 744 in 2011/12 to 10 517 in 2012/13 but the number of unrest-related incidents increased with 688 incidents from 1 194 in 2011/12 to 1 882 in 2012/13.
- In view of the continued, violent protest action in the country, the JCPS cluster was tasked to put measures in place at both national and provincial level to deal with such incidents effectively. The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) as the 'operational' arm of the JCPS cluster, was tasked to coordinate and monitor the management and investigation of these incidents countrywide twenty-four hours, seven days a week, in an effort to expedite the processing of these perpetrators through the Criminal Justice System (CJS).
- A structure was established to enhance the SAPS' existing capacity to deal with public disorder situations. This structure comprises a number of divisions, including but not limited to Crime Intelligence and Protection Services, the Detective Service, the Forensic Service and the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). This was further complimented by the establishment of a national reserve capacity in Pretoria with effect from 1 April 2013, to be deployed when required.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including material of monetary value or with considerable importance or quality, such as currency printing material, as well as cargo causing potential danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. A total of 169 cargos were safely delivered without security breaches.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

SAPS AIR WING

- The SAPS currently has 49 aircraft, which includes 37 helicopters and 12 fixed-wing aeroplanes. By the end of March 2013, SAPS had 51 pilots including 31 helicopter pilots, six fixed-wing pilots, 11 pilots flying both helicopters and fixed-wings and three student pilots who are currently in training.

- A total of 6 564.3 hours were flown during 2012/13. This includes 5390.5 operational hours which were flown for crime-related matters such as call-outs (1 022), crime prevention (771), planned operations (885) and assistance to the specialised forces (418). Call-outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, and search-and-rescue incidents. 1 173.8 hours were flown for communication flights (139), shows (27), training (293), and maintenance (300).

EXTERNAL DEPLOYMENTS

- The SAPS has been performing other specialised policing services to the SADC region and the continent.
- In fulfilment of Outcome 11 of the South African Government Delivery programmes which enhances the Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development, the SAPS has supported the advancement of South Africa's position in deliberations about security and stability in the region and continent in various organs of the UN, AU and SADC through identified activities like rendering specialised policing services to AU member states. This, among other things, includes the deployment of members to Peace Missions in accordance with the mandated authority and approved cross-border operations.
- In line with the above, 57 members were deployed on the peace mission in Sudan, Darfur under the United Nations Security Council Resolution (1769). 15 members were deployed to South Sudan under the United Nations Security Council Resolution (1996) on a capacity-building programme in March 2012 and are expected to return in September 2013. A request was received for an additional 20 members and only seven members were considered for deployment as another group was to be deployed in the next financial year. In support of peace and security initiatives within the region, three members participated in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Election Observer Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho from 3 to 30 May 2012. In addition, six members participated in the SADC Election Observer Mission in Angola from 15 August to 3 September 2012, and five members attended the Constitutional referendum in Zimbabwe from 9 to 18 March 2013.
- In line with South African pledges towards sustainable peace and development and in accordance with the Cabinet approval, the SAPS has to develop and maintain members to be deployed in peace missions and, to date, 336 members have been trained and are on standby. In addition to the United Nations Police Basic Peacekeeping Training, the SAPS further coordinated the training of members for middle and senior management courses through the South African Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTTC), the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare Zimbabwe and a Train-the-Trainer course of the UN Formed Police in Gaborone, Botswana.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAMS (TRT)

- The TRT was officially established in April 2010 and their mandate includes providing an immediate tactical response capacity, including identified medium to high-risk threats such as trio crimes, farm attacks, ATM bombings, CIT heists, taxi violence and serious gang-related crimes; addressing crime through planned operations or specific requests within the province, including tactical operational support to the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, detectives, crime intelligence, tracking teams, stock theft units, K9 units and other government departments; providing assistance in terms of legislation by means of tactical operational support during events and support during crowd management situations; and escorting dangerous prisoners and valuable and or dangerous cargo.
- There are currently 40 TRT units in the nine provinces, including nine in Gauteng, nine in KwaZulu-Natal, seven in the Western Cape, four in North West, three each in Limpopo and the Eastern Cape, two each in the Free State and Mpumalanga and one in the Northern Cape. A total number of 1 550 members are deployed in the TRT environment.
- During the period under review, TRT units provided protection to 423 cargos, escorted 276 dangerous prisoners, assisted during 326 crowd management-related incidents and provided assistance to other units in 984 instances. 3 332 arrests were made during the period under review, including 855 arrests for contact crimes. Some illicit drugs such as Cannabis, Cocaine, Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), Ecstasy, Heroin, LSD and Mandrax were seized and 449 firearms and 212 vehicles were recovered.

TRACKING TEAMS

- The SAPS launched the tracking teams on 14 September 2011 as a response to the large number of wanted suspects, positively linked to crimes that could not be detected otherwise by investigating officers. The tracking teams deal with the arrest of the most wanted suspects and provide assistance to investigation units such as the DPCI, to apprehend dangerous and high-profile suspects. In order to restrict their movements, the details of these wanted persons are also circulated on the Electronic Movement Control System (EMCS) implemented at ports of entry and exit.
- During the period under review, six new tracking teams have been established at provincial level in Limpopo, the Eastern Cape, the Free State, North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Tracking teams are now established in all nine provinces.
- A total number of 940 suspects wanted for serious and violent crimes have been traced and arrested during 2012/13, including but not limited to, murder, aggravated robbery, ATM- bombings and sexual-related offences.

NATIONAL OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

- During the period under review, the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) in which the SAPS plays a critical role, managed the planning, coordination and executing of 18 national and local operations, as well as 74 events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010) and 13 Cabinet-approved major events.
- Some of the national and regional operations include:
 - Operation Rhino (specialised interdepartmental intervention in the Kruger National Park by the special forces)
 - Operation African Diaspora or the African DIASPORA Summit that was held in the International Convention Centre in Sandton on 25 May 2012. South Africa was host to 21 heads of State and 58 ministers. 1 025 SAPS members were deployed during the event
 - Operation Duty Calls focusing on the safeguarding of the community during the festive season from 15 October 2012 (pre-holiday season) to 31 January 2013 (post-holiday season) and managed and coordinated through the NATJOINTS as well as all the Provincial JOINTS
 - Operation Big Wave (focusing on the combating of crimes such as trio crimes in and around Pretoria (Pretoria Central, Wierdabrug, Sunnyside and Pretoria West) for the period ending 30 April 2012
 - 14 operations were executed under Operation Lungisa from 1 June 2012 to 28 December 2012 and the deployment included SAPS members from Operational Response Services, Visible Policing, Detective Service, Protection and Security Service, Diplomatic Policing Unit as well as Customs Divisions
- The events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010) included, among other things-
 - Human Rights Day celebration, Mbekweni Paarl, 21 March 2013
 - Bafana Bafana vs Malawi, Moses Mabhida Stadium, 22 December 2012
 - T20 Cricket SA vs New Zealand, Sahara Kingsmead Stadium, Durban, 21 December 2012
 - Nedbank Golf Challenge, Sun City North West, 29 November 2012
 - Mangaung Cultural Festival, Bloemfontein, 5-14 October 2012
 - Freedom Day celebration, Union Building, 27 April 2012
- The Cabinet-approved major events included:
 - ANC Centenary monthly celebrations

- 53rd All-African Congress on Environmental Health in November 2012
- ANC Conference in Mangaung in December 2012
- African Orange Cup of Nations (AFCON) in January and February 2013 hosted in South Africa from 19 January 2013 to 10 February 2013 after the tournament was moved from Libya due to civil unrest in that country. The tournament was hosted in five host cities and involved 16 teams from Africa, including South Africa. South Africa was able to successfully host this event without any serious incidents occurring
- Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) Summit in March 2013.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER-PERFORMANCE

The SAPS under-performed in the following areas relating to Programme 2: Visible Policing:

- The recovery of stolen and robbed vehicles
- Escapes from police custody
- The rendering of a victim-friendly service at police stations and service points.

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the under-performance:

The recovery of stolen and robbed vehicles

The SAPS will continue to increase and improve police actions to prevent the theft of vehicles, and will conduct operations to recover stolen/robbed vehicles, including increased visibility, roadblocks, tracing of wanted persons, enhanced circulation of stolen/robbed vehicles and enhanced control at ports of entry.

Escapes from police custody

The maintenance of a database to record each incident of escape is still a manual system. The tender for a computerised detention management system was published by SITA during 2012/13, and it is foreseen that a successful bidder will be appointed in 2013/14 whereby the detention management system will be implemented at all police stations and courts during a five year period. The system includes the verification of persons in SAPS custody and the member responsible for a specific person in custody by means of biometric devices and other system applications. This will ensure improved control over persons in SAPS custody and will enhance the compliance aspects to ensure that persons in custody are visited as prescribed by the relevant instructions.

Apart from the above, each police station where more than one escape incident occurred or where more than one person escaped, will be visited by a person with subject matter experience. During these visits corrective measures will be instituted and further recommendations will be reported to provincial, cluster and station management. Facility management aspects will receive attention in accordance with the priorities and availability of funds.

The rendering of a victim-friendly service at police stations and service points

The rendering of a victim friendly service will be improved by issuing the revised National Instruction for Victim Empowerment 2/2012 to instruct members to render the prescribed victim-friendly services; conducting capacity-building sessions with identified provincial coordinators and station commanders to ensure that the revised instruction is understood; coordinating the process of the provisioning of park homes; and the provisioning of a toolkit consisting of guidelines, instructions, minimum standards, process flow and a checklist to comply with instructions.

Improved reporting will be pursued through the establishment of a guideline relating to the reporting prescripts; the utilisation of the existing national forum of provincial coordinators to ensure a common understanding of reporting requirements; and the analysis of quarterly reports received from provinces to identify shortcomings and challenges.

Existing Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs) will be sustained through the development of a plan in collaboration

with Supply Chain Management, to replace VFRs situated in temporary structures that have been damaged or deteriorated; to provide new VFRs with furniture according to the minimum standards; and to address the lack of space at some police stations to create a VFR.

Training will be improved through the amendment of training modules according to the prescripts of the revised National Instruction; ensuring that relevant learning programmes are included in the national Training Provision Plan; interventions in training deficiencies; and encouragement of provincial offices to provide for training programmes in their training provision plans.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2012/13.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Prevention	25 555 977	25 555 977	0	23 929 098	23 929 098	0
Border Security	1 467 307	1 467 307	0	1 434 607	1 434 607	0
Specialised Interventions	2 503 772	2 503 772	0	2 086 568	2 086 568	0
Total	29 527 056	29 527 056	0	27 450 273	27 450 273	0

5.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators in terms of forensic evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

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

The Detective Services Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

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

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 31: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Detection rate for serious crimes	The detection rate for serious crimes increased by 1.57% from 51.84% (1 092 861) to 53.41% (1 134 355) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Detection rate increased by 2% to 55% (1 066 859)	54.19% (1 145 978)	-0.81%	Target not achieved. However, in terms of the raw figures, the planned target for 2012/13 (1 066 859) was achieved as 1 145 978, i.e. 79 119 more cases were solved in 2012/13.
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for serious crimes	Court-ready case dockets for all serious crimes increased by 17.33% from 30.84% (155 933) to 48.17% (249 879) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Court-ready case dockets increased by 3% to 36.84% (165 429)	61.31% (369 204)	+24.47%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for serious crimes	The conviction rate for serious crimes increased by 0.16% from 86.35% (312 659) to 86.19% (307 580) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Conviction rate increased by 0.30% to 88.50% (312 208)	88.24% (352 513)	-0.26%	Target not achieved. However, in terms of the raw figures, the planned target for 2012/13 (312 208) was achieved as 352 513, i.e. 40 305 more convictions were secured in 2012/13.
Detection rate for contact crimes	The detection rate for contact crimes increased by 3.67% from 56.99% (445 123) to 60.66% (449 575) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Detection rate maintained at 60% (406 621)	62.09% (434 409)	+2.09%	Target achieved.
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for contact crimes	Court-ready case dockets for contact crimes increased by 17.99% from 32.24% (70 543) to 50.23% (109 702) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Court-ready case dockets increased by 2% to 37.24% (74 112)	61.83% (124 305)	+24.59%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for contact crimes	The conviction rate for contact crimes increased by 0.29% from 78.70% (79 857) to 78.99% (78 881) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Conviction rate increased by 1% to 75.34% (81 019)	79.60% (92 022)	+4.26%	Target achieved.

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

Sub-programme: Crime Investigations

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Detection rate for trio crimes.	The detection rate for trio crimes increased by 4.96% from 16.02% (10 900) to 20.98% (12 602) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Detection rate increased by 5% to 23% (11 671)	23.02% (12 658)	+0.02%	Target achieved.
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for trio crimes	Court-ready case dockets for trio crimes increased by 18.95% from 37.74% (4 815) to 56.69% (8 395) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Court-ready case dockets increased by 3% to 43.74% (5 108)	67.06% (11 069)	+23.32%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for trio crimes.	The conviction rate for trio crimes decreased by -27.38% from 97.43% (1 826) to 70.05% (2 150) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Conviction rate increased by 0.5% to 71.02% (1 825)	71.66% (3 146)	+0.64%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	The detection rate for crimes against women increased by 4.56% from 71.20% (159 440) to 75.76% (158 870) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Detection rate increased by 0.5% to 72.5% (161 518)	68.47% (151 115)	-4.03%	Target not achieved.
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Court-ready case dockets for crimes against women increased by 18.74% from 34.85% (26 922) to 53.59% (36 545) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Court-ready case dockets increased by 2% to 39.65% (28 284)	61.72% (43 443)	+21.87%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for crimes against women (18 years and above). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	The conviction rate for crimes against women at the end of 2011/12 was 79.85% (30 500)	Conviction rate increased by 0.50% to 73.51% (29 869)	83.18% (32 457)	+9.67%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	The detection rate for crimes against children decreased by -7.71% from 77.42% (52 672) to 69.71% (45 186) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Detection rate maintained at 77.42%	70.94% (42 822)	-6.48%	Target not achieved.

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

Sub-programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	Court-ready case dockets for crimes against children increased by 29.61% from 21.66% (12 549) to 51.27% (18 418) between 2010/11 and 2011/12	Court-ready case dockets increased by 1% to 25,66% (13 054)	58.05% (21 400)	+32.39%	Target achieved.
Conviction rate for crimes against children (under 18 years). [Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH]	The conviction rate for crimes against children at the end of 2011/12 was 78.52% (7 975)	Conviction rate increased by 0.50% to 70.54% (10 311)	75.98% (9 814)	+5.44%	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster	35.4%	3% increase on the baseline determined for 2011/12 (36.46%)	63.46%	+27%	Target achieved.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	65.2% (35 307 charges were referred to court, 2 955 charges were withdrawn and 952 charges were unfounded)	50% detection rate	86.1%	+36.1%	Target achieved.
Percentage of court-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	50% (Average number of 3 732 court-ready cases per month and 7 460 cases not yet concluded in court)	30% court-ready case dockets	56.5%	+36.5	Target achieved.
Percentage of registered serious Organised Crime Project Investigations	52.27% (46 project investigations successfully terminated)	31% of registered projects successfully terminated	44.07%	+13.07%	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related cases investigated where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption	57 cases investigated	50 cases investigated	89 cases	+39 cases	Target achieved.
Number of serious commercial crime-related court-ready cases where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption	24 court-ready cases	25 court-ready cases	34 cases	+9 cases	Target achieved.

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

Sub-programme: Specialised Investigations					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Value of assets restrained/ seized where officials are involved in procurement fraud, and corruption-related cases	R588 822 438.05 assets restrained/ seized	R125 million assets restrained/ seized	R1 024 885 250.16	R899 885 250.16	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Percentage of original, previous-charged individuals generated within 20 days	93,88% (1 137 423 from a total of 1 211 598) of original, previous conviction reports for formally-charged individuals generated within 20 calendar days	82% previous conviction reports generated within 20 days	97% (1 164 990 from a total of 1 201 643) offenders' previous conviction reports for formally-charged individuals were generated within 20 days.	+15% previous conviction reports	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days	73,39% (248 202 from a total of 320 729) case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days	92% of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days	57,6% (230 854 from a total of 400 284) of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days.	-34,4%	Target not achieved. The dual focus of the FSL on both entries received and mitigation/eradication of the FSL backlog has a direct impact on performance against the set target. The higher the eradication in backlog cases, the less the turnaround time as measured against the 28 working days.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATION

- As a means to evaluate the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, three criteria are used, i.e. the detection rate (the ability to solve cases), the court-ready docket rate and the conviction rate. Table 32 reflects the detection rate and court-ready docket rate achieved from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 regarding contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- For ease of interpretation:
 - The number of charges reported reflects the number of charges that were reported at the police stations in respect of the above-mentioned crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is continuously being updated.
 - The charges carried forward are the number of charges that were carried forward from the previous year and where the investigation is still pending.
 - The total number of charges that were investigated, is determined by the number of charges reported (new charges), as well as charges that are still pending from previous financial years (charges that are still being investigated).
 - Charges withdrawn in court are charges which, for example, had been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision to be made on prosecution, and then a decision was made not to prosecute. Considerable reasons for this decision may be that-
 - the victim did not want to continue with the case
 - there was no sufficient evidence to continue
 - the suspect had acted in self-defence
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that the crime is trivial in nature
 - the Prosecutor is of the opinion that there are no prospects of a successful prosecution.
 - Charges are closed as unfounded if it is established in the course of the investigation, that a crime had not actually been committed. For example, a cellular phone was initially reported stolen, but was later recovered by the owner inside a cabinet in the house or a lawnmower that had been reported stolen, was later discovered as having been borrowed by the complainant's brother, who forgot to remind the complainant about this arrangement.
 - The total number of complaints outstanding in court, refers to cases that are still on the court roll, but had not yet been finalised.
- The detection rate means that a crime has been reported, was recorded on the Crime Administration System, was investigated and sufficient evidence was collected to arrest and indict the identified suspect before a court of law. The detection rate also refers to charges referred to court for prosecution, charges in which the NPA declines to prosecute for whatever reason, and charges investigated and found to be unfounded. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court added to charges withdrawn before court, plus charges closed as unfounded divided by the total number of charges investigated.
- A court-ready docket is a fully-investigated case docket (whether it includes one or more charges) which can be utilised by the NPA for the prosecution of an offender. A fully-investigated case docket suggests that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, DNA evidence, etc.) has been obtained (trial ready). To determine the court-ready rate, the total number of case dockets certified as "investigation finalised" on the Crime Administration System (CAS) are divided by the total number of outstanding charges.
- The conviction rate relates to the provision of a fully-investigated case docket which the Senior Public Prosecutor used in a trial in court, and where the accused was found guilty and convicted. The conviction

rate is determined by the number of charges resulting in a guilty verdict, divided by the sum of the guilty and not guilty verdicts.

OVERALL SERIOUS CRIME

- The detection rate for all serious crime increased marginally by 0.78%, from 53.41% in 2011/12 to 54.19% in 2012/13, but when comparing this achievement with the set target of 55% for 2012/13, a decrease of 0.81% was noted. This discrepancy must be interpreted against the raw figure of the planned target, which was 1 066 859. The actual achievement was 1 145 978, i.e. 79 119 more cases were solved in 2012/13.
- The court-ready docket rate increased by 13.14%, from 48.17% in 2011/12 to 61.31% in 2012/13.
- When comparing the actual achievement of the conviction rate (88.24%) with that of the set target of 88.50% for 2012/13, a slight decrease of 0.26% was noted, but when the actual results of the two financial years are compared, a notable increase of 2.05% was indicated, from 86.19% in 2011/12 to 88.24% in 2012/13.

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)

- From the table below, it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased with 3 275 (-0.53%) in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of attempted murder with 1 504 (10.12%) and sexual offences with 4 845 (8.32%).
- When comparing the detection rate with 2011/12, it increased with 1.43% from 60.66% to 62.09%. The increase in the detection rate is slightly bigger when the actual achievement for 2012/13 is compared against the set target for 2012/13 (60.09%), namely an increase of 2.09%. Sexual Offences indicated the biggest increase with 15.94%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 11.60% from 50.23% in 2011/12 to 61.83% in 2012/13. There is an even bigger increase in the court-ready docket rate when the actual achievement of 2012/13 is compared against the set target for 2012/13 (37.24%), namely an increase of 24.59%. The biggest increase was in respect of aggravated robbery with 21.44%, followed by attempted murder with 18.28%, common robbery with 12.66% and common assault with 11.22% respectively.
- The conviction rate increased marginally with 0.61% to 79.6% between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Sexual offences increased the most by 12.39%. The conviction rate for aggravated robberies, however, decreased by 4.36%.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

- 1 462 (-1.14%) less charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of malicious damage to property with 201 (-0.91%) lesser charges.
- The detection rate increased with 1.26% to 50.01%. The detection rate for arson increased by 2.35% and for malicious damage to property 1.19%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 18.19% to 65.14%. The biggest increases were in respect of malicious damage to property with 18.56%, followed by arson with 13.25%.
- The conviction rate increased with 1.06% to 84.59%.

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- 27 572 (5.14%) more charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicle with 9 183 (7.04%) more charges, followed by residential burglary with 16 582 (6.75%) and non-residential burglary with 3 589 (5.12%) more charges.
- The detection rate increased with 0.08% to 16.97%. The detection rate for stock theft increased by 1.63%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 8.63% to 64.06%. The biggest increases were in respect of theft of motor vehicle with 13.49%, followed by theft out/from motor vehicles with 12.47%. Marginal increases were

noted in all other crimes.

- The conviction rate increased with 0.95% to 85.61%. The conviction rate for theft of motor vehicles increased by 2.01%, theft out/from motor vehicle by 1.48%, and stock theft by 1.35%.

CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION

- 32 553 (12.51%) more charges were reported in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year 2011/12. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes, with 30 518 (17.31%) more charges.
- The detection rate increased by 0.44% to 99.95%. Driving under the influence indicated the biggest increase of 0.76%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 12.11% to 53.69%. The biggest increases were in respect of illegal possession with 28.98%.
- The conviction rate increased by 6.45% to 96.67%. Illegal possession increased the most, although marginally, by 0.99%. The conviction rate for driving under the influence decreased by 1.03%.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

- Other crimes include theft (other), fraud, and shoplifting. 11 636 (-2.17) less charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in respect of fraud with 3 519 (4.00%) more charges.
- The detection rate increased with 0.69% to 41.93%. The detection rate for fraud increased by 2.08%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 11.50% to 61.86%. The court-ready docket rate for fraud increased the most, with 23.47%.
- The conviction rate increased with 1.18% to 94.73%. The biggest increase was in respect of theft other with 1.55%.

TRIO CRIME

- Trio crime includes carjacking, business robbery and house robbery. 2 125 (5.04%) more charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year.
- The detection rate for trio crimes increased with 2.04% to 23.02%. The court-ready docket rate increased with 10.37% to 67.06% and the conviction rate increased with 1.61% to 71.66%.

TABLE 32: DETECTION RATE, COURT READY DOCKET RATE AND THE CONVICTION RATE FOR SERIOUS CRIME

Statistics: The Most Serious Crime																					
RSA Annual Report: 1 April 2012 To 31 March 2013																					
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Complaints court ready			Conviction rate					
	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	%diff		
CONTACT CRIMES (Crimes against the person)																					
MURDER	15609	16259	650	4.16	28237	24712	-3525	-12.48	12295 (31.09%)	11928 (32.85%)	1.76	27984	27850	-134	-0.48	13164 (47.04%)	16964 (54.17%)	7.13	4583 (72.67%)	6372 (73.42%)	0.75
ATT MURDER	14859	16363	1504	10.12	6391	5976	-415	-6.49	9860 (48.10%)	10187 (49.62%)	1.52	10077	10154	77	0.76	4527 (44.92%)	7138 (63.2%)	18.28	1812 (69.19%)	2603 (70.02%)	0.83
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	101203	105888	4685	4.63	32975	31253	-1722	-5.22	30556 (18.49%)	30489 (18.06%)	-0.43	29141	29333	192	0.66	11876 (40.75%)	15334 (62.19%)	21.44	5170 (71.31%)	7454 (66.95%)	-4.36
COMMON ROBBERY	52980	53540	560	1.06	7388	6975	-413	-5.59	21510 (37.38%)	20770 (36.22%)	-1.16	10407	10296	-111	-1.07	5635 (54.15%)	7695 (66.81%)	12.66	3459 (74.85%)	4280 (74.74%)	-0.11
ASSAULT GBH	192651	185893	-6758	-3.51	21134	18738	-2396	-11.34	168385 (80.00%)	160999 (81.46%)	1.46	59717	59026	-691	-1.16	35667 (59.73%)	44582 (67.04%)	7.31	28450 (80.43%)	31249 (80.62%)	0.19
COMMON ASSAULT	181670	172909	-8761	-4.82	23982	21481	-2501	-10.43	159746 (78.01%)	149275 (80.15%)	2.14	33230	33463	233	0.70	17493 (52.64%)	24217 (63.86%)	11.22	28722 (87.94%)	27740 (87.99%)	0.05
SEXUAL OFFENCES	58212	63057	4845	8.32	17109	15414	-1695	-9.91	47223 (63.60%)	50761 (79.54)	15.94	47835	47831	-4	-0.01	21340 (44.61%)	26375 (53.67%)	9.06	6685 (60.62%)	12324 (73.01%)	12.39
TOTAL	617184	613909	-3275	-0.53	137216	124549	-12667	-9.23	449575 (60.66%)	434409 (62.09%)	1.43	218391	217953	-438	-0.20	109702 (50.23%)	142305 (61.83%)	11.60	78881 (78.99%)	92022 (79.6%)	0.61
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																					
ARSON	6418	6064	-354	-5.52	1485	1379	-106	-7.14	3305 (41.09%)	3080 (43.44%)	2.35	1321	1248	-73	-5.53	692 (52.38%)	910 (52.63%)	13.25	294 (74.88%)	388 (76.88%)	2.00
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	122221	121113	-1108	-0.91	12146	11548	-598	-4.92	66076 (49.21%)	64690 (50.4%)	1.19	17695	18183	488	2.76	8236 (46.54%)	13641 (65.1%)	18.56	8823 (83.85%)	9554 (84.87%)	1.02
TOTAL	128639	127177	-1462	-1.14	13631	12927	-704	-5.16	69381 (48.75%)	67770 (50.01%)	1.26	19016	19431	415	2.18	8928 (46.95%)	14551 (65.14%)	18.19	9117 (83.53%)	9942 (84.59%)	1.06
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME																					
BURGLARY – RESIDENTIAL	245531	262113	16582	6.75	33630	33330	-300	-0.89	54225 (20.25%)	54549 (20.01%)	-0.24	26721	26962	241	0.90	16253 (60.82%)	20123 (67.42%)	6.60	12401 (86.10%)	15223 (86.60%)	0.50
BURGLARY –NON RESIDENTIAL	70041	73630	3589	5.12	9254	9496	242	2.62	13911 (17.96%)	14207 (18.34%)	0.38	8108	8179	71	0.88	5012 (61.82%)	6080 (68.93%)	7.11	3583 (85.44%)	4574 (86.44%)	1.00
THEFT: MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	59097	58370	-727	-1.23	28787	27962	-825	-2.87	8246 (9.09%)	7598 (8.96%)	-0.13	8184	7767	-417	-5.10	3141 (38.55%)	4230 (52.04%)	13.49	1505 (74.58%)	1927 (76.59%)	2.01
THEFT OUT/ FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	130475	139658	9183	7.04	11393	11333	-60	-0.53	15963 (11.19%)	16103 (11.3%)	0.11	6041	6200	159	2.63	3385 (56.03%)	4644 (68.5%)	12.47	2770 (85.05%)	3351 (86.53%)	1.48
STOCK THEFT	30949	29894	-1055	-3.41	6135	5216	-919	-14.98	9546 (26.52%)	9538 (28.15%)	1.63	4092	3842	-250	-6.11	1648 (40.27%)	2091 (45.6%)	5.33	1533 (80.14%)	2015 (81.49%)	1.35
TOTAL	536093	563665	27572	5.14	89199	87337	-1862	-2.09	101891 (16.89%)	101995 (16.97%)	0.08	53110	52950	-160	-0.30	29439 (55.43%)	37168 (64.06%)	8.63	21792 (84.66%)	27090 (85.61%)	0.95

Statistics: The Most Serious Crime

RSA Annual Report: 1 April 2012 To 31 March 2013

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Complainants court ready			Conviction rate					
	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12 (%)	12/13 (%)	DIFF (%)	11/12 (%)	12/13 (%)	DIFF (%)	11/12 (%)	12/13 (%)	DIFF (%)	%diff			
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION																					
ILLEGAL POSSESSION: FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	14461	14872	411	2.84	861	1346	485	56.33	14763 (99.28%)	15690 (100%)	0.72	20922	22528	1606	7.68	7009 (33.50%)	16231 (62.48%)	28.98	4410 (77.36%)	5577 (78.35%)	0.99
DRUG-RELATED CRIME	176307	206825	30518	17.31	753	758	5	0.66	176025 (99.69%)	206660 (99.98%)	0.29	64387	77487	13100	20.35	30972 (48.10%)	52152 (57.5%)	9.40	96927 (97.63%)	116776 (97.74%)	0.11
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	69441	71065	1624	2.34	925	1775	850	91.89	69454 (99.06%)	71777 (99.82%)	0.76	64032	86459	22427	35.02	24117 (37.66%)	46850 (47.62%)	9.96	13078 (95.68%)	12244 (94.65%)	-1.03
TOTAL	260209	292762	32553	12.51	2539	3879	1340	52.78	260242 (99.51%)	294127 (99.95%)	0.44	149341	186474	37133	24.86	62098 (41.58%)	115233 (53.69%)	12.11	114415 (90.22%)	134597 (96.67%)	6.45
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																					
THEFT (OTHER)	377432	362816	-14616	-3.87	53883	53196	-687	-1.27	135034 (31.89%)	129383 (32.59%)	0.70	38827	38261	-566	-1.46	21476 (55.31%)	28775 (64.63%)	9.32	25118 (87.94%)	28314 (89.49%)	1.55
FRAUD	88050	91569	3519	4.00	39942	41690	1748	4.38	46587 (36.65%)	47004 (38.73%)	2.08	23609	25715	2106	8.92	7926 (33.57%)	16498 (57.04%)	23.47	14510 (94.70%)	17234 (94.89%)	0.19
SHOPLIFTING	71848	71309	-539	-0.75	388	436	48	12.37	71645 (99.73%)	71290 (99.8%)	0.07	16422	16879	457	2.78	10310 (62.78%)	14674 (62.32%)	-0.46	43747 (98%)	43314 (98.07%)	0.07
TOTAL	537330	525694	-11636	-2.17	94213	95322	1109	1.18	253266 (41.24%)	247677 (41.93%)	0.69	78858	80855	1997	2.53	39712 (50.36%)	59947 (61.86%)	11.50	83375 (93.55%)	88862 (94.79%)	1.18
TRIO CRIMES																					
TRIO CRIMES (CARJACKING, BUSINESS ROBBERIES AND HOUSE ROBBERIES)	42192	44317	2125	5.04	18817	18027	-790	-4.20	12602 (20.98%)	12658 (23.02%)	2.04	14808	15181	373	2.52	8395 (56.69%)	11069 (67.06%)	10.37	2150 (70.05%)	3146 (71.66%)	1.61
TOTAL	42192	44317	2125	5.04	18817	18027	-790	-4.20	12602 (20.98%)	12658 (23.02%)	2.04	14808	15181	373	2.52	8395 (56.69%)	11069 (67.06%)	10.37	2150 (70.05%)	3146 (71.66%)	1.61
ALL 20 SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																					
CONTACT CRIMES (Crimes against the person)	617184	613909	-3275	-0.53	137216	124549	-12667	-9.23	449575 (60.66%)	434409 (62.09%)	1.43	218391	217953	-438	-0.20	109702 (50.23%)	142305 (61.83%)	11.60	78881 (78.99%)	92022 (79.6%)	0.61
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against property)	128639	127177	-1462	-1.14	13631	12927	-704	-5.16	69381 (48.75%)	67770 (50.01%)	1.26	19016	19431	415	2.18	8928 (46.95%)	14551 (65.14%)	18.19	9117 (83.53%)	9942 (84.59%)	1.06
PROPERTY RELATED	536093	563665	27572	5.14	89199	87337	-1862	-2.09	101891 (16.89%)	101995 (16.97%)	0.08	53110	52950	-160	-0.30	29439 (55.43%)	37168 (64.06%)	8.63	21792 (84.66%)	27090 (85.61%)	0.95
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT	260209	292762	32553	12.51	2539	3879	1340	52.78	260242 (99.51%)	294127 (99.95%)	0.44	149341	186474	37133	24.86	62098 (41.58%)	115233 (53.69%)	12.11	114415 (90.22%)	134597 (96.67%)	6.45
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	537330	525694	-11636	-2.17	94213	95322	1109	1.18	253266 (41.24%)	247677 (41.93%)	0.69	78858	80855	1997	2.53	39712 (50.36%)	59947 (61.86%)	11.50	83375 (93.55%)	88862 (94.73%)	1.18
TOTAL	2079455	2123207	43752	2.10	336798	324014	-12784	-3.80	1134355 (53.41%)	1145978 (54.19%)	0.78	518716	557663	38947	7.51	249879 (48.17%)	369204 (61.31%)	13.14	307580 (86.19%)	352513 (88.24%)	2.05

DETECTION RATE, COURT-READY RATE AND CONVICTION RATE FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS: CHILDREN

- Figures pertaining to some contact crimes against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment, are also provided. It is clear from table 33 that 46.00% of all reported sexual offences; 12.40% of all reported common assault and 15.00% of all reported assault GBH, was committed against children. A further 24.60% and 26.70% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively, were committed against children.
- From table 34 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 1 970 (-3.89%) in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. This is notable in respect of all crimes, except for attempted murder which had increased by 14.78% and murder by 4.29%.
- When comparing the actual achievements for detection for 2012/13 (70.94%) with the set target of 77.42%, the target was not achieved. However, when comparing the actual achievement of 2012/13 with that of 2011/12 (69.71%), there is an increase of 1.23%. Sexual offences increased by 12.78% and murder by 8.84%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased with 6.78%. Cumulative increases were noted in all crimes with attempted murder showing the biggest increase of 8.71%.
- The conviction rate decreased with 3.54%, for all crimes, except in the case of attempted murder which increased by 3.74% and sexual offences by 2.11%.

Detective work results in convictions and harsh sentences for child rapists

Rape is a crime that requires the police to act swiftly in their investigation to gather the necessary evidence that will lead to convictions, once a case has been reported. The following are but a few of the successes that the Department cites as a result of thorough investigations and commitment by SAPS detectives, which are testimony to the harsh sentences that were handed down to child rapists:

Baby Rapist Gets Jail Life Sentence: A baby rapist was handed a life sentence by the High Court for raping Baba Hoop.

Dance teacher gets life for raping girls: A Khayelitsha dance teacher will serve three life sentences for raping girls. Three life terms for dance teacher: Dance teacher was sentenced for rape.

Father who raped daughter, jailed for life: A KwaMakhutha father has been sentenced to life imprisonment for raping his daughter repeatedly over a period of five years.

Dad who raped his kid gets nine life terms: A court has rejected the appeal of a 'priest' who was found guilty on nine counts of rape.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OLDER THAN 18 YEARS: WOMEN

- Fifty-four percent of all reported sexual offences; 87.6% of all incidents of common assault reported and 85% of all reported assault GBH were committed against women. A further 75.4% and 73.3% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against women.
- From table 33 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 6 958 (-3.85%) in comparison with the same period in the 2011/12 financial year. Attempted murder increased by 10.55%.
- The detection rate decreased with -7.29% to 68.47%. Marginal decreases were noted for all crimes, except for sexual offences which substantially increased by 14.09%.
- The court-ready docket rate increased by 8.13% to 61.72%. Common assault increased the most by 9.26%. Cumulative marginal increases were noted for all the other crimes.
- With regard to the conviction rate, it increased with 3.33% to 83.18%. Sexual offences increased by 2.73% and murder by 1%.

TABLE 33: DETECTION RATE, COURT-READY DOCKET RATE AND THE CONVICTION RATE FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN																					
RSA ANNUAL REPORT – 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013																					
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Complaints court ready			Conviction rate					
	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12 (%)	12/13 (%)	DIFF (%)	11/12	12/13	DIFF	%diff	11/12 (%)	12/13 (%)	%diff			
CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS																					
MURDER	793	827	34	4.29	1127	1158	31	2.75	724 (37.71%)	716 (46.55%)	8.84	1845	1870	25	1.36	869 (47.10%)	1065 (52.76%)	5.66	312 (84.10%)	426 (82.78%)	-1.32
ATT MURDER	758	870	112	14.78	309	329	20	6.47	587 (55.01%)	655 (57.94%)	2.93	717	740	23	3.21	392 (54.67%)	496 (63.38%)	8.71	130 (74.18%)	195 (77.92%)	3.74
ASSAULT COMMON	12645	11809	-836	-6.61	2200	1840	-360	-16.36	11622 (78.29%)	10519 (81.07%)	2.78	2974	3000	26	0.87	1591 (53.50%)	1922 (61.18%)	7.68	2296 (91.84%)	2044 (91.79%)	-0.05
ASSAULT GBH	10630	9766	-864	-8.13	1571	1436	-135	-8.59	9669 (79.25%)	8799 (82.49%)	3.24	4542	4455	-87	-1.92	2543 (55.99%)	3043 (63.75%)	7.76	1833 (86.70%)	1859 (85.43%)	-1.27
SEXUAL OFFENCES	25862	25446	-416	-1.61	8924	8112	-812	-9.10	22584 (64.92%)	22133 (77.70%)	12.78	25849	24886	-963	-3.73	13023 (50.38%)	14874 (55.62%)	5.24	3404 (60.79%)	5290 (62.90%)	2.11
TOTAL	50688	48718	-1970	-3.89	14131	12875	-1256	-8.89	45186 (69.71%)	42822 (70.94%)	1.23	35927	34951	-976	-2.72	18418 (51.27%)	21400 (58.05%)	6.78	7975 (79.52%)	9814 (75.98%)	-3.54
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER																					
MURDER	2286	2266	-20	-0.87	3784	3819	35	0.92	1975 (32.54%)	1907 (39.05%)	6.51	3987	3998	11	0.28	1889 (47.38%)	2361 (54.22%)	6.84	928 (85.04%)	1102 (86.04%)	1.00
ATT MURDER	2416	2671	255	10.55	1164	1120	-44	-3.78	1826 (51.01%)	1972 (57.27%)	6.26	1934	2021	87	4.50	1059 (54.76%)	1396 (63.23%)	8.47	513 (79.57%)	625 (79.96%)	0.39
ASSAULT COMMON	87191	83394	-3797	-4.35	8761	8040	-721	-8.23	78792 (82.12%)	74570 (84.7%)	2.58	18632	19177	545	2.93	10197 (54.73%)	12852 (63.99%)	9.26	15463 (88.79%)	14804 (89.18%)	0.39
ASSAULT GBH	57345	55320	-2025	-3.53	5715	5258	-457	-8.00	51973 (82.42%)	49969 (85.72%)	3.30	19354	19608	254	1.31	11433 (59.07%)	13843 (67.81%)	8.74	10444 (83.98%)	10917 (84.13%)	0.15
SEXUAL OFFENCES	31299	29928	-1371	-4.38	9727	8797	-930	-9.56	24304 (69.24%)	22697 (73.33%)	14.09	24287	22818	-1469	-6.05	11967 (49.27%)	12991 (54.97%)	5.70	3152 (61.88%)	5009 (64.61%)	2.73
TOTAL	180537	173579	-6958	-3.85	29151	27034	-2117	-7.26	158870 (75.76%)	151115 (68.47%)	-7.29	68194	67622	-572	-0.84	36545 (53.59%)	43443 (61.72%)	8.13	30500 (79.85%)	32457 (83.18%)	3.33

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

- The Minister of Police declared the 2012/13 financial year as “**THE YEAR OF THE DETECTIVE**”. As part of enhancing the Detective Service, an overall strategy was agreed upon by the leadership of Crime Detection. This strategy is supported by the following ten pillars:
 - Human Resources
 - Physical Resources
 - Enabling Structures
 - Command and Control
 - Communication
 - Tracing of Wanted Persons
 - Intelligence-led Policing (Informers)
 - Case Docket Management
 - Performance Management
- Alignment with these ten pillars has culminated in the Detective Service embarking on the path detailed below:

HUMAN RESOURCES

One of the areas that constantly requires intervention, is the capacitating of the Detective Service. Appreciating that a crucial asset in the fight against crime is human resources, the Department invested in capacity building, resulting in the following:

During 2012/13 the number of detectives increased from 23 701 to 25 844 in comparison to 2011/12 (8.29%) and are deployed as follows:

- General Detectives at station level = 20 533
- General Detectives at cluster station level = 341
- Specialised investigations geographically placed at units within provinces (Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS), Stock Theft, and Vehicle Identification Section (VIS) = 4 333
- Detectives on provincial level = 481
- Detectives at divisional level = 156
- Included in the above figures are commanders and detectives working in the Detective Service Centres (2 419 commanders and 3 037 detectives in the Detective Service centres).

There are 3 151 Public Service Act personnel in support of the Detective Service, and are deployed as follows:

- Station level = 2 026
- Cluster station level = 9
- Specialised investigation units geographically within provinces (FCS, Stock Theft, VIS) = 858
- Provincial level = 106
- Divisional level = 152

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- Given that the dynamics of crime is ever changing, and further influenced by technological development, there is a need for the Detective Service to redefine its approach, strategies and systems in the investigation of crime, to stay abreast of criminals.
- The speed of administrative duties with backup, access to information for investigative research and enhanced communication capabilities to amplify a collaborative investigation network without impinging on mobility, resulted in laptops being procured. The ability to access crime scenes, often in areas with rough terrain resulted in the need for further vehicle acquisitions. The security of dockets was enhanced by the purchasing of steel cabinets to provide lockable storage facilities. The lack of cold storage devices for the preservation and transportation of forensic evidence, resulted in suitable storage devices being procured. In view of the above, the following resources were purchased from the Criminal Justice System (CJS's) budget:
 - Laptops : 21 786
 - Vehicles : 434
 - Steel cabinets : 10 500
 - Cooler boxes : 1 129
 - Fridges : 569
 - Chest freezers : 43

ENABLING STRUCTURES

- Prior to the reintroduction of the FCS, there were 66 units in all nine provinces with a workforce of 1 100. A turnaround strategy by the Minister to address this heinous crime committed against women and children resulted in 176 FCS units being established at cluster levels. The Department further invested in Human Capital resulting in a current workforce of 2 238 members.
- To give further impetus to the investigation of crimes of this nature, 72 Forensic Social Workers were appointed to assist in cases of child sexual abuse by means of conducting forensic assessments, compiling court reports and providing expert evidence in court. Needless to say, the turnaround strategy resulted in a remarkable increase in life sentences being secured. Notably over the past three years 1 194 life sentences were secured, i.e. 306 in 2010/11; 389 in 2011/12 and 499 in 2012/13.
- Notwithstanding the above, the Department acknowledges the sensitivity associated with the investigation of these crimes, and has therefore embarked on the screening of personnel prior to being enlisted in the unit. The purpose of this exercise is to prevent the enlistment of personnel with a history of sexually-related offences. Table 34 outlines the geographical placement of the FCS Units.

TABLE 34: PLACEMENT OF FCS UNITS

Province	Units
Eastern Cape	27
Free State	18
Gauteng	22
KwaZulu-Natal	25
Limpopo	16
Mpumalanga	15
Northern Cape	16
North West	12
Western Cape	25
Total	176

Table 35 provides a geographical overview and gender breakdown of the forensic social workers.

TABLE 35: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF FORENSIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Province	Male	Female	Total
Head Office	1	4	5
Eastern Cape	1	5	6
Free State	0	8	8
Gauteng	0	5	5
KwaZulu-Natal	0	15	15
Limpopo	0	1	1
Mpumalanga	0	0	0
North West	0	3	3
Northern Cape	0	3	3
Western Cape	1	25	26
Total	3	69	72

- **The Detective Service Centres (DSCs)** are an important interface in the frontline service delivery chain providing a twenty-four hour, seven days a week service thereby improving response times to reported cases and crime scenes. It further eliminates the time lapse in tracing and arresting known suspects. To date, 338 Detective Service Centres have been implemented, and recently been equipped with marked vehicles. Table 36 indicates a breakdown of the DSCs in the provinces.

TABLE 36: DETECTIVE SERVICE CENTRES

Province	Units
Eastern Cape	30
Free State	20
Gauteng	110
KwaZulu-Natal	60
Limpopo	13
Mpumalanga	24
Northern Cape	25
North West	16
Western Cape	40
Total	338

- In an effort to enhance quality assurance, 142 **Detective Court Case Officers** were appointed and placed at High Courts, Regional Courts and Magistrates Courts where large volumes of cases are dealt with. Their main function is to screen new court cases for completeness, to ensure that court dockets are brought to court at least two days before the court date, and to ensure that investigating officers comply with the instructions of public prosecutors in time. Table 37 provides an overview of the number of Detective Court Case Officers per province:

TABLE 37: DETECTIVE COURT CASE OFFICERS

Province	Number of Detective Court Case Officers
Eastern Cape	12
Free State	10
Gauteng	31
KwaZulu-Natal	20
Limpopo	5
Mpumalanga	14
Northern Cape	9
North West	10
Western Cape	31
Total	142

- Since 2008, a total of 83 **Stock Theft Units** were established. The geographical placement of these Stock Theft Units is depicted in table 38.

TABLE 38: PLACEMENT OF STOCK THEFT UNITS

Province	Units
Eastern Cape	19
Free State	11
Gauteng	2
KwaZulu-Natal	16
Limpopo	8
Mpumalanga	9
North West	7
Northern Cape	7
Western Cape	4
Total	83

Table 39 provides an overview of the stolen/lost livestock reported in 2012/13, as well as the recovery.

TABLE 39 STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED LIVESTOCK

Provinces	Stolen/Lost			Value			Recovered			Value		
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Eastern Cape	9 378	27 848	7 851	97 531 200	47 341 600	15 309 450	3 022	6 548	2 024	31 428 800	11 131 600	3 946 800
Free State	7 623	26 413	1 392	79 279 200	44 902 100	2 714 400	3 167	5 810	355	3 2936 800	9 877 000	692 250
Gauteng	1 794	3 016	1 278	18 657 600	5 127 200	2 492 100	576	601	116	5 990 400	1 021 700	226 200
KwaZulu-Natal	14 975	5 142	11 683	155 740 000	8 741 400	22 781 850	7 207	1 844	3 251	74 952 800	3 134 800	6 339 450
Limpopo	5 942	1 146	2 730	61 796 800	1 948 200	5 323 500	3 427	339	898	35 640 800	576 300	1 751 100
Mpumalanga	7 132	5 175	3 111	74 172 800	8 797 500	6 066 450	2 857	1 363	779	29 712 800	2 317 100	1 519 050
North West	7 723	6 057	3 866	80 319 200	10 296 900	7 538 700	2 726	982	980	28 350 400	1 669 400	1 911 000
Northern Cape	900	9 576	2 586	9 360 000	16 279 200	5 042 700	254	1 651	702	2 641 600	2 806 700	1 368 900
Western Cape	315	4 727	492	3 276 000	8 035 900	2 619 700	140	1 541	165	1 456 000	2 619 700	321 750
TOTALS	55 782	89 100	34 989	580 132 800	151 470 000	68 228 550	23 376	2 0679	9 270	243 110 400	35 154 300	18 076 500

- Bilateral stock theft operations were held in the 2012/13 financial year with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho. In the reporting period the following successes were achieved:
 - 435 head of cattle, 24 horses, 46 goats, 98 sheep and one bull were returned to their lawful owners
 - 30 people were arrested during these operations
 - One 9 mm Norinco firearm with seven rounds, was seized
- There are currently 51 **Vehicle Identification Sections** countrywide. The geographical placement of Vehicle Identification Sections are depicted in table 40. The functions of these sections include:
 - Vehicle identification and investigation
 - Issuing of South African Police vehicle identification numbers
 - Controlling of all SAPS vehicle clearance offices
 - Controlling of all unique marking of vehicles
 - Activities relating to the registration of vehicle manufactures, importers and builders
 - Concluding investigations into vehicles forfeited to the State
 - Assisting local Detective Units with Interpol vehicle enquiries

TABLE 40: VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Province	Units
Eastern Cape	8
Free State	5
Gauteng	5
KwaZulu-Natal	8
Limpopo	5
Mpumalanga	5
Northern Cape	4
North West	4
Western Cape	7
Total	51

- In pursuance of Resolution 6 on Joint Operations adopted at the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) workshop held in 1996, the Cross-Border Operations Unit was established. The primary function of the unit is to conduct joint operations, simultaneous and bilateral operations in the SARPCCO region and disruptive operations in the RSA. SARPCCO operations are conducted in terms of SARPCCO Resolutions.
- During the reporting period two joint simultaneous cross-border operations were conducted with neighbouring countries. These countries include the RSA, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia. Some of the successes achieved in the reporting period, include the recovery of 34 stolen vehicles, carcasses of animals, 14 firearms and 110 rounds of ammunition were seized. Counterfeit products and medical drugs were among the items confiscated. Drugs such as Heroine tablets, Crisal Meth (Tik-Tik), Crack, Whoonga, and Nyaope, were also seized. 764 persons were arrested and include arrests for undocumented persons; driving without a licence; driving unlicensed vehicles; trading without a licence; working without a permit; employing non-citizens; aiding and abetting; custom-related offences; possession of cannabis; possession of unlicensed firearms; illicit drug trafficking; and possession of counterfeit products.
- Two Bilateral Vehicle Operations between South Africa and Lesotho and South Africa and Mozambique, were also conducted.
 - During the operation between South Africa and Lesotho, 187 RSA vehicles were identified and returned

to South Africa. An additional 182 RSA vehicles were identified and authorisation from the Lesotho Mounted Police Service (LMPS) is awaited to release the vehicles.

→ 36 stolen South African vehicles were recovered and 32 vehicles were returned to the RSA. Four court decisions for operations between South Africa and Mozambique are pending.

- **The Bureau for Missing Persons** provides support in the tracing of missing/wanted/ unidentified persons. During 2012/13, the Bureau circulated the details of 971 missing/unidentified persons, placed the information of 313 missing and 59 wanted persons on the Internet and facilitated broadcasting of information on 1 397 and 65 wanted persons in the printed media. They organised five events/awareness campaigns with a total attendance of approximately 13 550 people, to sensitise the general public when dealing with missing persons and to entice them to come forward with information on wanted/missing persons. As a result of all of the above, 602 missing persons were found and 45 suspects arrested.
- **Crime Stop** is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS. Informants may remain anonymous. From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, the call centre received 151 505 calls and 1 459 web tips compared to 88 985 calls and 845 web tips in 2011/12. These calls and web tips led to 182 positive cases. As a result, 240 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R3 387 947.00 were seized.
- The partnership between the **Primedia Group** and the SAPS that was launched in June 2007, provides members of the community with a platform to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via SMS to the number 32211 or by reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. This information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, 2 101 SMS tips and 1 285 web tips were received, and led to 150 positive cases. 241 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R3 782 887.00 were seized as a result of this partnership.
- During 2012/13 Crime Stoppers SA received three media awards at the 33rd Annual Crime Stoppers International Conference held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Crime Line won the Best Radio Special Report/Feature Awards in the print (radio and television categories) including the 2012 ATM bombing campaign. Crime Line was also lauded in the television category for SHOUT's "You're the Voice" music video campaign.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

- A Detective Commander's manual was compiled as an operational tool to assist commanders with case docket administration and performance management. The manual further seeks to enhance self-discipline and leadership to support command and control. The manual is displayed on SAPS intranet for easy access.
- The Crime Investigation Manual was finalised and displayed on the SAPS intranet for easy access. The manual was also circulated to the provinces for utilisation.
- Monitoring and evaluation through inspections is continued to ensure effective command and control.
- Stations that are not achieving their targets, are identified and interventions are implemented to assist such stations. A total of 253 interventions were conducted in the various provinces at stations performing poorly.

COMMUNICATION

- Failure to provide feedback to complainants during the investigation process, remains the highest generator of complaints against the police. The current system makes provision for feedback to be provided through written responses and SMSs. The Department has acknowledged that there is a need to improve its communication, and is looking at ways of improving it.

TRACING OF WANTED PERSONS

- In an endeavour to improve the detection rate, the SAPS has invited public participation by publishing the photographs of wanted suspects in the media and through internal broadcasting.
- The SAPS maintains a database on wanted persons that includes persons for whom a warrant of arrest

was issued, as well as suspects identified from crime scene investigations. On 31 March 2013, the details of a total number of 177 757 wanted persons were circulated on the database. During 2012/13, there was a need to intensify the tracing of these suspects and purify the database to ensure that, for example, persons arrested are found to be deceased are no longer reflected on the database. During the purification process, a total number of 58 107 persons' details were cancelled and a total number of 22 912 new circulations were created. Table 41 explains the circulation and cancellation of wanted persons per province.

TABLE 41: CIRCULATION AND CANCELLATION OF WANTED PERSONS

Province	As on 2012-04-01	As on 2013-03-31	Difference	New circulations same period	Cancelled
Eastern cape	19 017	18 189	-828	2 414	3 316
Free state	14 820	14 451	-369	1 024	1 607
Gauteng	103 709	76 714	-26 995	6 369	33 366
KwaZulu-Natal	21 586	21 892	+306	3 256	5 206
Limpopo	7 870	4 608	-3 262	1 021	4 280
Mpumalanga	6 621	5 477	-1 144	552	1 696
North west	3 415	4 629	+1 214	949	1 023
North cape	1 181	1 133	-48	103	171
Western cape	30 625	30 664	+39	7 224	7 442
Total	208 844	177 757	- 31 087	22 912	58 107

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING

- The investigation of crime is dependent on many factors and often the role of informers in solving crime is of paramount importance. By the end of March 2013, the SAPS had a large number of registered informers, who assist in solving crime.

CASE DOCKET MANAGEMENT

- At the Detective Service Quarterly Performance Reviews, specific focus is put on reducing the number of dockets being closed as undetected. The Provincial Heads are required to account for the reasons of closure of dockets as undetected. It is for this reason that regular operations are conducted to trace the wanted suspects.
- The loss and or theft of dockets remain a concern for the SAPS. In order to address this matter, the SAPS continues with the process of monitoring and addressing such losses and or thefts. Table 42 provides an overview of the status of dockets lost or stolen.

TABLE 42: STATUS OF LOST/STOLEN DOCKETS

Province	Reason for lost and stolen dockets : 2012-04-01 to 2013-03-31															
	Dockets	Court	Housebreaking and theft at offices	Housebreaking and theft at prosecutor's House	Archives	Stolen from detective's office	Unknown	Lost in post	Police station burnt down	Polokwane Magistrate's office Burnt Down	Misplaced	Misplaced by CAS operator	Dockets not handed in by detective for inspection	Stolen by accused	Stolen from motor vehicle	
Eastern Cape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Free State	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	23	1	0	0	18	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	139	14	0	0	5	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Limpopo	450	9	8	0	0	6	7	1		395	18		6			
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North West	23	12	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Northern Cape	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	9	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	655	44	10	0	30	10	18	1	96	395	29	1	6	1	14	

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- During the reporting period, 826 life sentences were secured and table 43 provides an overview of life sentences imposed per serious crime category and province.

TABLE 43: OVERVIEW OF LIFE SENTENCES IMPOSED

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories			
			Murder	Rape	Aggravated robbery	Total
Eastern Cape	67	63	18	48	1	67
Free State	50	40	18	27	5	50
Gauteng	304	159	68	202	34	304
KwaZulu-Natal	191	173	94	83	14	191
Limpopo	87	72	26	57	4	87
Mpumalanga	24	21	12	9	3	24
North West	55	48	11	43	1	55
Northern Cape	7	6	4	3	0	7
Western Cape	41	27	13	27	1	41
TOTAL	826	609	264	499	63	826

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF LIFE SENTENCES IMPOSED

Province	Crime	Detail	Sentence
Free State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Robbery 	<p>The perpetrator was linked to eight reported cases in which victims were raped and robbed at their homes.</p> <p>The investigating officer identified the perpetrator as a serial rapist.</p>	Sentenced to five life imprisonment and 13 years, imprisonment.
North West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder 	<p>A four-year-old child was murdered and thrown off a mountain.</p> <p>DNA results positively linked the accused to the crime.</p>	Sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.
Limpopo and North West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape 	The victim, a 14-year-old female, was raped by three males. With the assistance of the community and the victim, three suspects were arrested. DNA samples further assisted with the linking of the suspects to crime.	All three accused were sentenced to life imprisonment.
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Kidnapping Robbery Assault 	<p>The accused preyed on victims travelling to and from work in a taxi. Once alone in a taxi, victims were raped and thrown into the open field in a remote area.</p> <p>The accused were linked in 38 case dockets. The investigating officer worked closely with the office of the Director for Public Prosecutions and was able to place the dockets for trial and successfully have the accused sentenced within five months.</p>	<p>Accused 1:</p> <p>Sentenced to 14 sentences of life imprisonment and a further 222 years of imprisonment.</p> <p>Accused 2:</p> <p>Sentenced to 12 sentences of life imprisonment and a further 209 years of imprisonment.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder Robbery 	The victim was brutally injured and murdered.	Both accused were sentenced to 15 years, imprisonment for murder, and five years, for robbery.

Province	Crime	Detail	Sentence
KwaZulu-Natal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three counts of murder • Robbery with aggravating circumstances • Two counts of unlawful possession of firearms 	<p>The victim, a 50-year-old female, was attacked and shot at her residence.</p> <p>Linked to this case followed the murder of a 56-year-old male and his 46-year-old girlfriend. The two cases were analysed and it was established that the first case was a revenge attack for suspected witchcraft, whereas the second incident was the revenge killing of the suspect in the first killing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentenced to two life imprisonment sentences for murder, • 15 years, imprisonment for murder, • 15 years for robbery with aggravating circumstances, • Eight years for unlawful possession of a firearm.
Cape Town	• Rape	The victim, a 12-year-old child, was raped several times by her consanguineously related uncle with whom she lived.	Sentenced to life imprisonment
	• Rape	The victim, a 12-year-old child, was raped by her grandfather who threatened to harm her if she exposed him. The grandmother noticed behavioural changes in the child, and on approaching the child, was informed of the rape.	Sentenced to life imprisonment.
KwaZulu-Natal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Rape • Arson 	<p>In April 2012 the house of the partners who stayed together, was found on fire by residents of the complex. The male partner (accused) arrived at the scene of crime under the influence of liquor, while the girlfriend could not be traced. The charred remains of a human being that was later identified as the girlfriend of the accused, was found on a mattress away from the crime scene. It was found that the victim had been badly beaten before being set alight by the accused.</p> <p>It was further revealed that the accused had brutally raped his ten-year-old daughter, who was six years old at the time of the incident. The daughter had to undergo two operations to repair injuries caused by the rape.</p>	<p>Sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and rape.</p> <p>Sentenced to 15 years, imprisonment for arson.</p>
Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Murder • Attempted Murder • Kidnapping • Robbery with aggravating circumstances. 	A gang of three males terrorised the community in Witbank by kidnapping their victims and brutally attacking them with axes. The victims were robbed and the females repeatedly raped by all three attackers. One of the female victims was also murdered. Three suspects were arrested and charged on 43 counts of murder, rape, kidnapping, robbery with aggravating circumstances and attempted murder.	<p>Accused 1:</p> <p>Sentenced to five life sentences plus 80 years, imprisonment.</p> <p>Accused 2:</p> <p>Sentenced to two life sentences plus 35 years, imprisonment.</p> <p>Accused 3:</p> <p>Sentenced to five life sentences plus 100 years, imprisonment.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Sexual assault • Kidnapping • Contravention of a protection order 	<p>The accused kidnapped his 13-year-old stepdaughter from school, and raped her.</p> <p>He was arrested and charged.</p>	Sentenced to two life sentences, five years for kidnapping, 12 months imprisonment for indecent assault and six months for contravening a protection order.
Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Robbery 	A serial rapist reigned in the Makhado cluster. The modus operandi of the perpetrator was to attack women who were alone in the bush collecting firewood, or alone at home.	Sentenced to five life sentences.
	• Rape	A serial rapist operated in the Mokopane area preying on women who walked alone, by luring them into the bushes where he would rape them.	Sentenced to 11 life sentences.
	• Rape	A serial rapist operated in the Hlanganani area where he would follow his victims to the maize field, and rape them. He was pointed out during an identification parade, and further linked through DNA.	Sentenced to 5 life sentences.

Province	Crime	Detail	Sentence
Northern Cape and North West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape 	A seven-year-old female was raped three times by the accused, who threatened to kill her if she exposed him. The mother noticed the child bleeding, and took her to the doctor who confirmed the child had been raped. The suspect was identified and arrested.	Sentenced to life imprisonment.
Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder Attempted murder Attempted murder Possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition 	<p>A task team for serious and violent crimes was established in Khayelitsha, Nyanga and Milnerton Cluster. It was found that two men from Khayelitsha were responsible for the spate of killings and robberies. One of the suspects was killed during an armed robbery, while the second suspect was arrested and admitted to being responsible for some of the crimes.</p> <p>The suspect was further linked through an identification parade and by means of ballistics evidence.</p>	Sentenced to seven life sentences for murder and 71 years imprisonment for all other charges.
Eastern Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robbery with aggravating circumstances Kidnapping Theft Possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition 	<p>The victim was accosted by four unknown males with firearms, while driving. The victim was dropped off and his vehicle taken away. The same vehicle was used in the commission of a robbery at a liquor store two days later.</p> <p>Five suspects were arrested.</p>	<p>Sentencing was as follows for the five suspects:</p> <p>Accused 1: 38 years, imprisonment Accused 2: 35 years, imprisonment Accused 3: 25 years, imprisonment Accused 4: 25 years, imprisonment Accused 5: 45 years, imprisonment</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Murder 	<p>A serial rapist operated in the East London vicinity. On 19 December 2010 the body of a 19-year-old female was found in an open field with her body half naked, and also appeared to have been strangled. The victim's boyfriend claimed that they had been attacked by four males and that he had managed to escape. On 2011-03-10, the body of a 23 year old female was found naked and also appearing to be strangled. The suspect claimed he had spotted the victim whilst relieving himself. On 29 June 2011, the body of a 25-year-old female was found half naked.</p> <p>On 11 April 2012, the body of a female was found half naked with face injuries and scratch marks on her neck. In another incident, a male died as a result of stab wounds. A description of the suspect was given, and it led to his arrest. The suspect was linked to the cases through pointing outs and DNA comparisons.</p>	Sentenced to seven life sentences and 30 years, imprisonment.

Table 44 provides an overview of sentences of twenty years and more

TABLE 44: OVERVIEW OF SENTENCES OF TWENTY YEARS AND MORE

Provinces	Total sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories			
			Murder	Rape	Robbery aggravating	Total
Eastern Cape	238	226	89	122	27	238
Free State	166	134	54	80	32	166
Gauteng	538	375	135	133	270	538
KwaZulu-Natal	558	457	200	215	143	558
Limpopo	112	94	47	44	21	112
Mpumalanga	154	89	24	89	41	154
North West	97	86	23	61	13	97
Northern Cape	40	38	16	23	1	40
Western Cape	103	87	33	60	10	103
Total	2006	1586	621	827	558	2006

SUB-PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATION

The Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) has identified commodities based on the threat assessment to identify and conduct project investigations in addressing national priority offences. During the reporting period the Serious Organised Crime Unit arrested 1 256 persons and convicted 523.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

PRECIOUS METALS AND DIAMONDS

During the 2012/13 financial year the number of individuals arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals was 198, in addition to the 314 arrests made in 2011/12. From the number of arrested persons, 71 were convicted.

NARCOTICS

For the reporting period 334 arrests were made for the possession of narcotics, compared to 481 arrests in 2011/12. The monetary value related to the arrests was R95 181 942.94. Four suspects were also arrested for possession of equipment and chemicals used for the manufacturing of Mandrax tablets. Upon the seizure of these items, it was determined that the chemicals (according to the forensic laboratory) were sufficient to manufacture 16 million Mandrax tablets with a street value of R241 million. All four accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 15 years, imprisonment, of which seven were suspended.

The investigation of serious organised crime led to the confiscation of 2 077 997 kg of Cannabis, 9103 176 kg of Heroin, 114 613 kg of CAT, 25 487 kg of Cocaine, 2 545 400 Mandrax tablets, 5 331 Ecstasy tablets, 69 626 kg of Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), 0.079 kg of Nyaope and 20.007 kg of LSD. 41 clandestine drug laboratories with an estimated value of R300 000.00 each were dismantled.

ILLICIT MINING

In order to address the issue of illicit mining, a four-year operational plan (2012-2014) has been developed and approved by all principles of relevant departments. The objectives of the plan are as follows:

- Aligning and coordinating government's efforts in combating illegal mining and trafficking of precious metals
- Preventing, investigating and successfully prosecuting cases of illegal mining and the transnational trafficking of precious metals across the value chain
- Addressing policy issues relating to legislative reform
- Implementing a regional and international strategy to deal with the unregulated states of global markets
- Enhancing capacity to effectively address illegal mining and the trafficking of precious metals.

The five provinces that are currently affected by illicit mining, held two operations per month to address illegal mining. Some of the successes are as follows:

Gauteng

A major investigation was undertaken and a Lebanese citizen smuggling a total of R23 000 000.00 worth of uncut diamonds was arrested at Oliver Tambo International Airport. The accused was subsequently convicted.

During an investigation in Germiston, a suspect was arrested for the possession of approximately R1 000 000.00 worth of unwrought gold (nuggets) already processed.

Northern Cape/Eastern Cape

During investigations, two Congolese suspects were arrested for dealing in unwrought gold to the value of R800 000.00. The incidents took place in the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape respectively.

Western Cape

During a disruptive operation, a licence holder was found in possession of R500 000.00 worth of gold. The gold was seized and investigations are continuing.

North West

During a disruptive operation in the Klerksdorp and Stilfontein area five suspects were arrested with gold concentrate to the value of R250 000,00. Information was received at Marikana and a suspect was arrested with R800 000,00 worth of unwrought platinum which appears to have originated from the mine.

Free State

Joint operations were conducted from October to December in the Welkom area, and follow-up operations were conducted and major successes were achieved, resulting in the arrest of 99 suspects. Two vehicles to the value of R100 000.00 were seized and various equipment used for illegal mining (cutting torches, gas bottles and other equipment) was also seized. On 6 June 2012 an illegal refinery was dismantled in Welkom.

Overall disruptive operations and major investigations resulted in seizures of gold and gold-bearing material to the value of R 7 776 093.90. Diamonds to the value of R23 353.00 as well as platinum to the value of R929 900.00 were also seized.

NON-FERROUS METALS

The critical need to focus on the investigation of theft of copper cable (electricity and rail cable) and related crime, that is seen by economists as sabotaging of the national infrastructure, has resulted in 130 arrests. 40 individuals were convicted in this regard. Various investigations are being conducted with regard to the buying and exporting of stolen copper; the hijacking of trucks carrying copper; and fraud committed by scrap metal dealers.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The DPCI investigations focused on species such as abalone and rhino poaching. During the reporting period 104 persons were arrested and 49 convicted. Various operations/projects were conducted, and the following successes were achieved:

- 1 872 charges of racketeering and R55 million worth of assets were restrained
- Seizures of 20 rhino horns and 5,5 tons of ivory, R630 400 US dollars and 1 120 000 Vietnamese Dong.
- 10 years, imprisonment for a rhino poacher from Zimbabwe.
- A total of 46 years, imprisonment for five accused who smuggled abalone from the Eastern Cape to Mozambique (accused 1: 18 years; accused 2: seven years; accused 3: eight years; accused 4: 18 months and accused 5: three years)

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

During the past financial year, 28 persons associated with human trafficking-related crime were arrested. These persons were involved with owning of a brothel and soliciting for prostitution, smuggling of persons, extortion and kidnapping.

VEHICLES

39 individuals were arrested and 41 convictions secured for the possession of illegal vehicles.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

56 arrests were made and 25 convictions secured for crime including foreign military assistance, high treason and terrorism, contravention of the National Conventional Arms Control Act, possession of firearms and ammunition, dealing and possession of radioactive materials, and Protection of the Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities (POCDATARA).

The investigation into the activities of the leader of an organisation known as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger (MEND) and the outcome thereof illustrates the success of the DPCI in their endeavour to combat terrorist-related activities. The accused was involved in the planning of the detonation of six car bombs that were to explode during the 50th Independence Celebrations in Nigeria, as well as alleged terrorist activities committed within the RSA. After a long investigation process, the accused was sentenced to an effective 24 years, imprisonment for his involvement in various terrorist-related activities.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

- Serious and priority commercial crime refers to serious and priority fraud, serious commercial-related theft (including theft of trust funds by persons who are obliged by law to keep a trust account), complex commercial crimes where the services of a chartered accountant or forensic auditor is required during investigation, and contraventions of certain commercial-related statutes (statutes relating to companies, close corporations, cooperatives, trusts, financial advisory and intermediary services, insurance, counterfeiting of currency, counterfeiting of goods and intellectual property rights crimes, banking-related crime, exchange control, estate agents, deceased and insolvent estates, serious corruption, and serious computer-related/cybercrime)
- A total of 11 284 charges were brought forward to 2012/13 and 65 307 new charges were reported. The detection rate increased from 65.2% to 86.1% in 2012/13. A total of 63 094 charges were referred to court of which 2 287 were withdrawn and 546 were closed as unfounded. The increase in the detection rate can be attributed to the rise in charges reported and referred to court for the first time.
- In 2012/13 the percentage of court-ready cases dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges was 56.5%, up from 50.0% the previous year. This increase is the result of an increase in the average number of court-ready cases and, at the same time, a decrease in the number of cases on the court roll that have not yet been finalised. During 2012/13, the average number of court-ready case dockets per month was 3 921 and the average number of cases not yet completed in court per month, was 6 944. Table 45 summarises the achievements with the investigation of commercial crime cases investigated by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.
- During the reporting period 2012/13 government-related fraud and corruption at local government level was an ongoing focus area of the Directorate. A number of significant successes were achieved in respect of Operation Clean Audit. A total of 45 public officials were arrested, while 14 persons (four officials and nine members of the public) were found guilty on charges including fraud, corruption and money laundering. One accused was sentenced to 15 years direct imprisonment and another to six years.
- A total of 209 suspects were arrested on charges relating to counterfeit card fraud, card skimming and the possession of skimming devices. During the same period, 134 persons were found guilty on 851 counts relating to counterfeit card fraud. During 2012/13 the Directorate dealt organised card fraud syndicates a heavy blow with the arrest of 26 syndicate members, nine of which were Bulgarian citizens. Various handheld and ATM mounted skimming devices were seized. In one incident a Bulgarian man was arrested in the act when he removed an ATM skimming device from an ATM in Norwood while under police surveillance. Investigations also led to the uncovering of so-called 'boiler rooms' where criminals were manufacturing counterfeit bank cards.

- With regard to company-related fraud, a company director was charged on 79 counts of fraud and theft involving R9.6 million of company money. In an unrelated case, a company director was convicted of submitting false information with regard to tender documents. The company was also invoiced for services that were never rendered. The value involved in this case was R10 million. The accused was convicted on 112 counts of fraud and sentenced to a fine of a million Rand or ten years, imprisonment.
- In a case of vehicle finance fraud, members of a syndicate used outsiders to submit fraudulent documents in order to finance eight expensive high-performance vehicles, jointly valued at R6 million. The applications were approved with the assistance of a bank official who colluded with the syndicate. Three suspects were arrested. This case is pending before court.
- With regard to investment fraud, an accused recruited investments from members of the public, purporting to run a black empowerment company that was trading on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange. An estimated R60 million was solicited from investors. On 8 February 2013 the accused was sentenced to 15 years, imprisonment. In an unrelated investment fraud scheme, investors were promised a 5% per month return on investment. The scheme collapsed and it was established that investors lost approximately R20 million. The mastermind of the scheme appeared in court. The case is pending.
- With regard to occupation-related fraud, an employee who worked in the chemical industry sold liquid fertiliser to businesses. However, certain transactions were not captured on the company's computer system and payments were routed to the employee's personal bank account. The company suffered a loss of R63 million. The case is currently serving in court.

TABLE 45: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND VALUES

Crime category	Cases received			Arrests/First Appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		SA Citizen	Number		Cases	Number		Actual	Potential	
		Actual	Potential		Non Citizen	Counts		Accused	Value (R)			
Internet fraud	513	89 255 034	29 209 378	16	5	3 327 072	10 000	29	222	16	17 990 361	390 681
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	191	4 708 074	8 468 637	55	5	1 351 687	10 576 733	72	313	89	14 745 293	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	39	4 330 927	0	20	1	129 600	49	12	166	13	4 656 255	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit cards	2 981	44 820 601	125 100	143	6	17 901 288	40 000	51	538	45	2 337 040	20 597
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, Act, 1965)	11	513 492	311 350	18	7	509 592	332 450	3	6	3	216 072	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	17	2 842 501	0	12	7	235 400	0	2	2	2	15 472 300	0
Fraud with stolen cheques	188	16 139 083	67 635	28	2	3 139 128	11 400	58	601	49	5 605 484	89 200
Fraud with cloned cheques	55	2 444 872	243 900	9	0	183 240	48 800	10	11	15	3 913 223	0
419 Scams (Advance Fee Fraud)	156	9 922 816	21 179 940	20	0	924 993	200 000	4	10	2	555 420	0
Black dollar fraud scams	24	6 264 799	8 271 500	4	5	275 000	1 500	2	2	3	321 000	0
Kiteflying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	4 126	28 823 865 657	1 393 129 970	2 951	35	1 333 456 355	166 598 071	2 039	16 983	2 193	51 325 902 459	48 530 849
Theft	473	370 180 073	624 900	232	4	225 451 181	47 400	145	4 524	155	138 824 466	250 000
Forgery and uttering	130	115 316 415	966 500	50	36	15 978 538	806 500	14	89	74	1 563 062	32 800
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	129	281 937 722	116 566 711	37	2	41 619 630	0	9	31	9	236 300	0

Crime category	Cases received				Arrests/First Appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Potential	SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Value (R)		Cases	Number		Value (R)	
		Actual	Potential				Actual	Potential		Counts	Accused	Actual	Potential
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	8	44 567 912	16 564 711	0	7	0	169 900	0	7	11	6	793 201	0
Exchange Control Regulations (sect 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	4	920 807	343 085	0	0	3	0	343 085	2	2	2	0	82 585
Insolvency Act, 1936	8	3 116 233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 2008	66	102 692 157	0	0	3	0	16 000 000	0	2	6	2	0	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	1	546 531	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	3	3 900	0
National Credit Act, 2005	16	76 966	0	0	23	2	0	0	8	240	8	8 000	0
Magistrates' Court Act, 1944	9	1 027 617	5 703	0	5	0	314 290	0	2	17	2	531 843	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	305	87 100 877	0	0	73	138	24 203 024	41 900	96	3 370	107	12 283 982	201 645
Other commercial crime not mentioned above	1 491	794 328 339	446 858 910	0	839	555	180 579 428	15 674 374	1 193	8 641	1 167	106 919 324	8 783 936
TOTAL	10 941	30 806 919 505	2 042 938 130	0	4 545	813	1 865 749 346	194 732 262	3 763	35 833	3 965	51 653 078 985	58 382 293

SUB-PROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

- According to the five-year Strategic Plan of the SAPS, the Forensic Service Division, which mandate is to support the investigation of crime through the processing of crime scenes, application of forensic services and maintenance of criminal records, prioritised its objectives for the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management as well as the Forensic Science Laboratory to improve procedures for updating of records of offenders convicted of crime and process the evidence collected at the crime scenes with the emphasis on advance conviction rate.
 - The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM) received 1 201 643 enquiries by means of fingerprint forms (SAPS 76) for processing and generating of previous conviction reports during 2012/13. **97%** (1 164 990) of previous conviction reports were generated within 20 calendar days after receipt. This is a 3% increase in comparison to the 2011/12 financial year.
 - Of the enquiries received, 658 030 (**54.16%**) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified. 557 039 (**45.84%**) were first offenders who had no previous convictions recorded against them.
- 98 137 firearm applications were received and processed during 2012/13. Of those, 95 940 [**98%**] were processed within 15 calendar days, which is in line with the priority of decreasing the turnaround time for processing of fingerprint evidence.
- To strengthen the capacity of the SAPS in identifying individuals involved in crime, 2 087 574 fingerprint searches were performed during 2012/13 in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record. Of these, 1 215 069 (**58%**) were criminal searches and 872 505 (**42%**) were non-criminal searches such as in the case of applications for firearm licences, professional driver's permits and pre-employment.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW [FORENSIC PROCEDURE] AMENDMENT ACT, 2010 (ACT NO. 6 OF 2010)

- The Criminal Law [Forensic Procedures] Amendment Act, 2010 was promulgated on 5 October 2010 and came into effect on 18 January 2013. Within six months of the legislation coming into effect, the National Instruction and training manuals were compiled and an interdepartmental forum was established. Forensic awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitise functionaries at all levels on the practical implications, obligations and expectations of the legislation.
- The CRC has expanded its Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) capacity to an additional eight Local Criminal Record Centres to enhance service delivery and support stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. These consist of Protea Glen in Gauteng, Secunda in Mpumalanga, Pietermaritzburg and Kokstad in KwaZulu-Natal, Phalaborwa in Limpopo, De Aar and Springbok in the Northern Cape as well as Mitchell's Plain in the Western Cape.
- To improve the collection of evidence at crime scenes, Forensic Services intensified the utilisation of Crime Scene Laboratories. Table 46 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive benefits resulting from service delivery interventions within the Local Criminal Record Centres in the 2012/13 financial year:

TABLE 46: PERFORMANCE OF CRIME SCENE LABORATORIES

	2011/12	2012/13	Difference 2011/12 vs. 2012/13
Electronic palm prints	7 956	10 079	+ 27%
AFIS fingerprint identifications	19 211	25 337	+ 32%
Manual fingerprint identifications	958	1 040	+9%
Manual Palm prints	507	448	-12%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	122 655	144 284	+ 18%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	28 081	34 022	+ 21%
Positive cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	13 071	16 476	+ 26%
Shoe-print investigations	329	381	+16%
Positive shoe-print investigations	303	300	-1%

- The 12% decline in manual palm prints is the result of digitising the processing of palm prints, as the 27% increase in electronic palm prints indicate.
- The 1% decline in Positive shoe-print investigations is mainly a result of the vulnerable nature of shoe-prints that can be contaminated due to environmental factors, such as the weather, medical rescue workers and witnesses at the crime scene before the police arrive.
- Advances in technology have made DNA testing an established part of crime investigation and prosecution, especially where identification is the primary issue. The Department have Forensic Services contributed immensely to the solving of crimes, including crimes against women and children, during the previous financial year.

VALUE OF DNA AND INVESTIGATIVE PSYCHOLOGY CAPABILITIES

DNA and Investigative Psychology continues to play a critical role in the linking of the suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions. The following is a sample of reported cases where DNA and Investigative Psychology contributed to their successful investigation and conviction of perpetrators:

Case	Detail	Sentence
Meadowlands Serial Rapist: State vs Nhlabathi	Raped 6 adult females in 2009-2010. IPS prepared sentencing report	Guilty on seven counts, awaiting sentencing 22 May 2013
Welkom Mutilation Murder: State vs Van der Merwe	Killed adult male, dismembered, decapitated and skinned face and kept body parts in fridge in 2011 IPS assisted with investigation and testified at sentencing	Guilty of murder, robbery and desecration of corpse. sentenced to life on 2 November 2012
Child pornography: State vs Alberts	Accused caught with 20 000 child porn images. Interviewed by IPS in 2007. Sentencing report compiled for evidence in January 2013.	Guilty on 500 counts, awaiting sentencing on 18 January 2013
Taxi Serial Rapist: State vs Makhubela & Son	Raped 14 females by picking them up in taxi. Between 2008-2009 IPS testified at sentencing	Sentenced to 26 life sentences on 14 December 2012
Serial child rapist vs Cloete	Raped 2 minor children	Sentenced two life sentences: 21 January 2013
Springs serial murder State v Shezi	Raped and murdered 2 females, raped another. IPS assisted with the investigation and located suspect	Sentenced three life sentences on 26 February 2013
Paedophile: State vs Kleinhans	95 charges(sexual assault, grooming, child pornography)	Sentenced 15 years imprisonment on 29 January 2013
Intimate partner murder: State vs Oliver	Murdered husband in 2008. IPS testified during trial against defence psychologist	Sentenced 24 months correctional supervision, three years imprisonment, suspended for five years on 14 March 2013
Case	Detail	Sentence
Paedophile: State vs Venter	72 counts (sexual assault, child pornography)	Sentenced five years correctional supervision on January 2013
Serial Rape: State vs Sibanda	Raped 11 females in Naboomspruit. IPS testified at sentencing	Sentenced one life sentence and 100 years on 15 March 2013
Vredendal Serial Murder: State vs Jafta	Raped and murdered 2 females in 1998 and 2011	Sentenced one life sentence and 16 years on 28 March 2013
Khayelitsha Serial Child Killer: State v Nofemele	Raped and murdered 11 minor children in Lingeletu area. IPS assisted with investigation and testified at trial for sentencing	Sentenced to 11 life sentences and 10 years on 27 August 2012
Sunday Rapist: State v Steyn	Abducted 10 minor females, raped 7, and murdered 1. IPS helped with investigation and testified at trial	Sentenced to five life sentences and 170 years on 19 September 2012
Bloemspruit Serial Murderer: State v Mohorosi	Raped and murdered 4 girls in Bloemspruit, Free State. IPS helped with investigation	Sentenced to six life sentences and 15 years on 21 May 2013
Avalon Serial Rapist State v Rikhotso	Raped 11 females at Avalon cemetery. IPS testified at sentencing	Sentenced to 17 life sentences and 164 years on 17/5/2012
Grootbrak Rivier Serial Murderer: State v Jordaan	Raped and murdered two females in Grootbrakrivier/George area. IPS assisted with the investigation	Sentenced to four life sentences and 15 years on 15 May 2013

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

- In pursuance of the mandate and strategic objective to ensure support to the investigation of crime, the Forensic Science Laboratories received 382 219 case exhibits/entries during the 2012/13 financial year for forensic analysis compared to the 2011/12 financial year during which 320 729 case exhibits/entries were received. The Forensic Science Laboratory received 61 490 additional case exhibits/entries which represent a 19% increase in case exhibits/entries received. This increase is attributed to improved confidence and effectiveness of the forensic awareness programme embarked upon both internally and externally.
- Despite this influx in case exhibits/entries received, a total of 381 299 (99.8%) entries were analysed, which is an 18% increase in work output compared to the previous year's 323 388 case exhibits/entries finalised by the Forensic Science Laboratory.
- Commendable progress is made to ensure the optimal utilisation of Forensic Science Laboratories in the fight against crime. More than ever before, Forensic Services are accessible and responsive to investigating officers and the Criminal Justice System. The increased requests for services is indicative of the enhanced trust instilled in the crime investigation community with regard to the value and effectiveness of Forensic Services.
- In response to the target set for processing of exhibits at the Forensic Science Laboratory, 230 854 (57.6%) entries were analysed within 28 working days from a total of 400 284 entries (received during 2012/13 plus carried over from 2011/12 less pending within 28 working days). The performance of the respective Forensic Science Laboratory disciplines focusing on entries received and entries analysed, including those analysed within the specified time frame of 28 working days, are depicted in table 47:

TABLE 47: PERFORMANCE OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Disciplines	Entries received for analysis	Entries analysed	Entries analysed within 28 working days
<i>Ballistics</i> Examination of firearms and tools as well as etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	162 203	164 652	123 757 (75.16%)
<i>Biology</i> Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, example body fluids, hair and human tissue with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis	97 945	96 084	26 120 (27.18%)
<i>Chemistry</i> Analysis of substance, example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs	69 981	70 255	35 749 (50.88%)
<i>Questioned Documents</i> Analysis of questioned documents, forexample handwriting, type writing, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	47 383	45 508	42 166 (92.66%)
<i>Scientific Analysis</i> Analysis of organic and inorganic material such as plastics, paint, fuel, soil, gold, and primer residue. CCTV analysis, polygraph examinations and forensic photography.	4 707	4 422	2 545 (57.55%)
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Victim Identification Centre that was established during the financial year 2012/13, processed 518 cases. The processing of the cases ensured that 99.99% of cases attended to by the newly-established VIC, were finalised within 28 working days. • These statistics are excluded from the above table because they are administered manually and have not yet been captured on the FSL Admin System, as is the case with all other FSL disciplines. 			

REDUCTION/MANAGEMENT OF BACKLOG IN THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

- Despite existing challenges, forensic science laboratories continue to make commendable progress on the eradication of backlogs, irrespective of the increase in the number of exhibits received, informed by the enhanced forensic awareness initiatives. The strategy implemented by the Department to ensure the efficient processing of exhibits within the Forensic Science Laboratory in pursuance of the mandate to fight crime, is gradually yielding success.
- The reduction of backlogs in the Forensic Science Laboratory is high on the strategic agenda. To this end, Forensic Services reduced backlogs in the various disciplines during the 2012/13 financial year, to ensure the processing of cases through the Criminal Justice System.
- Irrespective of the increase by 61 490 [19%] case exhibits/entries received from 320 729 in 2011/12 to 381 699 in 2012/13, the backlog in the processing of case exhibits/entries was reduced from 25 345 at the end of the 1st quarter to 20 612 at the end of the 4th quarter by a commendable 19%. This reduction in backlog include the case exhibits/entries carried over from the 2011/12 financial year, which accumulated to a total of 400 284 case exhibits/entries processed during the period under review.

FORENSIC SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS

- On 17 July 2012, the Minister of Police, Mr EN Mthethwa opened the state of the art forensic science laboratory in Platteklouf, Cape Town. The Platteklouf Forensic Science Laboratory became operational in November 2011. This unique state-owned facility which cost over R600 million after completion, is testimony to the commitment and investment by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Platteklouf Forensic Science Laboratory is an additional and useful arsenal to the crime-fighting programmes of the SAPS.
- Services such as DNA analysis, drug identification, blood-stain analysis, polygraph testing, image analysis and scans are offered by this laboratory. The completion of the Platteklouf facility enabled the consolidation of all forensic science laboratory disciplines in Cape Town under one roof for service delivery improvement.
- The Platteklouf Laboratory supports the quality standards for facilities required for accreditation, as well as the investigation of crime through the processing of crime scenes, forensic evidence and maintenance of criminal records.
- Commendable progress was made by the Platteklouf Laboratory during the period under review. The laboratory increased case finalisation from 72 983 in 2011/12 to 101 682 in 2012/13, which is a 40% [28 699] in case exhibits finalised.

THE BELHAR PROJECT FOR DRUG-ANALYSIS

- A drug analysis laboratory, focusing on the analysis of Methamphetamine cases, was set up in Belhar in the Western Cape. Rapid analysis using Raman- and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) – Spectroscopy was employed to make an impact on the number of Methamphetamine cases requiring analysis in the Western Cape. A total of 7 768 Methamphetamine cases were finalised during the project. Methamphetamine cases in arrears were finalised in a shorter processing time.

DECENTRALISATION OF SERVICES

- In an effort to decentralise the Forensic Services, an intercession was initiated by the management of the Division to recruit analysts from provinces, bringing them closer to the communities where such services are needed.
- To this effect, Forensic Services as one of the major contributors to the success of the CJS set various objectives to underpin the CJS programme in the SAPS. These included recruitment, selection, and appointment of employees to ensure the expansion and decentralisation of forensic services. During the period under review, 800 forensic analysts and crime scene experts, including managerial and support personnel, were appointed/enlisted to capacitate the expansion of the Forensic Services establishment with emphasis on employing/deploying graduates with Bachelor of Science Degrees or applicable qualifications.
- The state of the art forensic science laboratories are housing the most advanced technology and equipment,

including well-trained and highly-skilled forensic analysts and crime scene experts. Patriotic South Africans from all races and gender continue to volunteer their services by joining the SAPS Forensic Services where they are able to utilise their skills and competencies by serving the people of this country as forensic analysts and crime scene experts.

- The Forensic Services, capacity was further decentralised to KwaZulu-Natal by establishing the Biology and the Questioned Documents discipline capacity. A Scientific Unit analysis capacity focusing on image analysis and polygraph was established at the Western Cape regional laboratory. An Investigative Psychology discipline was established in all nine provinces.

FORENSIC SERVICES STRUCTURE RESPONSIVE TO ORGANISATIONAL NEEDS

- The revised organisational and functional structure which is aligned to the service offerings in terms of its mandate, is being implemented. This process-oriented structure is designed to streamline service delivery and expansion of the capacity at national and provincial level in support of the investigation of crime. Prominent in the organisational and functional structure is a dedicated quality management capability, which will assure that accredited and trusted forensic services are effectively and efficiently performed in accordance with accepted international and national standards.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas relating to Programme 3: Detective Service:

- Detection rate for serious crimes
- Conviction rate for serious crimes
- Detection rate for crimes against women (18 years and above) in respect of murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH
- Detection rate for crimes against children (under 18 years) in respect of murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance:

In terms of serious crimes, the fifty stations and clusters that performed the poorest had been identified and in terms of crimes against women and children, the four underperforming provinces had been identified. Interventions to address underperformance at these stations and clusters will include the following: Performance review meetings with all the commanders of these stations or units and the Provincial Detective Management; quarterly performance monitoring; monthly accountability sessions with the commanders monitor the performance of investigating officers; visits to the identified stations/units and intervention inspections to provide guidance and in-service training in an attempt to improve performance. Commanders will be requested to provide a skills audit and training profile of each member and members in need of training, will be prioritised for nomination to attend identified training interventions. Provincial Heads of the Detective Service will be instructed to appoint experienced detective commanders from other excellent performing stations as guardians and mentors at station performing poorly (peer education and mentoring); and Provincial Heads of the Detective Service will be instructed to share best practices with other provinces.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2012/13.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Investigations	8 984 928	8 978 504	6 424	7 941 973	7 941 973	0
Criminal						
Record Centre	1 716 849	1 582 422	134 427	1 366 215	1 330 229	35 986
Forensic Science Laboratory	2 013 665	1 922 434	91 231	1 882 678	1 567 786	314 892
Specialised Investigations	1 210 290	1 210 290	0	1 077 069	1 077 069	0
Total	13 925 732	13 693 650	232 082	12 267 935	11 917 057	350 878

5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

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

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

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises the following two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 48: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Contribute to the neutralising of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.					
Sub-programme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Number of network operations resulting from intelligence files	A total of 49 019 network operations were conducted	Conduct 28 145 network operations	37 188 network operations were conducted	+9 043 network operations	Target achieved.
Number of crime intelligence products relating to: Operational analysis reports (profiles, intelligence analysis reports, communication analysis reports, communication interception analysis reports and station and cluster crime threat analysis reports)	Operational analysis reports = 353 628 Operational analysis reports • Profiles = 110 033 • Intelligence analysis reports = 137 228 • Communication analysis reports = 15 388 • Communication interception analysis reports = 8 299 • Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports = 82 680	256 181	Operational analysis reports = 311 807 Operational analysis reports • Profiles = 123 069 • Intelligence analysis reports = 90 761 • Communication analysis reports = 6 204 • Communication interception analysis reports = 4 595 • Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports = 87 178	+ 55 626 Operational analysis reports	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Number of crime intelligence products relating to: Strategic analysis reports (including research reports and statistical reports)	18 Research reports (descriptive and explanatory reports based on crime statistics and research in an attempt to explain crime phenomena)	17 research reports 120 statistical reports	19 Research reports 132 Statistical reports	+2 Research reports +12 Statistical reports	Target achieved

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

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

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

- Network operations refer to planned and purposeful processes of obtaining, assembling and organising information through exploitation of all types of sources on a target (organisation, group or individual) for further intelligence processing and/or use as evidence.
- Crime Intelligence conducted a total of 37 188 network operations during 2012/13, which led to the arrest of 10 607 individuals and the recovery of goods valued at R633 885 198.00.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

A total of 311 807 operational analysis reports were produced during 2012/13.

These operational analysis reports relate to –

- Profiles: A resume of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to serve as an aid to the investigating officer to locate the suspect and identify him/her beyond a reasonable doubt.
- Intelligence analysis reports: A factual report based on evaluated information/intelligence which can be utilised to identify specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or tendencies, relevant premises, contact points and methods of communication.
- Communication analysis reports: A report based on the result of the analysis of specific identified telephone/cellular phone numbers as provided by the various communication networks when subpoenaed to do so.
- Communication interception reports: A report based on the result of the analysis of voice intercepted communications, intercepted text messages as well as Internet service provider telecommunications.
- Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports: Reports compiled at station and cluster level based on the spatial and time patterns of crime statistics, matrix case linkage analysis and field work. These reports guide station commanders on the what, where, when, why, who and how of the incidence of crime.

Table 49 provides a breakdown of the operational analysis reports generated by Crime Intelligence.

TABLE 49: OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORTS GENERATED BY CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Operational analysis reports	Number of reports 2011/12	Number of reports 2012/13
Profiles	110 033	123 069
Intelligence analysis reports	137 228	90 761
Communication analysis reports	15 388	6 204
Communication interception reports	8 299	4 595
Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports	82 680	87 178
Total	353 628	311 807

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2012/13.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 016 166	1 016 166	0	944 280	944 280	0
Intelligence and Information Management	1 553 921	1 553 921	0	1 451 311	1 451 311	0
Total	2 570 087	2 570 087	0	2 395 591	2 395 591	0

5.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

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

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

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

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

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 50: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.					
Sub-programme: VIP Protection					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2011/2012	Planned target 2012/13	Actual achievement 2012/13	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2012/13	Comment on deviations
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	99,99% protection provided (144 584 movements with one security breach)	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% (99 802 movements without any security breach) protection provided.	0%	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Static and Mobile Security					
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	99,99% protection provided (95 344 protection operations with three security breaches)	100% protection provided without security breaches	99,99% (98 728 protection operations with six security breaches) protection provided by Protection and Security Services. 100% protection provided by Presidential Protection Service.	Six security breaches.	Target not achieved. Non-compliance to standard operational procedures.
Sub-programme: Government Security Regulator					
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) and Strategic Installations audited/evaluated	61% (138 from a total of 227) identified Strategic Installations audited 98% (171 from a total of 175) National Key Points evaluated	50% Strategic Installations audited (124 from a total of 248) 100% NKPs evaluated (182)	51,2% Strategic Installations audited (127 from a total of 248) 96,2% NKPs evaluated (175 from a total of 182)	0%	Target achieved. Target not achieved. 1 National Key Point declassified. 2 NKPs not evaluated due to non compliance to instructions. Four NKPs not evaluated due to external factors influencing the conducting of compliance evaluations.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICE

VIP protection services by Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Services provide for the protection of the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents, former Deputy Presidents, Heads of State, their spouses and other identified VIPs while in transit.

During 2012/13, VIP Protection Services provided protection to –

- 18 presidential dignitaries (Presidential Protection Service) and 77 national and 123 provincial dignitaries (Protection and Security Services);
- 232 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State, visiting South Africa (160 by Protection and Security Services and 72 by Presidential Protection Service);
- 290 major/special, national and provincial events by Protection and Security Services, including events such as the DIASPORA Forum, African Cup of Nations and BRICS Summit;
- 4 major events (Presidential Protection Service);
- 99 802 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa (Protection and Security Services and Presidential Protection Services);
- 177 presidential visits (including refuelling) outside the borders of South Africa (Presidential Protection Service).

No security breaches occurred during the in-transit protection of Presidential VIPs, South African VIPs, foreign VIPs visiting the country, presidential visits abroad or major events.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

- Static Protection at the Protection and Security Services conducted 98 728 shifts to protect 40 installations/government buildings and 97 identified VIP residences. Only six security breaches were reported, translated to 99.99%. These include unauthorised entry and theft at the Parliamentary complex, housebreaking and theft at Bryntirion in Gauteng and the Northern Cape Legislature.
- Static Security at the Presidential Protection Service conducted 8 748 shifts to protect 15 residential premises and three offices. No security breaches occurred during the reporting period.
- An efficient close and static protection service was rendered to the Presidency by ensuring compliance with existing policies, monitoring sections/units, daily activities, proper operational Planning and constant communication with the Presidency relating to programmes.
- A state of operational readiness for operations was maintained by means of ensuring counter-assault team operators meet the physical and mental fitness standards, ensuring a roadworthy vehicle fleet for rapid deployment and also ensuring that personal equipment and a standard package of specialised equipment is in working order and available for rapid deployment. These include the deployment of close protectors at unplanned operations.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

- The Government Security Regulator relates to national key points evaluated in compliance with the National Key Points Act. Strategic installations were audited in terms of the Minimum Physical Security Standard guidelines at national and provincial government departments.
- The following functions were also conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980) in the 2012/13 financial year:
 - 37 Security service providers were registered

- 54 Criminal records were detected
- 1 627 Applications for national key point security guards were received
- 13 National key point security guards were deregistered
- 2 Training providers were deregistered
- 81 Training institutions were evaluated
- No Training institution was suspended
- 21 Security officer liaison forums were held

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas relating to Programme 5: Protection and Security Services:

- Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches (Static Security)
- Percentage of national key points evaluated

The following strategies have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance:

PERCENTAGE OF SECURITY PROVIDED IN RELATION TO SECURITY BREACHES (STATIC SECURITY)

Quarterly in-service training of members at unit level will be conducted regarding the Static Protection Standard Operational Procedure and the submission of a compliance certificate to Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS) Head Office and meetings will be held with custodians of installations/residences to report defective equipment security measures which may influence the protection of such installation/residence.

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL KEY POINTS EVALUATED

It must be noted that national key points (private, Government and parastatal entities) do not fall under the direct control of the SAPS. External role players can therefore disrupt the planned evaluations to be executed. The following measures will be implemented to address under performance:

- An annual schedule for evaluations to National Key Point (NKP) owners and NKP provincial commanders as agreed to, will be issued prior to the commencement of the financial year.
- Monitor evaluations at provincial level against set targets monthly.
- Corrective steps will be taken where targets are not met due to internal challenges.
- Performance will be followed up on during quarterly NKP work sessions with Provincial Commanders.
- Compliance will be emphasised during Government Security Sector Council meetings, Security Officer Liaison Forums and Joint Planning Committee meetings with Councillors/regulatory bodies of national key points.
- Meetings will be conducted with Corporate Security of NKPs not cooperating with the planned evaluations.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2012/13.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
VIP Protection Services	748 163	748 163	0	663 373	663 373	0
Static and Mobile Security	784 872	784 872	0	760 593	760 593	0
Government Security Regulator	89 521	89 521	0	82 114	82 114	0
Operational Support	172 926	172 926	0	182 566	182 566	0
Total	1 795 482	1 795 482	0	1 688 646	1 688 646	0

6. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

6.1 DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2012/13			2011/2012		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Non-taxable revenue	139 094	150 335	(11 241)	128 701	135 686	(6 985)
*Sale of goods and services produced by Department	129 224	139 491	(10 267)	121 674	128 165	(6 491)
*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods	9 870	10 844	(974)	7 027	7 521	(494)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	14 251	22 710	(8 459)	13 573	25 657	(12 084)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	782	780	2	1 040	771	269
Sale of capital assets	1 190	2 750	(1 560)	936	5 089	(4 153)
*Other capital assets	1 190	2 750	(1 560)	936	5 089	(4 153)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	152 000	165 448	(13 448)	127 805	121 557	6 248
Total departmental receipts	307 317	342 023	(34 706)	272 055	288 760	(16 705)

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

All fees, charges and tariffs not fixed by law, are addressed by the Department's Tariff Committee.

Reasons for over performance and underperformance are as follows:

- *Sale of goods and services produced by Department:* The positive deviation of R11 241.00 is mainly due to the increase in collection of firearm licences (R4 118), increase in the sale of scrap (R974.00), the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R4 627.00) and the increase in police services rendered (R1 522.00).
- *Fines, penalties and forfeits:* The positive deviation of R8 459,00 is mainly due to additional revenue that derived from forfeits related to monies seized in contravention with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121, 1998) at airports.
- *Sale of capital assets:* The positive deviation of R1 560.00 is mainly due to more auctions held during the reporting period.
- *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:* The positive deviation of R13 448.00 is mainly due to more interdepartmental debt recovered.

6.2 PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Programme Name	2012/13			2011/2012		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	15 570 332	15 570 318	14	14 748 092	14 481 554	266 538
Visible Policing	29 527 056	29 527 056	0	27 450 273	27 450 273	0
Detective Service	13 925 732	13 693 650	232 082	12 267 935	11 917 057	350 878
Crime Intelligence	2 570 087	2 570 087	0	2 395 591	2 395 591	0
Protection and Security Services	1 795 482	1 795 482	0	1 688 646	1 688 646	0
Total	63 388 689	63 156 593	232 096	58 550 537	57 933 121	617 416

6.3 DONOR FUNDS

Name of Donor	Norway
Full amount of the funding	1.65 billion NOK committed
Period of the commitment	For the period 2005-2007 (period later changed)
Purpose of the funding	To contribute towards the creation of a safe and secure environment for the people of Sudan.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorientation of former combatants for integration into policing network. • Institutional development and capacity building for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in South Sudan, North Sudan - Provision of Infrastructure and Equipment • Community focused policing and involvement. • Development of a Strategic Framework, Policing model and Organizational Development Plan.
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Development Programme presented to 27 senior officers from the SSNPS. • Executive Development Programme presented to 15 senior officers from the SPF. • Narcotic Dog Handler Course – Phase 1 • Explosive Dog Handler Course – Phase 1 • Operational Commander Train-the-Trainer Course • Crime Information Management and analysis Train-the-Trainer Course • Basic Cybercrime Investigation Train-the-Trainer Course • Narcotic Dog Handler Course – Phase 2 • Explosive Dog Handler Course – Phase 2
Amount received in current period	R9 685 399,89
Amount spent by the department	R4 236 460,87
Reasons for the funds unspent	Project still ongoing.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Regular Steering Committee Meetings with role players.

Name of Donor	France
Full amount of the funding	25 720 Euros
Period of the commitment	1 Year – April 2012 to 2013
Purpose of the funding	Capacity Building
Expected outputs	Trained police members
Actual outputs achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France - Immersion Internship for the benefit of 2 officers specialized in Crowd Management at recycling units, or a session of training officers. • South Africa - Training mission of executives and trainers in the field of the Crowd Management and Professional interventions. • France Training GCFAG: "Recycling of three qualified pilots. Air wing of the South African Police in the area of cockpit and flight safety.
Amount received in current period	In kind - 25 720 Euros
Amount spent by the department	25 720 Euros
Reasons for the funds unspent	-
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Regular meetings with role players and attendance of training sessions by technical assistant.

Name of Donor	France
Full amount of the funding	1, 260, 000 Euros committed
Period of the commitment	36 months
Purpose of the funding	"Enhlangano "project
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the capacity of the SAPS in dealing with the threat of criminal networks and terrorism including but not limited to - - developing more efficient border control; -strengthening the capacity of specialist investigative units; -developing the capacities of technical and scientific police units; -developing crime intelligence information gathering capacity on terrorism and organised crime; and - develop capacity to carry out anti-terrorist operations. • To strengthen the interaction of the SAPS with neighbouring countries, by, inter alia, - - developing a Detective course for countries of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO); - organising international conferences and workshops; and - provide French language courses.
Actual outputs achieved	<p>Courses in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suspects by smell • Harbour security training: leadership and operational management • SARPCCO generic negotiation course • Organised crime training: surveillance and arrest • Operational leadership of a Forensics Unit • SARPCCO generic detective course • 7th international symposium on fingerprints • Crime scene management in Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) polluted environment • Use of helicopters in crime-fighting operations • Crime scene management • Hostage release STF training • Bomb attack scene management • French courses
Amount received in current period	In kind – 149 150 Euros
Amount spent by the department	149 150 Euros
Reasons for the funds unspent	R228 175.41
	The remaining funds were allocated for the printing of manuals on Drugs. The manuals were printed however when the payment was done the funding went through under the general budget SAPS. This was done just before the end of the previous financial year. Funds will have to be returned as it may not be used for anything other than the manuals.
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Steering Committee Meetings/ Audits

Name of Donor	Belgium
Full amount of the funding	27 846 Euro
Period of the commitment	1 Year – April 2012 to 2013
Purpose of the funding	Scholarship Programme - APEC Bursaries 2012 – Capacity Building – Border Policing and Port Security.
Expected outputs	Capacity Building Border Police
Actual outputs achieved	Port Management Course, Container Terminal Management Course, Port Security Course, Port Environmental Policy and Technology Course, Customs Border Control Course
Amount received in current period	In kind - 27 846 Euros
Amount spent by the department	In kind - 27 846 Euro
Reasons for the funds unspent	-
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Regular meetings with role players. Reports.

Name of Donor	Belgium
Full amount of the funding	R555 000,00
Period of the commitment	1 Year – April 2012 to 2013
Purpose of the funding	Capacity Building - Programme to Support the Planning and Management for Improved Organisational Performance
Expected outputs	The aim of this project is to have skilled and competent members in a strategic management environment who assist the SAPS with the provision of strategic direction and facilitate organisational developmental initiatives.
Actual outputs achieved	One course - Support Planning and Management for Improved Organisational Performance - 15 members
Amount received in current period	In kind – R550 000,00
Amount spent by the department	R550 000,00
Reasons for the funds unspent	-
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Regular meetings with role players and attendance of training sessions. Along with the results of the trainees. Reports.

6.4 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) was approved by the National Commissioner on 2012-09-03 and taken by hand to the Department of Public Works and National Treasury on 2012-10-03.

The Infrastructure Development Plan emanating from the UAMP, was approved for implementation for the 2013/14 financial year.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN 2012/13 AND PROGRESS IN COMPARISON TO WHAT WAS PLANNED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

Eight projects were planned for completion during the 2012/13 financial year and six projects were carried over from the 2011/12 to the 2012/13 financial year for completion. A total number of four of the 14 were completed during 2012/13. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2012/13.

Projects completed 2012/13			
Newly re-established police facility	New police facility (carried over from 2011/12)	Re-established police facility (carried over from 2011/12)	Repair and upgraded police facility (carried over from 2011/12)
Amalia Police Station	Port Elizabeth 10111	Weenen Police Station	Clocolan Police Station

Reasons for material variances (2%)

- Unrealistic milestones,
- Non-performance of contractors, and
- Delay with appointment of service providers.

PROGRESS WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

2012/13		
42 completed		16 not completed
Lutzville	Vaalbank	Nuwerus Phase 2
Gambleville	Groenvlei	Edenburg Phase 2
Ntabetemba	Rondebosch	Nyakallong Phase 2
Alice	Nuwerus Phase 1	Fauriesmith Phase 2
Berlin	Kutlwanong	Zastron Phase 2
Lundeans Nek	Kestell	Van Rhynsdorp Phase 2
Keiskammahoek	Tweeling	Henderson Phase 2
Kolomane	Rosendal	Hobhouse Phase 2
Stutterheim	Villiers	Herold Phase 2
Central Riebeeck East	Umzinto Phase 1	Somerset West
Alicedale	Umzinto Phase 2	Wellington
Kei Mouth	Port Edward Phase 1	Delft
Duncan Village	Port Edward Phase 2	Strandfontein
Tylden	South Gate Paving	Bellville
Tamara	Port Nolloth	Bainsvlei
Kriel	Edenburg Phase 1	Busbuckridge
Fauriesmith Phase 1	Nyakallong Phase 1	
Zastron Phase 1	Tarkastad Phase 1	
Van Rhynsdorp Phase 1	Tarkastad Phase 2	
Henderson Phase 1	Hobhouse Phase 1	
Alexandria	Herold Phase 1	

The SAPS has 65 planned maintenance projects in the planning phase with a total allocation of R84 300 000,00.

52 Planned maintenance projects are being carried out by the SAPS with a total allocation of R72 000 000,00.

The DPW has 52 planned maintenance projects in planning phase and 26 planned maintenance projects are being carried out the total allocation is R531 676 031,00.

The following are the disposals of facilities per province:

Province	State owned	Leased
Eastern Cape	0	0
Free State	1	4
Gauteng	4	4
Head Office	16	1
KwaZulu-Natal	8	59
Limpopo	0	1
Mpumalanga	0	1
Northern Cape	5	7
North West	2	2
Western Cape	2	8

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S ASSET REGISTER REMAINED UP-TO-DATE DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

- Regular auditing of the asset registers data integrity with all Provincial Offices in order to ensure realistic statistics.
- Planned training in consultation with Provincial Offices in familiarising themselves with the asset register information thereof.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS, FOR EXAMPLE WHAT PERCENTAGE IS IN GOOD, FAIR OR BAD CONDITION

The current state of the department's assets:

Excellent condition	-	24.22%
Good condition	-	24.21%
Fair condition	-	32.68%
Bad condition	-	13.25%
Very poor condition	-	5.64%
		100%

MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

No major maintenance projects are currently programmed for implementation.

SAPS are paying according to the Devolution document a property administration charge to DPW who will then determine which facility to maintain.

Infrastructure projects	2012/13			2011/2012		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
New and replacement assets	201 706 381.00	191 666 281.00	10 040 100.00	393 328 609.00	317 963 804.00	75 364 805.00
Existing infrastructure assets	660 160 699.00	566 163 878.00	93 996 821.00	543 143 391.00	351 980 625.00	191 162 766.00
- Upgrades and additions	658 583 713.00	564 586 892.00	93 996 821.00	539 474 794.00	348 312 028.00	191 162 766.00
- Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	233 864.00	233 864.00	0.00	3 668 597.00	3 668 597.00	0.00
- Maintenance and repairs	1 343 122.00	1 343 122.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Infrastructure transfer	-67 310 080.00	-67 310 080.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Current		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
- Capital	-67 310 080.00	-67 310 080.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	794 557 000.00	690 520 079.00	104 036 921.00	936 472 000.00	669 944 429.00	266 527 571.00



PART C: GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Good governance reflects in the effective management and stewardship of public resources in an ever-changing public sector environment. There is a critical role that the SAPS's institutional mechanisms such as strategic and operational plans, budgeting, transversal systems and internal and external auditing in upholding good governance. The manner in which the SAPS's departmental activities are conducted is the critical link between inputs and outputs that is the effective and efficient utilisation of resources. The optimal increasing of organisational performance in relation to good governance in the SAPS focuses on improving institutional mechanisms such as leadership, the setting of clear operating principles, the quality of control systems and the accountability. The commitment by the Department to maintain the highest standards of governance is fundamental to the management of public finances and resources. Some elements that are related to good governance with the aim to increase transparency and ensure compliance are listed below.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

NATURE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management within the SAPS is applied within the context of section 38 a (i) of the PFMA, the Treasury Regulations of 2005, section 3.2, and the Public Sector Risk Management Framework. The revised SAPS's Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014 contains the strategic risks that the Department has identified for the focussed mitigation over the mediumterm. The application of risk management focuses mainly on the mitigation of these strategic risks through the Provincial Commissioners and the relevant Divisional Commissioners.

RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES USED TO IDENTIFY RISKS AND MANAGE THE RISKS

The risks reflected in the revised Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014 are linked to the strategic objectives and priorities as significant barriers to improve of the performance of the organisation in the achieving of these strategic objectives and priorities.

The SAPS initiated a process to ensure the establishing of enterprise risk management during 2012/13, focusing on the development of an Enterprise Risk Management Strategy (ERMS) that is compliant with the risk management requirements that are reflected in the Department's Performance Monitoring and Evaluation's Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) indicators for risk management and the Public Sector Risk Management Framework. A draft ERMS was compiled for further consultation, finalisation and implementation during 2013/14. The purpose of the ERMS is to facilitate the integration of risk management into the SAPS's business with a specific focus on the comprehensive identification of risks at all levels in support of improving the overall performance, the development and implementing of mitigation strategies by management and the monitoring of the effectiveness of the mitigation of risks, and the effectiveness of the entire risk management process.

The SAPS has achieved significant mitigation, of the majority of the strategic risks during the period under review. Input risks in respect of which mitigation has been progressed include murder of police officials, the loss and theft of the SAPS's firearms and collisions involving SAPS vehicles. The mitigation of these input risks increases the availability and condition of resources, thereby improving the input focus on the strategic objectives and priorities.

Output-focused risks that have been mitigated include inadequate police response at local level, focusing on reaction times to complaints and criminal conduct by SAPS members. The mitigation of output risks increases the effectiveness of the SAPS as operational activities towards the mitigation of these risks are reduced, allowing an improved focus on the operational strategic priorities.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The SAPS has a multidisciplinary approach to the combating of fraud and corruption that integrates numerous functional areas within the anti-corruption framework provided by Government, that comprises prevention, detection, investigation and resolution.

Prevention activities have been prioritised and included the sensitising of all the SAPS members through focused internal and external communications to the public of South Africa on the zero-tolerance approach taken by the

Department to fraud and corruption perpetrated by its members. Pronouncements on anti-corruption are made using a variety of internal and external communication platforms, which include internal communication releases and media summaries via the e-mail network (an estimated 34 000 registered e-mail users); the SAPS Intranet webpage; salary advices to all members (199 345 as at 31 March 2012); communication campaigns, for example the “Look Out” about anti-corruption; and programmes on broadcast communications, for example: “When Duty Calls”, that are also watched by SAPS members; the SAPS Journal (an internal publication available both in hard and soft copy formats); the Police Television Network (POLTV); media releases; and the SAPS Internet webpage.

The managing of the Anti-corruption Strategy contributions from various functional areas within the SAPS, including:

- **Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS) Division** – the detection of SAPS members involved in fraud and corruption, the vetting of key personnel in the SAPS and facilitate the implementation of the National Personnel Security Vetting Policy Guidelines.
- **Detective Service** – the investigation of less serious cases of corruption involving SAPS members.
- **Human Resource Development** - the presentation of internal and external learning programmes addressing integrity and anti-corruption-specific content.
- **Personnel Management** – managing of departmental investigations against members; the presentation of anti-corruption related workshops; managing the recruitment and selection process applicable to new entrants and the promotion and appointment processes applicable to members and lateral entrants; managing remunerated work outside the SAPS and the disclosing of financial interests by all SMS members.
- **Internal Audit Component** – The detection of corruption as an element of the SAPS’s approach to combined risk assurance and the forensic investigation of specific cases of corruption involving SAPS members.
- **Inspectorate** - The detection of corruption as an element of the SAPS’s approach to combined risk assurance.
- **Financial and Administration Services** – The detection of fraud and corruption by SAPS members related to financial management as an element of the SAPS’s approach to combined risk assurance; and the managing of cases of financial misconduct.
- **Supply Chain Management** – The managing of conflict of interest related to the bid procurement process.

All these respective divisions and components’ structures and priorities, were aligned with their functions in their Operational Performance Plans, and were allocated an annual budget to realise their priorities in support of the Annual Performance Plan.

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) performs a specialised role in the investigation of corruption and the commercial crime-related investigation of cases where government officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption.

The DPCI’s fraud and corruption plan is a part of the bigger plan of integrity management.

The DPCI’s Integrity Management Unit deals with all integrity-related issues including fraud and corruption. The Integrity Management Policy approach as applied within the DPCI covers the following:

- The disclosure of financial and other interests
- The performance of remunerative work outside the SAPS
- Continuous lifestyle audits where most likely fraud and corruption issues are identified
- Integrity Testing Programme (inclusive of Entrapment (section 252A operations), testing for alcohol and drug abuse, as well as polygraph or any other similar instrument)
- The reporting facility (a dedicated e-mail address where personnel can report any integrity-related issues was established and the personnel has been informed of this. We continue to do so through our Advocacy and Awareness campaigns)

- Soft controls (we continue to communicate the behaviour through our integrity pillars, the SAPS Code of Conduct, and the Code of Ethics) – hard controls (investigations conducted to reveal and deal with the culprits of fraud and corruption and we are also assisted by the personnel who report such issues)
- Compliance management (to identify maladministration, irregularities, misbehaviour and unwanted issues within the system).

MECHANISMS TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The SAPS has actively promoted the Protected Disclosure Act 2000 (Act No 26 of 2000), and the National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH) as fraud and corruption reporting mechanisms. The NACH has received specific attention in internal e-mails and circulars as a safe and trustworthy fraud and corruption reporting mechanism for use by the SAPS members.

A dedicated e-mail facility has been set up to create a channel through which personnel can confidentially bring information to the attention of the National Head of the DPCI.

HOW ARE THE CASES REPORTED AND WHICH STEPS ARE TAKEN

SAPS members report fraud and corruption through the following channels: The SAPS Complaints Line; the Presidential Hotline (PHL); the NACH; and the Crime Stoppers number. Allegations of corruption are also reported to the Integrity Management Unit of the DPCI through the reporting facility, by word of mouth, telephonically, tip-offs and/or in writing. Reports are referred to the appropriate investigation capacity within the SAPS (the DPCI, the Crime Intelligence Division or the Detective Service Division) for investigation. The investigation of allegations of fraud and corruption involving SAPS members includes both a criminal and a departmental investigation. Criminal investigations are managed by the DPCI and the general detectives. Departmental charges of fraud and corruption against members are managed by dedicated Discipline Management structures at national and provincial levels in line with the guidelines provided by the SAPS Discipline Regulations Manual. The Integrity Management Unit under the DPCI prioritises cases through discreet investigations to determine the authenticity and if there are issues of concern, they are dealt with by either following the criminal or departmental process and/or both.

892 members were charged for fraud and corruption-related matters in terms of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations. The breakdown of the categories is as follows:

Corruption	319
Fraud	153
Aiding an escapee	349
Defeating the ends of justice	149
Extortion	46
Bribery	10

22 members were suspended, eight with salary and 14 without salary at the end of the reporting period. 870 members were not suspended. 1 026 corruption charges were brought against members (97 members were charged with more than one crime).

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- The SAPS's senior members are compelled to declare their financial interests annually.
- The Chairperson of both the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) and Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC) request a declaration of interest before the meeting takes place.
- Applications for remunerative work are dealt with in terms of National Instruction 4/2012. These applications are approved at the relevant division/province and are valid for one financial year only after which another

application must be resubmitted.

- All approved applications are sent to the Division: Personnel Management and a copy placed at this office's file for auditing purposes

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The code of conduct has been described as part of the Accounting Officer's Report. The reader is referred to **par** of the Accounting Officers report.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) management of the SAPS aims to promote a safe and healthy environment by providing a framework that allows the updating of its health and safety risks, the reduction of potential accidents, aid legislative compliance and the improvement of overall performance. The SHE management is also responsible to ensure the health and safety of all personnel in the performance of their daily duties.

ONGOING PROJECTS TO IMPROVE HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Legal compliance audits (inspections) at SAPS's workplaces:
 - 75% of planned audits were conducted. (25% carried over to 2013/14).
- Medical surveillance:
 - 22 907 medically authorised (target depends on applications)
- Specifications for the following were compiled:
 - Personal protective equipment (coveralls, safety glasses (shooting range), face gas mask, arm-guard bite sleeve, respirators and bite suite)
 - Bomb-disposal vehicle
 - Road-block trailer
 - Crime-scene vehicle
 - Gas installation (LPG)
 - K9 box (dog cage)
 - Rifle safety.
- Communication plan to promote awareness on the health and safety for the SAPS's personnel.
 - Eight information sessions were conducted.
- Development of safe working procedures and standards for health and safety:
 - Disposal of hazardous waste
 - Food hygiene guideline
 - Signage
 - Induction in the workplace.
- Standard for first aid investigation of all reported incidents in the SAPS and report to the Department of Labour:

- 2 fatality cases investigated
- 2 fire cases were investigated
- 1 non-fatality case was investigated

The SAPS consults with its clients in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) and section 24 of the Constitution which proclaims that “Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being”.

7. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee reports in terms of section 38 (1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) as amended and the 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 the responsibilities contained.

This report is solely for the SAPS, excluding the Division: Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS); as they have a separate reporting process, Audit Committee and Portfolio Committee.

The Audit Committee consists of the members listed below and meets at least three times per annum according to its approved terms of reference. During the current year, three meetings were held.

Name of member		Number of meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	Chairperson	3
General MV Phiyega*	National Commissioner	2
Lieutenant General Schutte	Divisional Commissioner	3
Lieutenant General B Mgwanya**	Deputy National Commissioner	1
Mr T Boltman	External	3
Mr W van Heerden	External	3
Mr MW Mokwele	External	3

* *The National Commissioner/Accounting Officer who attended all the Audit Committee meetings since her appointment in June 2012.*

***The seat was relinquished to the present National Commissioner/Accounting Officer as the member who attended on behalf of the previous National Commissioner. The member was only present for the one Audit Committee meeting that was held in May 2012 before the appointment of General Phiyega.*

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 the 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 the management to specific recommendations
- The independence and objectivity of the internal and external auditors.

The Audit Committee is of the opinion, that the internal accounting controls need continued 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, 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.

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

The Audit Committee has evaluated the annual financial statements of the SAPS for the year ended 31 March 2013 and, based on the information provided to the Audit Committee, it complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) as amended and the 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 27 May 2013 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements.

The Audit Committee has met with the Auditor-General to discuss the audit report and the Audit Committee concurs with the report and the opinions issued by the Auditor-General on the financial statements of the SAPS. The Audit Committee has also reviewed the performance information as included in the Auditor-Generals report and the management letter, and the Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Accounting Officer should be afforded time to consider the content of this report.

B NGUNJIRI
Chairperson
DATE: 31 July 2013



PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



1. EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarize final audited expenditure by programme (Table 1.1) and by salary bands (Table 1.2). 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 1.1 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY PROGRAMME, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees as percent of Total Expenditure	Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	15 570 318	7 839 943	1 608 588	12,4	214	36703
Visible Policing	29 527 056	25 182 761		39,9	236	106527
Detective Service	13 693 650	9 934 016		15,7	252	39425
Crime Intelligence	2 570 087	2 287 274		3,6	256	8928
Protection & Security Services	1 795 482	1 580 565		2,5	248	6363
TOTAL	63 156 593	46 824 559	1 608 588	74,1	237	197946

TABLE 1.2 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY SALARY BANDS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary Bands	Compensation of Employees Cost (R'000)	Percentage of Total Compensation of Employees	Average Compensation of Employees per Employee (R'000)	Number of Employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	775 946	1,7	147	5278
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	17 173 436	36,7	163	105151
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	20 327 098	43,4	259	78461
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 846 762	16,8	949	8269
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	701 317	1,5	891	787
TOTAL	46 824 559	100	237	197946

The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 1.3) and salary bands (Table 1.4), 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 1.3 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAMME, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Programme (R'000)
Administration	5 428 117	69,2	19 705	0,3	333 560	4,3	696 678	8,9	7 839 943
Visible Policing	15 842 386	62,9	278 951	1,1	966 195	3,8	3 068 118	12,2	25 182 761
Detective Service	6 553 715	66,0	82 705	0,8	366 132	3,7	1 070 866	10,8	9 934 016
Crime Intelligence	1 526 541	66,7	8 421	0,4	83 625	3,7	238 725	10,4	2 287 274
Protection & Security Services	940 434	59,5	116 617	7,4	58 966	3,7	180 253	11,4	1 580 565
TOTAL	30 291 193	64,7	506 399	1,1	1 808 478	3,9	5 254 640	11,2	46 824 559

TABLE 1.4 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY SALARY BAND, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary bands	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Salary Band (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	515 131	1,1	1 785	0,0	62 687	0,1	324 064	0,7	775 946
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	10 696 510	22,8	204 990	0,4	973 501	2,1	4 049 799	8,6	17 173 436
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	13 297 663	28,4	243 650	0,5	627 451	1,3	875 363	1,9	20 327 098
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 270 092	11,3	55 974	0,1	142 536	0,3	3 688	0,0	7 846 762
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	511 797	1,1	0	0,0	2 303	0,0	1 726	0,0	701 317
TOTAL	30 291 193	64,7	506 399	1,1	1 808 478	3,9	5 254 640	11,2	46 824 559

2. EMPLOYMENT

The following tables summarize the year-end establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three key variables: - programme (Table 2.1), salary band (Table 2.2) and critical occupations (Table 2.3).

TABLE 2.1 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY PROGRAMME AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	34471	36703	-6,5	0
Visible Policing	106978	106527	0,4	0
Detective Service	40211	39425	2	0
Crime Intelligence	10732	8928	16,8	0
Protection & Security Services	6647	6363	4,3	0
TOTAL	199039	197946	0,5	0

TABLE 2.2 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY SALARY BAND AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5025	5278	-5	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	103374	105151	-1,7	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	81272	78461	3,5	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8439	8269	2	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	927	785	15,3	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0	0
TOTAL	199039	197946	0,5	0

Note: As at 31 March 2012, a total of 20 SMS positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review. The structures for Forensic Services, Crime Intelligence, Protection and Security Services, Strategic Management as well as station structures are under review. Some posts towards the senior management level have been earmarked for the structural review but are still under a Job Evaluation process.

TABLE 2.3 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	48	48	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	4	4	0	0
Chemists	1620	1354	16,4	0
Engineers and related professionals	122	122	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	448	448	0	0
Natural sciences related	5	5	0	0
Police	95798	94598	1,3	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	126	126	0	0
TOTAL	98171	96705	1,5	0

*Note: The Head of Department/Chief Executive Officer and Senior Managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Hence critical occupations have been addressed within the Occupational Classes of Aircraft Pilots; Architects; Chemists (Physical Science, Chemical Science, Pharmacists

& Health Science Related); Engineer & related professionals (Electronic & Engineering science); General Legal Administration & Related Professionals (Attorneys, Legal Administration & Legal related); Natural science; Police (Functional Personnel SAPS) and Psychologists & vocational science. The critical occupations (Occupational Classes) do not reflect all the positions filled within SAPS, but only those, which are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of SAPS's core functions.

3. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

TABLE 3.1 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 31 MARCH 2013

SMS Band	Year-end establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Band A	716	588	82,1	128	17,9
Band B	178	168	94,4	10	5,6
Band C	32	28	87,5	4	12,5
Band D	1	1	100,0	0	0,0
TOTAL	927	785	84,7	142	15,3

TABLE 3.2 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2012

SMS Band	Mid-year establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Band A	706	579	82,0	127	18,0
Band B	175	166	94,9	9	5,1
Band C	31	29	93,5	2	6,5
Band D	1	1	100,0	0	0,0
TOTAL	913	775	84,9	138	15,1

Note: The mid-year establishment as on 30 September 2011 was in accordance with the Department's HR Plan and excluded positions ring fenced for expansions and other organisational demands.

TABLE 3.3 - ADVERTISING AND FILLING OF SMS POSITIONS AS ON 31 MARCH 2013

SMS Band	Advertising	Filling of positions	
	Number of Vacancies per Band advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies per Band filled in 6 months after becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Band A	83	55	10
Band B	23	10	3
Band C	1	2	0
Band D	0	1	0
TOTAL	107	68	13

TABLE 3.4 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING COMPLIED WITH THE FILLING OF VACANT SMS POSITIONS - ADVERTISED WITHIN 6 MONTHS AND FILLED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER BECOMING VACANT

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within 6 months

In compliance - Please refer to note

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months

One post was evaluated and advertised on SMS Band B at Visible Policing and was filled by means of a lateral transfer.

TABLE 3.5 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH THE PRESCRIBED TIME FRAMES FOR FILLING SMS POSITIONS WITHIN 12 MONTHS

Not applicable

Note: Positions are funded over a multi-year period according to predetermined targets of the total establishment, taking into account personnel losses. Vacant positions at a certain level or in terms of a specific business unit are therefor planned and regarded as funded only upon the date of advertisement. With reference to table 3.3, a total of 20 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration or review.

4. JOB EVALUATIONS

The Public Service Regulations, 1999 introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. With regard to the SAPS, the Equate Job Evaluation System is utilized to determine the salary levels for positions on National and Provincial levels whereas the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) is utilized to determine salary levels for station positions. Table 4.1 indicates the number of positions evaluated by utilizing the two systems.

TABLE 4.1 - JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary Bands	Number of Employees	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Jobs Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of positions Upgraded	% of Upgraded positions Evaluated	Number of positions Downgraded	% of Downgraded positions Evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	105151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78461	106	0,1	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8269	886	10,7	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	785	42	5,4	0	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	197946	1034	0,5	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.2 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE POSITIONS WERE UPGRADED DUE TO THEIR JOBS BEING UPGRADED, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

None

TABLE 4.3 - EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY LEVEL EXCEED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013 [I.T.O PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

TABLE 4.4 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARY LEVEL EXCEEDED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013 [I.T.O. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

With regard to tables 3.2 to 3.4 vacant newly created positions are evaluated and then filled through the normal advertisement and filling procedure, therefore no individual employees were affected by job evaluations in terms of their salary levels.

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, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2012)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5321	25	68	1.3
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	104395	1654	898	0.9
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79788	199	1526	1.9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8460	15	206	2.4
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	810	14	37	4.6
TOTAL	198774	1907	2735	1.4

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2011/2012, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2012/2013 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2012.

TABLE 5.2 - ANNUAL TURNOVER RATES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2012)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	45	5	2	4.4
Architects town and traffic planners	4	0	0	0
Chemists	1317	52	15	1.1
Engineers and related professionals	124	3	5	4
General legal administration & related professionals	442	16	10	2.3
Natural sciences related	5	0	0	0
Police	96404	26	1832	1.9
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	100	27	1	1
TOTAL	98441	129	1865	1.9

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2011/2012, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2012/2013 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2012.

TABLE 5.3 - REASONS WHY STAFF ARE LEAVING THE DEPARTMENT, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	727	26.6	0.4	2735	197946
Resignation	1004	36.7	0.5	2735	197946
Expiry of contract	29	1.1	0	2735	197946
Discharged due to ill health	193	7.1	0.1	2735	197946
Dismissal-misconduct	114	4.2	0.1	2735	197946
Retirement	651	23.8	0.3	2735	197946
Other	17	0.6	0	2735	197946
TOTAL	2735	100	1.4	2735	197946

TABLE 5.4 - SECTION 35 TERMINATIONS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

RANK	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Major General	1

*Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employee amounted to R 1 425 059.56. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period. The additional liability towards the Government Pension Administration Agency (GPAA) as on 2013.06.30 amounts to R 2 028 384.59.

TABLE 5.5 - PROMOTIONS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Critical Occupations	Employment at the End of Period	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of Employment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	48	2	4.2
Architects town and traffic planners	4	0	0
Chemists	1354	4	0.3
Engineers and related professionals	122	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	448	5	1.1
Natural sciences related	5	0	0
Police	94598	34	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	126	2	1.6
TOTAL	96705	47	0

TABLE 5.6 - PROMOTIONS BY SALARY BAND, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

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)	5278	35	0.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	105151	8	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78461	134	0.2
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8269	5	0.1
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	787	56	7.1
TOTAL	197946	238	0.1

TABLE 5.7 - REGULATION 45 APPOINTMENTS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

During 2012/2013 financial year, 11 members were appointed/promoted in accordance with Regulation 45 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008, with an estimated financial implication of R1 042 804-00.

RANK	Number of Promotions in terms of Regulation 45
Lieutenant General	1
Major General	0
Brigadier	1
Colonel	0
Lieutenant Colonel	5
Captain	0
Lieutenant	2
Warrant Officer	2
Sergeant	0
TOTAL	11

ABBREVIATION

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The senior manager was appointed as the Divisional Commissioner: Technology Management Services at the level of Lieutenant General. He has been in the Information and Technology industry for 20 years and the senior manager's experience includes Software Development/System Analysis & Design/Systems Management/Project Management/Systems Architecture (large and distributed)/IT Strategy/Industry Solutions and Networking. The senior manager is competent and able to facilitate and implement new opportunities for information technology in the SAPS.

PILOTS

Two members formed part of a Designated Pilot Training Programme. They successfully completed their training and one member qualified to be appointed as a Fully Operational Pilot (Lieutenant) and the other member qualified to be appointed as one Junior Pilot (Warrant Officer).

FORENSIC ANALYST

A member attached to the Forensic Science Laboratory has completed a Bachelor of Science Degree. The member was trained as a Evidence Recovery Specialist and has met the requirements for appointment as Forensic Analyst (Warrant Officer) which is the entry level of the occupation

MEMBERS IN POSSESSION OF PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR (PHD) QUALIFICATIONS

Five members in possession of a PHD qualification were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The skills of persons with PHD qualifications are sought after in the open labour market and the skills competencies of members with PHD qualifications relevant to their working environment has to be retained as far as possible.

SECTION HEAD: FORMER PRESIDENTS, FOREIGN HEAD OF STATES AND DIARY MANAGEMENT: PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICES

A member attached to the Presidential Protection Services as a National Commander possesses the relevant skills and given the member's performance in exercising duties, the member was appointed at the level of Brigadier in the said post.

DETECTIVE SERVICE

A Detective attached to the Stock Theft Unit since 1988 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. The member is vastly experienced in all Stock Theft related matters and was responsible for the training of 1450 members during Stock Theft courses. The member further presented a lecture on Organized Stock Theft Operations to SARPCCO and was also invited to the Ivory Coast and Tanzania.

6. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998.

TABLE 6.1 - TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (INCL. EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AS ON 31 MARCH 2013

Occupational Categories	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	308	57	38	403	121	178	22	12	212	51	787
Professionals	3240	439	277	3956	1531	2609	397	224	3230	1676	10393
Clerks	6570	913	300	7783	546	15449	3024	786	19259	4618	32206
Service and sales workers	84972	11588	2995	99555	11124	27848	3490	497	31835	2901	145415
Craft and related trades workers	595	124	48	767	302	38	0	0	38	7	1114
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	190	8	5	203	7	12	0	0	12	0	222
Elementary occupations	3485	548	21	4054	42	3215	462	9	3686	27	7809
TOTAL	99360	13677	3684	116721	13673	49349	7395	1528	58272	9280	197946

Occupational Categories	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	418	69	27	514	311	122	23	10	155	160	1140

TABLE 6.2 - TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL BANDS AS ON 31 MARCH 2013

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	16	3	1	20	1	8	0	0	8	2	31
Senior management	292	54	37	383	120	170	22	12	204	49	756
Professionally qualified and experienced	3250	483	363	4096	1573	1528	233	121	1882	718	8269
Skilled technical and academically qualified	40979	6094	2375	49448	10853	8974	1852	811	11637	6523	78461
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	52898	6747	889	60534	1080	36080	4939	572	41591	1946	105151
Unskilled and defined decision making	1925	296	19	2240	46	2589	349	12	2950	42	5278
TOTAL	99360	13677	3684	116721	13673	49349	7395	1528	58272	9280	197946

TABLE 6.3 - RECRUITMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Senior management	7	1	0	8	0	4	1	0	5	0	13
Professionally qualified and experienced	5	0	0	5	2	7	0	1	8	0	15
Skilled technical and academically qualified	67	10	14	91	6	90	3	3	96	6	199
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	655	52	2	709	6	878	52	2	932	7	1654
Unskilled and defined decision making	19	1	0	20	0	3	2	0	5	0	25
TOTAL	753	64	16	833	14	983	58	6	1047	13	1907

TABLE 6.4 - PROGRESSION TO ANOTHER SALARY NOTCH FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

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	9	2	0	11	2	5	0	0	5	1	19
Senior management	213	40	30	283	108	95	18	10	123	40	554
Professionally qualified and experienced	3478	727	482	4687	2245	1076	253	111	1440	1165	9537
Skilled technical and academically qualified	20895	2952	1278	25125	6659	2811	631	425	3867	4418	40069
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	18358	2434	397	21189	504	19413	3176	460	23049	1593	46335
Unskilled and defined decision making	873	167	11	1051	35	857	134	8	999	40	2125
TOTAL	43826	6322	2198	52346	9553	24257	4212	1014	29483	7257	98639

TABLE 6.5 - TERMINATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

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	1	0	0	1	1	3
Senior management	17	2	0	19	11	2	0	0	2	2	34
Professionally qualified and experienced	169	17	11	197	99	43	13	5	61	45	402
Skilled technical and academically qualified	744	82	38	864	212	65	27	9	101	160	1337
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	424	69	7	500	26	263	43	11	317	48	891
Unskilled and defined decision making	29	5	1	35	2	28	2	0	30	1	68
TOTAL	1384	175	57	1616	350	402	85	25	512	257	2735

TABLE 6.6 - DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

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 counselling	100	27	1	128	12	5	1	0	6	3	149
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	348	68	12	428	22	22	4	0	26	3	479
Final written warning	236	85	5	326	27	16	5	0	21	0	374
Fine	806	142	19	967	62	45	19	1	65	8	1102
Suspended dismissal	514	139	13	666	49	37	13	1	51	12	778
Case withdrawn	298	119	20	437	38	14	7	0	21	4	500
Not guilty	970	369	66	1405	127	58	20	2	80	13	1625
Suspended without payment	38	3	4	45	2	3	1	0	4	0	51
Verbal warning	65	26	1	92	14	16	2	0	18	1	125
Written warning	320	116	12	448	36	31	5	0	36	6	526
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspended sanction	69	3	0	72	0	5	0	0	5	0	77
TOTAL	3764	1097	153	5014	389	252	77	4	333	50	5786

TABLE 6.7 - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

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	2	2	0	0	2	0	5
Senior management	110	19	11	140	28	70	7	1	78	21	267
Professionally qualified and experienced	3115	427	242	3784	1027	1581	177	87	1845	491	7147
Skilled technical and academically qualified	40053	4868	1212	46133	8294	8212	1490	482	10184	3601	68212
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	32737	4785	529	38051	685	22376	3129	281	25786	720	65242
Unskilled and defined decision making	1140	366	142	1648	146	1143	444	17	1604	27	3425
TOTAL	77156	10465	2136	89757	10182	33384	5247	868	39499	4860	144298

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 as per the Training Administration System on 2013-04-22.

7. PERFORMANCE

TABLE 7.1 - SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS AS ON 31 MAY 2012

SMS Band	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS members per Band	Total Number of Signed Performance Agreements	Signed Performance Agreements as a Percentage of Total Number of SMS Members
Band A	716	588	139	23.6
Band B	178	168	34	20.2
Band C	32	28	6	21.4
Band D	1	1	0	0.0
TOTAL	927	785	179	22.8

Note: The signing of performance agreements is captured on the SAPS PERSAP system. The information above reflects the total number of senior managers that, according to the system, signed their performance agreement by 31 May 2012. Information of senior managers that were not required to conclude a performance agreement (i.e. external deployment, newly appointed, etc), were excluded from the above.

TABLE 7.2 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS FOR ALL SMS MEMBERS

The SAPS Employment Regulations allow for signing of performance agreements by the end of July of each year. This is due to the fact that information from some systems only becomes available by the end of May whereafter senior managers are required to customise their performance agreements in terms of the available information. By the end of July 2012 (in accordance with SAPS Employment Regulations), 95% of the senior managers had signed performance agreements.

TABLE 7.3 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN AGAINST SMS MEMBERS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS

No reports have been received with regard to the institution of formal disciplinary steps. A process has been initiated to implement sanctions in the form of withholding of pay progression from non-complying senior managers.

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

TABLE 7.4 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY RACE AND GENDER, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Demographics	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	11	49349	0.02	223	20,273
African, Male	9	99360	0.01	209	23,222
Asian, Female	1	1528	0.07	33	33,000
Asian, Male	1	3684	0.03	56	56,000
Coloured, Female	0	7395	0.00	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13677	0.00	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	12	58272	0.02	256	21,333
Total Blacks, Male	10	116721	0.01	265	26,500
White, Female	1	9280	0.01	9	9,000
White, Male	2	13673	0.01	31	15,500
TOTAL	25	197946	0.01	561	22,440

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2012/2013 financial year were for services rendered in the 2011/2012 financial year.

TABLE 7.5 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY SALARY BANDS FOR PERSONNEL BELOW SENIOR MANAGEMENT, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Salary Bands	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Level and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	5278	0.00	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3	105151	0.00	15	5,000
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5	78461	0.00	49	9,800
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	10	8269	0.10	207	20,700
TOTAL	18	197159	0.00	271	15,056

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2012/2013 financial year were for services rendered in the 2011/2012 financial year. The classification of beneficiaries were done in accordance with the salary band profile of employees as at 31 March 2013.

TABLE 7.6 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	0	48	0	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	0	4	0	0	0
Chemists	0	1354	0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	122	0	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	0	448	0	0	0
Natural sciences related	0	5	0	0	0
Police	0	94598	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	126	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	96705	0	0	0

TABLE 7.7 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY SALARY BANDS FOR SENIOR MANAGEMENT, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	5	588	0.9	205	41,000
Band B	2	168	1.2	87	43,500
Band C	0	28	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	787	0.9	292	41,714

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2012/2013 financial year were for services rendered in the 2011/2012 financial year.

8. FOREIGN WORKERS

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

9. LEAVE

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

TABLE 9.1 - SICK LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

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)	33001	93.5	3879	2.8	9	7,542	138563	30840
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	608074	93.8	75105	54.2	8	241,108	138563	570590
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	369538	93.7	46915	33.9	8	255,931	138563	346197
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	94816	93.6	12217	8.8	8	103,632	138563	88774
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3255	94.7	447	0.3	7	10,040	138563	3081
TOTAL	1108684	93.8	138563	100	8	618,253	138563	1039482

TABLE 9.2 - INCAPACITY LEAVE (TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT) FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

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)	4525	99.8	218	2.5	21	1,079	4515	8889
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	79080	100	3262	36.7	24	29,800	79069	8889
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	161692	99.9	4348	48.9	37	113,865	161542	8889
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	38454	99.8	1028	11.6	37	41,082	38383	8889
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1131	100	33	0.4	34	3,577	1131	8889
TOTAL	284882	99.9	8889	100	32	189,403	284640	8889

TABLE 9.3 - TEMPORARY INCAPACITY LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	1644	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	4943	0	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

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

TABLE 9.4 - ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENT FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Ill-Health Retirement approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	167	115	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

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

TABLE 9.5 - EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR TEMPORARY AND ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENTS (HEALTH RISK MANAGER) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
R13 412	12

TABLE 9.6 - ANNUAL LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	98336	20	5012
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1955181	21	91799
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1740577	26	67686
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	507610	27	19143
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	20298	25	798
TOTAL	4322003	23	184438

TABLE 9.7 - CAPPED LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Salary Bands	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Number of Employees who took Capped leave	Total number of capped leave (June 2000) available at 31 December 2012
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1862	7	263	190474
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	25818	8	3066	3681198
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8054	8	955	1619442
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	274	11	24	70630
TOTAL	36008	8	4308	5561744

10. HIV

TABLE 10.1 - STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE RISK OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE

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

TABLE 10.2 - DETAILS OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMMES

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Human Resources Management (NNH Mazubuko) . Private Bag X94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel No: 012 393 4472 Fax no: 012 393 2454
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The Employee Health & Wellness Component consists of four Sections namely; Social Worker Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life, comprising of professionals who are mainly responsible for the psycho-socio and spiritual well-being of all SAPS employees, as well as their immediate family members. There are approximately 600 professionals employed within the EHW environment, rendering care and support to SAPS employees nationally. The Section Quality of Work Life (QWL) comprises of HIV & AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted Programmes. To date, there has been an annual budget of 5 million and 4 million respectively for both programmes.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/ services of the programme.	X		The Component Employee Health and Wellness delivers services of which key element are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, personal financial management, colleague sensitivity, HIV & Aids programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance abuse programmes, relationship programmes, personal wellness programmes ad anger management programmes. The wellness support programmes are expanded to include health promotion programmes whereby employees are being tested for HIV and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol and body mass index on voluntary basis. Reasonable accommodation is provided for employees with disability to enhance productivity levels.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		The Division Personnel management within SAPS is the custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum which is a monitoring vehicle of all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various Divisions within SAPS such as Divisional Commissioner of Personnel Management (Chairperson), Human Resource Development, legal Services, Supply Chain Management, Human Resource Utilization as well as Organized Labour (POPCRU and SAPU). There are key external role-players such as Department of Public Works, Polmed, GEMS and SAPS's Health Risk Manager. Similar structures have been established in the Provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness fora are expected to convene on a quarterly and strategic reports are shared amongst all the role-players regarding the health and wellness of employees.

5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		The revised SAPS HIV&AIDS Workplace Policy is aligned to Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Bill of Rights) and related Acts.
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		The revised SAPS HIV&AIDS Workplace Policy is aligned to Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Bill of Rights) to ensure that employees infected and affected by HIV&AIDS are not discriminated against. The policy further articulates the significance of ensuring that SAPS employees who contracts HIV through occupational and accidental exposure are being compensated accordingly as outlined in the Compensation of Injuries and Diseases Act and Occupational Health and Safety Act. The SAPS HIV&AIDS awareness programme contains a module which is aimed at empowering employees on dealing with stigma and discrimination of HIV infected employees on the basis of their HIV positive status and how supervisors and managers must address related challenges. HIV&AIDS a positive employees are also mobilized to become activists and ambassadors through programmes such as Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS (GIPA) and Meaningful involvement of People Living with HIV&AIDS (MIPA).
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		During the 2012/2013 financial year, SAPS HIV&AIDS Workplace Programme was mandated to expose 15% of the total SAPS establishment to HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) services. 10.5% of the total establishment was screened against the set target.
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		Organisational indicators, e.g. The Suicide rate and health illness trends (top 5 diseases), as well as referrals to medical boards are constantly being monitored.

11. LABOUR RELATIONS

TABLE 11.1 - COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
1/2012	South African Police Service Discipline Regulations	7 November 2012

TABLE 11.2 - MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE HEARINGS FINALISED, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counselling	150	2.6
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	496	8.5
Final written warning	378	6.4
Fine	1112	19.0
Postponement of sanction	0	0.0
Suspended sanction	78	1.3
Suspended dismissal	791	13.5
Case withdrawn	507	8.7
Not guilty	1641	28.0
Suspended without payment	51	0.9
Verbal warning	126	2.1
Written warning	531	9.1
TOTAL	5861	100.0

TABLE 11.3 - TYPES OF MISCONDUCT ADDRESSED AND DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS, 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	476	15.1
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	14	0.4
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	71	2.2
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	137	4.3
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	15	0.5
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	115	3.6
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	3	0.1
(h)	Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing her or his duties without written approval from the employer.	1	0.0
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	355	11.2
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	502	15.9
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	8	0.3
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	3	0.1
(m)	Without written approval of the employer performs work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours.	3	0.1
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	13	0.4
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	148	4.7
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	65	2.1
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	75	2.4
(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.	72	2.3
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	3	0.1
(u)	Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union.	0	0.0
(v)	Operates any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of Service.	0	0.0
(w)	Gives a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	5	0.2
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	13	0.4
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	0	0.0
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	1059	33.6
TOTAL		3156	100

TABLE 11.4 - GRIEVANCES LODGED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	199	12.7
Resolved	1372	87.3
TOTAL	1571	100

**TABLE 11.5 - DISPUTES LODGED WITH COUNCILS FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013**

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	805	88.7
PSCBC	63	6.9
CCMA	19	2.1
Private Arbitrations	21	2.3
TOTAL	908	100

**TABLE 11.6 - STRIKE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO
31 MARCH 2013**

Strike Actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

**TABLE 11.7 - PRECAUTIONARY SUSPENSIONS FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013**

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals / Amount
Number of people suspended	158
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	87
Average number of days suspended	173
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R 15,176

“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”

12. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

TABLE 12.1 - MEMBERS ATTENDING TRAINING FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	3	0	3
Senior management	Female	57	0	38	4	99
	Male	80	0	75	13	168
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1402	0	831	103	2336
	Male	2404	1	2269	137	4811
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7584	4	5458	739	13785
	Male	18426	70	33721	2210	54427
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	22391	83	2282	1750	26506
	Male	30374	268	5623	2471	38736
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	821	0	734	76	1631
	Male	721	0	1005	68	1794
Gender sub totals	Female	32257	87	9343	2672	44359
	Male	52005	339	42696	4899	99939
Total		84262	426	52039	7571	144298

*Note: Total number member attending training for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 as per Training Administration System on 2013-04-22.

TABLE 12.2 - MEMBERS FOUND COMPETENT IN TRAINING PROVIDED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	3	0	3
Senior management	Female	55	0	36	4	95
	Male	78	0	70	13	161
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1376	0	679	103	2158
	Male	2342	1	1908	136	4387
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7424	4	4141	739	12308
	Male	17650	70	24777	2203	44700
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	21935	80	1904	1747	25666
	Male	29558	265	4883	2467	37173
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	769	0	466	76	1311
	Male	666	0	689	68	1423
Gender sub totals	Female	31561	84	7226	2669	41540
	Male	50294	336	32330	4887	87847
Total		81855	420	39556	7556	129387

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 as per the Training Administration System on 2013-04-22.

13. INJURIES

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	162	1,95
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	7585	91,28
Permanent disablement	483	5,81
Fatal	80	0,96
Total	8310	100

Note: The total number of permanent disablement represents incidents from previous years concluded in the 2012/2013 financial year.

14. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 231 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.



PART E: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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REPORT BY THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY AND THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The main appropriation for the Department, included in the 2012 Estimates of National Expenditure, amounted to R62 485 359 000. The 2012 Adjustments Estimates of National Expenditure included an additional amount of R903 330 000, essentially to allow for the implementation of projects in the CJS Revamp Programme, security arrangements for the African Cup of Nations tournament and higher personnel remuneration increases than the main budget provided for. This amount increased the budget of the SAPS to R63 388 689 000. It represents an increase of 9,4% over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R57 933 121 000.

The total expenditure for the 2012/13 financial year amounted to R63 156 593 000, which represents a spending rate of 99,6%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000	Increase/Decrease %
* Compensation of Employees	42 427 702	46 824 559	10.4%
* Operational costs	15 505 419	16 332 034	5.3%
Total expenditure	57 933 121	63 156 593	9.0%

The surplus on the vote for the 2012/13 financial year amounts to R232,096 million. This unspent amount comprises the following:

- An analysis of CJS expenditure in 2012/13 reflects that R1,910 billion was spent of an allocated R2,143 billion – i.e. 89.2%. (In other words R232 million or 10% of the allocated amount was not spent primarily within the technology and forensic environments).
- Unspent from normal operational budget R 0,014 million.
- Spending on compensation of employees remained the most significant expense in the Department's vote.

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

Programmes	Adjusted Estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %	Remainder/ Unspent funds R'000
1. Administration	15 933 256	15 570 318	362 924	2.3%	14
2. Visible Policing	29 515 129	29 527 056	(11 927)	(0.0%)	-
3. Detective Service	13 542 924	13 693 650	(382 808)	(2.8%)	232 082
4. Crime Intelligence	2 590 600	2 570 087	20 513	0.8%	-
5. Protection and Security Services	1 806 780	1 795 482	11 298	0.6%	-
TOTAL	63 388 689	63 156 593	0	-	232 096

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The reasons for applying virement are the following:

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net underspending realised as a result of the full amount allocated for buildings and other infrastructure (capital works) not being used fully and goods and services emanating from a reduced spending level on network and hosting services, among other things.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

Due to the increase in fuel and oil, goods and services realised a net overspending on allocated funding.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

With a specific focus on enhancing the capacity of the Detective Service (general detectives), funding was required for this programme for compensation, goods and services and capital purchases (machinery and equipment, e.g. vehicles).

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The net variance is mainly for less capital purchases than initially anticipated.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The net variance is mainly for a lower spending level under compensation of employees.

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

Programme spending	2011/12 R'000	2012/13 R'000	Increase/ (Decrease) %
1. Administration	14 481 554	15 570 318	7,5%
2. Visible Policing	27 450 273	29 527 056	7,6%
3. Detective Service	11 917 057	13 693 650	14,9%
4. Crime Intelligence	2 395 591	2 570 087	7,3%
5. Protection and Security Services	1 688 646	1 795 482	6,3%
Total expenditure	57 933 121	63 156 593	9,0%

The Department's estimates will increase to R67,917 billion in 2013/14, R71,914 billion in 2014/15 and R75,853 billion in 2015/16. The budget over the medium term period will grow at an average annual rate of 6,2 %.

2. SERVICES RENDERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

2.1 SERVICES RENDERED

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

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

A list of services rendered is included under the heading *Overall Performance* in the Annual Report.

2.2 TARIFF POLICY

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

2.3 AUXILIARY SERVICES

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

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

3. CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Over the past ten years, the Department managed to increase its staffing compliment quite substantially, together with the associated goods and capital infrastructure, in order to address the capacity needs. The Department's staffing compliment was 198 224 as at the end of March 2013.

Over the medium term period ahead, the Department will be able to replace vacancies that arise due to personnel losses, and estimates a situation where personnel numbers stabilize on a total of 199 936.

4. UTILIZATION OF DONOR FUNDS

CHINA

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa entered into a cooperation agreement regarding the prevention, detection, suppression and investigation of criminal activities. The cooperation also included the following areas:

- Personnel management and training
- Public Order Policing
- Crime Prevention.

The SAPS sent forty-three (43) members for training in seven (7) courses offered by China.

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FRANCE

The bilateral police cooperation between the Department and the French Government primarily focused on operational and technical training. The cooperation expanded over the years and was split into the following two strategic programmes in 2010:

→ The “**105 Programme**”

The programme runs annually and is allocated a small budget from the French Government. The name: “105 Programme” was derived from nomenclature financial codes used in the French Finance Ministry. The programme is funded by several Ministries of the French Government.

→ The **Enhlangano Project**

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the SAPS in dealing with the threat of criminal networks, including the procurement of requested equipment. Seven (7) Enhlangano programmes were presented to the Department.

In terms of the above programmes, the French Government provided training on transnational crime, which includes efficient border control; strengthening the capacity of specialist detective and investigative units; developing the crime scene management capacities of technical and scientific/forensic police units; crime intelligence-gathering capacity on terrorism; crowd management and professional interventions training (of which two members received training as crowd management trainers); and cockpit and flight safety which were funded by the French Government. Overall, one hundred and seventy-six (176) SAPS officers from the operational environment were trained in this regard.

BELGIUM

The Department continues to sustain police-to-police cooperation regarding harbour-related training interventions.

Five (5) courses were presented to equip members of the Department with the necessary **skills to manage harbour-related matters**. A total of one hundred and ten (110) SAPS members were trained.

Furthermore, the “Programme to Support the Planning and Management for Improved Organisational Performance” in the Strategic Management Component of the SAPS, which is funded by the Belgian Government as part of a bilateral support programme with South Africa and is aimed at equipping SAPS members with the necessary **knowledge and skills to provide strategic direction and facilitate planning processes** in the organization, continued in this period. During the 2012/2013 financial year, 15 members started on the programme, which will conclude in July 2013.

SUDAN

In terms of the SAPS/Sudan Development Assistance Programme Implementation Plan for 2009-07-01 to 2011-12-31, submitted by the Department to the Government of Norway, the Department was appointed as the implementing agency and the Human Resources Development Division was made responsible for implementing it. A total of eighty-one (81) members from Sudan were trained during the financial year, including a total of seven (7) dogs (four (4) dogs in narcotics detection and three (3) in explosives detection).

5. ORGANISATIONS TO WHICH TRANSFER PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE

In terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No 97 of 1998), and the Skills Development Levies, 1999 (Act No 9 of 1999), an amount of R29,571 million was paid to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority in 2012/13.

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

A significant set of laws, policies, processes and practices is applicable to the SAPS and affects the way the SAPS is directed and controlled. Some of those aspects are the following:

6.1 FRAUD PREVENTION POLICIES

The combat unit of corruption was approached from two perspectives, the first being the key role that the Department has to play in the combating of corruption and fraud within the context of the JCPS Cluster outputs, and the second being the combating of corruption and fraud specifically in the SAPS.

Output 3 in the Refined Delivery Agreement 3 comprises two dimensions focusing the Cluster on reduced levels of corruption in the entire country and on reducing corruption within the Cluster so as to enhance its overall effectiveness. The Cluster has adopted a multidisciplinary approach to the combating of corruption both within the Cluster and the country to ensure the proper coordination of government resources. This approach, in which the Department adopted a central role, coordinates the activities of the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) in the DPCI with other key Cluster departments. The ACTT has progressed the detection and investigation of persons who personally benefitted to the extent of R5 million or more as a result of their involvement in corruption. The activities of the ACTT are supported, *inter alia*, by the Asset Forfeiture Unit and the South African Revenue Service to ensure the imposing of freezing orders and the recovery of the proceeds of corruption. In the period under review, the ACTT has successfully detected and investigated officials from numerous government departments and private companies, recovering significant proceeds of corrupt activities and ensuring the investigation and prosecution of implicated officials.

The Department has maintained its zero tolerance approach to corruption and fraud to its members by improving the detection and investigation of members involved in corrupt and fraudulent practices. This has resulted in an increase in the number of members detected and investigated on charges of corruption and fraud. The criminal investigation of members has been augmented by departmental action against affected members, however, the detection of members involved in corruption and fraud must be advanced in partnership with the Department's stakeholders in government and the private sector. Prevention remains the primary focus of the Department's anti-corruption approach with several initiatives having been implemented to increase members' awareness of the nature, causes and consequences of corruption and fraud.

6.2 MANAGEMENT PROCESSES TO MINIMISE CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The requirement for minimizing conflict of interest is currently focused on specific human resources-related practices, such as disclosure of financial interest by senior management, Supply Chain Management practices relating to the procurement of goods and services and the performance of remunerative work. These practices are regulated by government policy, including National Treasury Practice Notes and specific internal policies, such as various National Instructions.

Financial disclosure by SAPS members, regulated by the SAPS Employment Regulations, is applicable to members of personnel on salary levels 13 and higher. The SAPS complied with the disclosure of financial interest requirements by senior managers during the period under review.

Prescripts also require the completion of the declaration of interest documentation prior to the conducting of key administrative practices such as bid adjudication meetings and selection panels.

The performance of remunerative work outside of the public service is managed annually and members are required to apply for permission to perform such work in line with certain criteria and restrictions.

6.3 APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department's identified specific risks that impact on the Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014 and Annual

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Performance Plans that support its implementation. The strategic risks identified are aligned with the strategic objectives, priorities and the financial programme structure with the express intention of ensuring the mitigation of the risks over the medium-term towards the improving of organizational performance. This alignment enables the delineation of the risks in accordance with input and output programmes and the structuring of appropriate mitigation responses to the risks at all levels, as the identified strategic risks impact largely on the SAPS's service delivery level.

The Department has achieved significant mitigation of the majority of the strategic risks during the period under review. Input risks in respect of which mitigation has been progressed, include the murder of police officials, the loss and theft of SAPS firearms and collisions involving SAPS vehicles. Output-focused risks that have been mitigated, include inadequate police response at local level, focusing on reaction times to complaints and criminal conduct by SAPS members.

The internal control activities designed to achieve the mitigation of the strategic risks during 2012/13 will be developed further and extended to the 2013/14 financial year to ensure the progression of mitigation to the extent that the strategic risks may be removed from the strategic risk register at the end of the medium-term without compromising on the effectiveness of established internal controls.

The enhancement of the Enterprise Risk Management approach towards the improving of an integrated approach to reasonable assurance was progressed through the development of an Enterprise Risk Management Strategy (ERMS). The ERMS will be finalized for implementation during 2013/14.

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS' Code of Conduct provides a standard for SAPS members to implement the constitutional mandate. The focus in terms of the implementation of the Code of Conduct remains that new entrants to the organisation, including both new and lateral entrants, must receive induction regarding the content and significance of the Code. In furthering the institutionalisation of the Code among existing members, the Department adopted a vigorous approach to the internal communication of the various elements of the Code, aligning these elements with basic policing functions. Serious contraventions of the Code by members were a prominent feature of internal communication, highlighting the harm caused to the member and the entire Department.

6.5 THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE KING III REPORT

The Department has improved its corporate governance based on the analysis of its extent of compliance with the King III Code of Corporate Governance. Measures have been implemented to advance ethical leadership and corporate citizenship, including the role and functions of boards and committees within the Department. The Audit Committee continues to provide valuable oversight of integrated reporting, internal and financial controls, the governance of risk and the internal audit function. The governing of stakeholder relationships is an element of the Code that has progressed during 2012/13, inclusive of both internal and external stakeholders, and focusing on creating internal and external engagement platforms, guided by transparent communication. The Department has maintained its integrated reporting and disclosure initiatives supported by improvements to other contributing dimensions of the Code.

6.6 EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDITING COMMITTEE

The internal audit function's planning and approach are informed by the risk assessment of the Department and it directs its efforts to align with business performance. Internal audit, as a significant role player in governance, contributes to the endeavor to achieve strategic objectives and provides an effective challenge to all aspects of the governance, risk management and internal control environment. Risk-based, performance, forensic and information technology audits have been completed and reported to the Accounting Officer and the Audit Committee. The Component Head: Internal Audit, also known as the Chief Audit Executive (CAE), has a standing invitation to attend the Top Management Forum as an invitee to give regular feedback on internal audit matters and also protect the independence of the internal audit

function.

The mission of the SAPS Internal Audit is to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve operations.

The Audit Committee has been established in terms of section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act. The Committee has a Charter which defines its authority, mandate and responsibilities. The CAE has full and independent access to the Accounting Officer, Chairman of the Audit Committee and top management of the Department. The Committee has fulfilled its responsibilities in terms of its Charter.

6.7 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT-RELATED MATTERS

Safety Health and Environment (SHE) Management aims at promoting a safe and healthy environment by providing a framework that allows the Department to consistently identify and prevent its health and safety risks, reduce the potential for accidents, aid legislative compliance and improve overall performance.

SHE Management is also responsible for ensuring the health and safety of all personnel in the execution of their daily duties.

Ongoing projects to improve health and safety

Legal Compliance Audits (inspections) at SAPS workplaces:

- Seventy-five per cent of planned audits were carried out (25% carried over to 2013/2014)

Medical surveillance:

- Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seven medical authorizations (The target depends on applications).

Specifications for the following were compiled:

- Personal protective equipment (coveralls, safety glasses (shooting range) face gas mask, armguard bite sleeve, respirators and bite suit)
- Bomb-disposal vehicle
- Roadblock trailer
- Crime-scene vehicle
- Gas installation (LPG)
- K9 box (dog cage)
- Rifle safety

A Communication Plan to promote awareness on health and safety within the Department.

- Eight information sessions were conducted.

Development of Safe Working Procedures and Standards for Health and Safety:

- Disposal of hazardous waste
- Food Hygiene Guideline

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- Signage
- Induction to the workplace
- Standard for First Aid.

All reported incidents in the Department were investigated, and a report was sent to the Department of Labour.

- Two fatality cases were investigated.
- Two fire cases were investigated.
- One non-fatality case was investigated.

All the personnel of the Department, including all the communities, are valued assets and clients.

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT

Assets have been captured on the asset register of the Department and an annual stocktaking certificate of the department has been submitted to National Treasury.

The minimum requirements for asset management have been achieved in terms of compliance (in terms of feedback on the moderated MPAT 2012/2013 assessment).

Threshold values in terms of asset classification have been revised to effectively report on financial threshold values as prescribed in the Asset Management Framework.

8. INVENTORIES

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

9. INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

During 2012/13, the Department compiled an Annual Performance Plan (APP) 2012/13, which comprises objectives, priorities, performance indicators, baselines and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) targets, developed in consultation with National Treasury and the Presidency.

Quarterly reports were compiled in line with National Treasury's "Quarterly Performance Reporting Guidelines" to monitor progress regarding the implementation of priorities, performance indicators and targets, as described in the APP, and took corrective measures where necessary.

A framework for the management and reporting of performance information was developed. This framework captures process flows for each performance indicator as described in the APP. The process flows include the sources of information, existing systems of measure, technical indicator description and reporting lines. An action plan was developed to implement corrective measures to address the findings issued by the Auditor-General during the audit of predetermined objectives against targets for 2011/12. Monthly progress reports on the implementation of the plan were submitted to the SAPS Audit Committee, the Auditor-General and Internal Audit.

The SAPS has, in collaboration with the office of the Auditor-General, commenced with workshops at provincial offices to sensitise all station commanders on the auditing of predetermined objectives.

10. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

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

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

11. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made with clearing/resolving the matter
<p><u>Visible policing – reporting indicators reported on through the case administration system (CAS) inadequate audit trail to verify the completeness</u></p> <p>58% (>20%) of the positive Incident Reports (IR) (10111 calls that should result in a docket) were not linked to dockets on the Crime Administration System (CAS).</p>	2011/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various steps were taken to link positive IR numbers for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 with case dockets on CAS. - A draft Standard Operational Guideline for 10111 call centres and police stations has been developed to support the correlation and linkage of case numbers to positive cases. The final document will be implemented in May 2013. - Provincial Commissioners were encouraged to establish 10111 Call Centre Management Forums to monitor the linkage of positive IR numbers with case numbers.
<p><u>Visible policing – reporting indicators not complete</u></p> <p>A total of 30% (>20%) of the actual reported drugs seized relevant to Programme 2: Visible Policing was not complete when compared to source information.</p>	2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The system to record recoveries was enhanced to address various issues such as control and accountability. - Specifications to procure weighing scales and a tender process for procurement to put weighing scales at selected FSLs, have been finalised. - A draft Standard Operational Procedure and a training manual relating to the use of the relevant system have been developed. - As on 31 March 2013, a total number of 1 285 members from provincial, cluster and police station level were trained in using the improved system. - Various divisional instructions relating to the development and registration of operational plans and the recording of successes, have been issued.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2013

12. INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

According to National Treasury Practice Note 1 of 2012/2013, departments were required to complete Interim Financial Statements (IFS) for the periods ending 30 June 2012, 30 September 2012, 31 December 2012 and 31 March 2013 and submit these statements on 31 July 2012, 31 October 2012, 31 January 2013 and 30 April 2013, respectively.

The Department complied with the prescripts in all instances. The compilation of quarterly IFS ensured structured management information for decision-making purposes, as well as the assurance of complete and accurate Annual Financial Statements.

13. OTHER MATTERS

13.1 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: CIVIL CLAIMS

An analysis of civil claims instituted against the Department over the past two (2) financial years of which a settlement was reached, or court order issued during a specific financial year, revealed that the amounts paid compared to the original claim amounts, which were settled during a financial year, is on average 4,98%. In other words on average 95,02% from original claim amounts is cancelled or reduced during the settlement process.

14. APPROVED

The Annual Financial Statements set out from pages 206 to 260, as well as a set of Annual Financial Statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



GENERAL
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
MV PHIYEGA

Date: 2013 - 05 - 28

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013**

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
MARCH 2013**

The Accounting Office is responsible for the preparation of the department's annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly reflect the operations of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2013.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the AFS of the department.

The Department of Police AFS for the year ended 31 March 2013 have been examined by the external auditors and their report is presented on page 201

The Annual Financial Statements of the Department set out on pages 206 to 260 have been approved.



GENERAL

**NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
MV PHIYEGA**

Date:

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**
for the year ended 31 March 2013

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 206 to 260, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the General Notice issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

OPINION

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2013, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with The Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

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

SIGNIFICANT UNCERTAINTY

8. With reference to note 18 to the financial statements the department is disclosing a contingent liability for the lease contract of the Pretoria building. The Department of Public Works applied for a declaratory order in the Sanlam Middestad lease agreement for the court to make a ruling on the legality or otherwise of the lease agreement and papers were filed.
9. The full extent of the possible irregularities, as disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, is still in the process of being determined.

MATERIAL UNDER-SPENDING

10. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department utilized R63,157 billion (99.6%) of its total budget. An amount of R232 million (0.4%) (2012: R617 million (1.1%)) remained unspent at year-end. This under spending resulted from delayed procurement processes in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as relating to Program 3: Detective Services.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

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

FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

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

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

13. The supplementary information set out in annexures 1 to 8 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and accordingly I do not express an opinion thereon.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

15. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual performance report as set out on pages 33 to 34, 72 to 75, 107 to 110, 143 and 147 of the annual report.
16. The reported performance against predetermined objectives was evaluated against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability. The usefulness of information in the annual performance report relates to whether it is presented in accordance with the National Treasury annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned objectives. The usefulness of information further

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2013**

relates to whether indicators and targets are measurable (i.e. well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound) and relevant as required by the National Treasury Framework for managing programme performance information.

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

17. The material findings are as follows:

RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

18. The National Treasury *Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPPPI)* requires that institutions should have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets.

19. The following significant targets with respect to Programme 2 – Visible Policing are misstated:

- 15% of positive incidents reported that should or should not have resulted in a case docket, cannot be verified due to inadequate information recorded on incidents reports.
- Reaction time in respect of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints captured on the CAS system could not be verified as no systems are in place by SAPS to confirm the reliability.
- In 24% of the illicit drug success cases and 34% of the confiscated liquor cases reported, the actual achievement reported could not be verified against adequate supporting documentation. This was as a result of no reconciliation being done between the information recorded on the Operational & Management System (OPAM), the exhibit store register (SAP 13) as well as the CAS system.
- 44% of the firearms applications could not be confirmed as the application forms were not available for audit and as a result I am not able to verify the actual reported number of licenses processed in the annual performance report. This was due to inadequate record keeping of the applications.
- I was unable to verify actual achievement against targets for 14% of the reported incidents relating to medium to high risk events due to incomplete information recorded in the quarterly reports.

ADDITIONAL MATTER

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

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

21. Of the total number of planned targets for the year, 14 (2012: 18) targets were not achieved during the year. This represents 22% (2012: 32%) of total planned targets during the year under review.

22. The reasons for not achieving the targets are as per comments on the variances included in the annual report.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

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

LEADERSHIP

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

27. Commanders at provincial level responsible did not exercise oversight ensuring adherence to internal controls, policies and procedures at programme / objective level and for the purposes of taking corrective actions.

OTHER REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

28. Eight Hundred and ninety two (892) members were charged for inter alia corruption, defeating ends of justice, fraud, aiding an escapee, bribery and extortion in terms of the department's disciplinary regulations, in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).

29. Twenty two (22) members were suspended: 14 without salary and 8 with salary. Eight hundred and seventy (870) members were not suspended. One thousand twenty six (1026) corruption charges were brought against members of whom ninety seven (97) members were charged with more than one crime.

EXTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

30. Special investigations are currently in process with regard to the procurement processes within SAPS. These investigations were still ongoing at the reporting date.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 25
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**
for the year ended 31 March 2013

PERFORMANCE AUDITS ON THE USE OF CONSULTANTS

31. A performance audit was conducted on the department's use of consultants. The audit focused on the economic, efficient and effective use of consultants by the department. The management report was issued during this year.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2013



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Appropriation per Programme									
2012/13									
2011/12									
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
1. Administration									
Current payment	14 603 161	0	(349 637)	14 253 524	14 253 510	14	100,0%	13 308 374	13 308 364
Transfers and subsidies	251 869	0	85 723	337 592	337 592	0	100,0%	265 508	265 508
Payment for capital assets	1 078 226	0	(104 675)	973 551	973 551	0	100,0%	1 167 571	901 043
Payment for financial assets	0	0	5 665	5 665	5 665	0	100,0%	6 639	6 639
2. Visible Policing									
Current payment	28 276 192	0	290 952	28 567 144	28 567 144	0	100,0%	26 372 060	26 372 060
Transfers and subsidies	174 155	0	(18 014)	156 141	156 141	0	100,0%	167 797	167 797
Payment for capital assets	1 064 782	0	(261 011)	803 771	803 771	0	100,0%	910 416	910 416
3. Detective Services									
Current payment	12 819 747	0	(408 670)	12 411 077	12 178 995	232 082	98,1%	11 121 838	10 770 960
Transfers and subsidies	55 438	0	(911)	54 527	54 527	0	100,0%	53 148	53 148
Payment for capital assets	667 739	0	792 389	1 460 128	1 460 128	0	100,0%	1 092 949	1 092 949
4. Crime Intelligence									
Current payment	2 538 578	0	(14 310)	2 524 268	2 524 268	0	100,0%	2 352 653	2 352 653
Transfers and subsidies	8 217	0	6 823	15 040	15 040	0	100,0%	16 379	16 379
Payment for capital assets	43 805	0	(13 026)	30 779	30 779	0	100,0%	26 559	26 559
5. Protection and Security Services									
Current payment	1 737 652	0	12 143	1 749 795	1 749 795	0	100,0%	1 622 136	1 622 136
Transfers and subsidies	4 098	0	(1 578)	2 520	2 520	0	100,0%	2 634	2 634
Payment for capital assets	65 030	0	(21 863)	43 167	43 167	0	100,0%	63 876	63 876
Total	63 388 689	0	0	63 388 689	63 156 593	232 096	99,6%	58 550 537	57 933 121
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental revenue				342 023				288 760	
Aid assistance				9 686				23 165	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				63 740 398				58 862 462	
Add: Aid assistance				11 387					13 122
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)				63 167 980					57 946 243

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Appropriation per Economic classification									
2012/13									
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	2011/12	
								Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	46 833 223	0	(8 650)	46 824 573	46 824 559	14	100,0%	42 427 702	42 427 702
Goods and services	13 142 107	0	(460 872)	12 681 235	12 449 153	232 082	98,2%	12 349 359	11 998 471
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	26 605	0	4 629	31 234	31 234	0	100,0%	29 771	29 771
Departmental agencies and accounts	29 399	0	172	29 571	29 571	0	100,0%	26 822	26 822
Non profit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0		1 000	1 000
Households	437 773	0	67 242	505 015	505 015	0	100,0%	447 873	447 873
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	794 557	0	(102 925)	691 632	691 632	0	100,0%	937 647	671 119
Machinery and equipment	2 124 775	0	494 667	2 619 442	2 619 442	0	100,0%	2 322 147	2 322 147
Biological assets	250	0	72	322	322	0	100,0%	1 577	1 577
Payment for financial assets	0	0	5 665	5 665	5 665	0	100,0%	6 639	6 639
Total	63 388 689	0	0	63 388 689	63 156 593	232 096	99,6%	58 550 537	57 933 121

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Detail per sub-programme		2012/13							2011/12	
		Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
1.1	Ministry									
	Current payment	24 769	0	(2 978)	21 791	21 791	0	100%	21 640	21 640
	Transfer and subsidies	10	0	35	45	45	0	100%	12	12
	Payment for capital assets	1 230	0	(554)	676	676	0	100%	1 657	1 657
1.2	Management									
	Current payment	102 432	0	(7 523)	94 909	94 909	0	100%	80 658	80 658
	Transfers and subsidies	15	0	287	302	302	0	100%	1 133	1 133
	Payment for capital assets	1 375	0	2 521	3 896	3 896	0	100%	3 910	3 910
1.3	Corporate Services									
	Current payment	11 636 719	0	(287 999)	11 348 720	11 348 706	14	100%	10 714 886	10 714 876
	Transfers and subsidies	251 844	0	85 401	337 245	337 245	0	100%	264 363	264 363
	Payment for capital assets	1 075 621	0	(106 642)	968 979	968 979	0	100%	1 162 004	895 476
	Payment for financial assets	0	0	5 665	5 665	5 665	0	100%	6 639	6 639
1.4	Office Accommodation									
	Current payment	2 839 241	0	(51 137)	2 788 104	2 788 104	0	100%	2 491 190	2 491 190
	Total	15 933 256	0	(362 924)	15 570 332	15 570 318	14	100%	14 748 092	14 481 554

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Economic classification	2012/13					2011/12			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	7 859 654	0	(19 697)	7 839 957	7 839 943	14	100%	7 035 087	7 035 087
Goods and services	6 743 507	0	(329 940)	6 413 567	6 413 567	0	100%	6 273 287	6 273 277
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	3 922	0	2 319	6 241	6 241	0	100%	4 720	4 720
Departmental agencies and accounts	29 399	0	172	29 571	29 571	0	100%	26 822	26 822
Households	218 548	0	83 232	301 780	301 780	0	100%	233 966	233 966
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	794 557	0	(103 734)	690 823	690 823	0	100%	936 502	669 974
Machinery and equipment	283 419	0	(872)	282 547	282 547	0	100%	229 700	229 700
Biological assets	250	0	(69)	181	181	0	100%	1 369	1 369
Payment for financial assets	0	0	5 665	5 665	5 665	0	100%	6 639	6 639
Total	15 933 256	0	(362 924)	15 570 332	15 570 318	14	100%	14 748 092	14 481 554

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail per sub-programme	Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
	2012/13					2011/12				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	
2.1 Crime Prevention										
Current payment	24 527 536	0	179 218	24 706 754	24 706 754	0	100%	22 935 009	22 935 009	
Transfers and subsidies	161 222	0	(26 701)	134 521	134 521	0	100%	152 840	152 840	
Payment for capital assets	1 007 683	0	(292 981)	714 702	714 702	0	100%	841 249	841 249	
2.2 Border Security										
Current payment	1 484 476	0	(7 863)	1 456 613	1 456 613	0	100%	1 418 009	1 418 009	
Transfers and subsidies	1 617	0	1 731	3 348	3 348	0	100%	2 929	2 929	
Payment for capital assets	27 419	0	(20 073)	7 346	7 346	0	100%	13 669	13 669	
2.3 Specialised Interventions										
Current payment	2 284 180	0	119 597	2 403 777	2 403 777	0	100%	2 019 042	2 019 042	
Transfers and subsidies	11 316	0	6 956	18 272	18 272	0	100%	12 028	12 028	
Payment for capital assets	29 680	0	52 043	81 723	81 723	0	100%	55 498	55 498	
Total	29 515 129	0	11 927	29 527 056	29 527 056	0	100%	27 450 273	27 450 273	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Economic classification	2012/13					2011/12			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	25 164 996	0	17 765	25 182 761	25 182 761	0	100%	22 913 429	22 913 429
Goods and services	3 111 196	0	273 187	3 384 383	3 384 383	0	100%	3 458 631	3 458 631
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	16 048	0	949	16 997	16 997	0	100%	18 521	18 521
Non-profit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	1 000	1 000
Households	158 107	0	(18 963)	139 144	139 144	0	100%	148 276	148 276
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	753	753	753	0	100%	591	591
Machinery and equipment	1 064 782	0	(261 905)	802 877	802 877	0	100%	909 617	909 617
Biological assets	0	0	141	141	141	0	100%	208	208
Total	29 515 129	0	11 927	29 527 056	29 527 056	0	100%	27 450 273	27 450 273

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail per sub-programme		Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
		2012/13					2011/12				
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000		
3.1 Crime Investigations											
Current payment	8 305 698	0	268 545	8 574 243	8 567 819	6 424	99,9%	7 720 373	7 720 373		
Transfers and subsidies	48 589	0	(2 717)	45 872	45 872	0	100,0%	42 836	42 836		
Payment for capital assets	236 955	0	127 858	364 813	364 813	0	100,0%	178 764	178 764		
3.2 Criminal Record Centre											
Current payment	1 598 708	0	2 101	1 600 809	1 466 382	134 427	91,6%	1 265 991	1 230 005		
Transfers and subsidies	1 375	0	1 345	2 720	2 720	0	100,0%	2 664	2 664		
Payment for capital assets	99 803	0	13 517	113 320	113 320	0	100,0%	97 560	97 560		
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory											
Current payment	1 710 468	0	(595 062)	1 115 406	1 024 175	91 231	91,8%	1 100 628	785 736		
Transfers and subsidies	381	0	(33)	348	348	0	100,0%	837	837		
Payment for capital assets	314 311	0	583 600	897 911	897 911	0	100,0%	781 213	781 213		
3.4 Specialised Investigations											
Current payment	1 204 873	0	(84 254)	1 120 619	1 120 619	0	100,0%	1 034 846	1 034 846		
Transfers and subsidies	5 093	0	494	5 587	5 587	0	100,0%	6 811	6 811		
Payment for capital assets	16 670	0	67 414	84 084	84 084	0	100,0%	35 412	35 412		
Total	13 542 924	0	382 808	13 925 732	13 693 650	232 082	98,3%	12 267 935	11 917 057		

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Economic classification	2012/13					2011/12			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	9 911 955	0	22 061	9 934 016	9 934 016	0	100,0%	8 894 252	8 894 252
Goods and services	2 907 792	0	(430 731)	2 477 061	2 244 979	232 082	90,6%	2 227 586	1 876 708
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	5 389	0	1 220	6 609	6 609	0	100,0%	5 270	5 270
Households	50 049	0	(2 131)	47 918	47 918	0	100,0%	47 878	47 878
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	56	56	56	0	100,0%	389	389
Machinery and equipment	667 739	0	792 333	1 460 072	1 460 072	0	100,0%	1 092 560	1 092 560
Total	13 542 924	0	382 808	13 925 732	13 693 650	232 082	98,3%	12 267 935	11 917 057

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Detail per sub-programme		2012/13					2011/12			
		Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations										
	Current payment	1 005 339	0	(16 334)	989 005	989 005	0	100%	917 828	917 828
	Transfers and subsidies	4 094	0	1 123	5 217	5 217	0	100%	7 205	7 205
	Payment for capital assets	24 252	0	(2 308)	21 944	21 944	0	100%	19 247	19 247
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management										
	Current payment	1 533 239	0	2 024	1 535 263	1 535 263	0	100%	1 434 825	1 434 825
	Transfers and subsidies	4 123	0	5 700	9 823	9 823	0	100%	9 174	9 174
	Payment for capital assets	19 553	0	(10 718)	8 835	8 835	0	100%	7 312	7 312
	Total	2 590 600	0	(20 513)	2 570 087	2 570 087	0	100%	2 395 591	2 395 591
Economic classification										
		2012/13					2011/12			
		Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments										
	Compensation of employees	2 304 956	0	(17 682)	2 287 274	2 287 274	0	100%	2 119 339	2 119 339
	Goods and services	233 622	0	3 372	236 994	236 994	0	100%	233 314	233 314
Transfers and subsidies										
	Provinces and municipalities	718	0	63	781	781	0	100%	767	767
	Households	7 499	0	6 760	14 259	14 259	0	100%	15 612	15 612
Payment for capital assets										
	Machinery and equipment	43 805	0	(13 026)	30 779	30 779	0	100%	26 559	26 559
	Total	2 590 600	0	(20 513)	2 570 087	2 570 087	0	100%	2 395 591	2 395 591

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
Detail per sub-programme	2012/13					2011/12			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
5.1 VIP Protection Services									
Current payment	647 936	0	64 314	712 250	712 250	0	100%	603 449	603 449
Transfers and subsidies	1 364	0	(498)	866	866	0	100%	1 563	1 563
Payment for capital assets	45 674	0	(10 627)	35 047	35 047	0	100%	58 361	58 361
5.2 Static and Mobile Security									
Current payment	825 036	0	(45 724)	779 312	779 312	0	100%	758 683	758 683
Transfers and subsidies	2 247	0	(1 170)	1 077	1 077	0	100%	852	852
Payment for capital assets	13 807	0	(9 324)	4 483	4 483	0	100%	1 058	1 058
5.3 Government Security Regulator									
Current payment	83 840	0	2 345	86 185	86 185	0	100%	79 114	79 114
Transfers and subsidies	10	0	145	155	155	0	100%	72	72
Payment for capital assets	1 321	0	1 860	3 181	3 181	0	100%	2 928	2 928
5.4 Operational Support									
Current payment	180 840	0	(8 792)	172 048	172 048	0	100%	180 890	180 890
Transfers and subsidies	477	0	(55)	422	422	0	100%	147	147
Payment for capital assets	4 228	0	(3 772)	456	456	0	100%	1 529	1 529
Total	1 806 780	0	(11 298)	1 795 482	1 795 482	0	100%	1 688 646	1 688 646

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Economic classification	2012/13					2011/12			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	1 591 662	0	(11 097)	1 580 565	1 580 565	0	100%	1 465 595	1 465 595
Goods and services	145 990	0	23 240	169 230	169 230	0	100%	156 541	156 541
Transfers and subsidies									
Provinces and municipalities	528	0	78	606	606	0	100%	493	493
Households	3 570	0	(1 656)	1 914	1 914	0	100%	2 141	2 141
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	165	165
Machinery and equipment	65 030	0	(21 863)	43 167	43 167	0	100%	63 711	63 711
Total	1 806 780	0	(11 298)	1 795 482	1 795 482	0	100%	1 688 646	1 688 646

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2013

PERFORMANCE	<i>Note</i>	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	63 388 689	58 550 537
Departmental revenue	2	342 023	288 760
Aid assistance	3	9 686	23 165
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>63 740 398</u>	<u>58 862 462</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	46 824 559	42 427 702
Goods and services	5	12 449 153	11 998 471
Aid assistance	3	11 387	13 008
Total current expenditure		<u>59 285 099</u>	<u>54 439 181</u>
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	565 820	505 466
Total transfers and subsidies		<u>565 820</u>	<u>505 466</u>
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	3 311 396	2 994 843
Aid assistance	3	0	114
Total expenditure for capital assets		<u>3 311 396</u>	<u>2 994 957</u>
Payments for financial assets	6	5 665	6 639
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>63 167 980</u>	<u>57 946 243</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>572 418</u>	<u>916 219</u>
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted funds		232 096	617 416
Annual appropriation		232 096	617 416
Departmental revenue	14	342 023	288 760
Aid assistance	3	(1 701)	10 043
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>572 418</u>	<u>916 219</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2013

POSITION	<i>Note</i>	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		335 922	703 689
Cash and cash equivalents	9	136 054	507 854
Prepayments and advances	10	29 538	49 317
Receivables	11	170 330	146 518
Non-current assets		177 399	167 031
Receivables	12	177 399	167 031
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>513 321</u>	<u>870 720</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		250 096	645 431
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	232 096	617 416
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	6 844	3 490
Payables	15	4 659	14 517
Aid assistance repayable	3	229	1 810
Aid assistance unutilised	3	6 268	8 198
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>250 096</u>	<u>645 431</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>263 225</u>	<u>225 289</u>
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		263 225	225 289
TOTAL		<u>263 225</u>	<u>225 289</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

NET ASSETS	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		225 289	135 091
Transfers:		37 936	90 198
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.5	(20 414)	(25 253)
Debts revised	11.5	(61 991)	(20 137)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(145 058)	(98 857)
Debts raised		265 399	234 445
Closing balance		<u>263 225</u>	<u>225 289</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2013

CASH FLOW	<i>Note</i>	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		63 737 648	58 857 373
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	63 388 689	58 550 537
Departmental revenue received	2	339 273	283 671
Aid assistance received	3.3	9 686	23 165
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(24 259)	(15 083)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(956 085)	(291 404)
Surrendered to the RDP Fund	3.3	(1 810)	(2 925)
Current payments		(59 285 099)	(54 439 181)
Payments for financial assets		(5 665)	(6 639)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(565 820)	(505 466)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	<u>2 898 910</u>	<u>3 596 675</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	3.3 & 8	(3 311 396)	(2 994 957)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	2 750	5 089
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(3 308 646)</u>	<u>(2 989 868)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		37 936	90 198
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>37 936</u>	<u>90 198</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(371 800)	697 005
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		507 854	(189 151)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	<u><u>136 054</u></u>	<u><u>507 854</u></u>

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

1.2 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

1.3 ROUNDING

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

1.4 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

1.5 COMPARATIVE FIGURES - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

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

2. REVENUE

2.1 APPROPRIATED FUNDS

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2013

2.2 DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

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

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

2.3 DIRECT EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS

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

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

2.4 DIRECT EXCHEQUER PAYMENTS

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

2.5 AID ASSISTANCE

Aid assistance is recognised as revenue when received.

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

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

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

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

All CARA funds received must be recorded as revenue when funds are received. The cash payments made during the year relating to CARA earmarked projects are recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance when final authorisation for payments effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

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

3. EXPENDITURE

3.1 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

3.1.1 SALARIES AND WAGES

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

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

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

3.1.2 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

3.2 GOODS AND SERVICES

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

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

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

3.3 INTEREST AND RENT ON LAND

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

3.4 PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2013

and/or under spending of appropriated funds. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but an estimate is included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements amounts.

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

3.5 TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

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

3.6 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

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

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

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

3.7 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

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

3.8 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

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

4. ASSETS

4.1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

4.3 PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are

made and are derecognised as and when the goods and services are received or the funds are utilised. Prepayments and advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.4 RECEIVABLES

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

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

4.5 INVENTORY

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

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

4.6 CAPITAL ASSETS

4.6.1 MOVABLE ASSETS

Initial recognition

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

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

Subsequent recognition

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

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

4.6.2 IMMOVABLE ASSETS

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent recognition

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2013

5. LIABILITIES

5.1 PAYABLES

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

5.2 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

5.3 CONTINGENT ASSETS

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

5.4 COMMITMENTS

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

5.5 ACCRUALS

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

5.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

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

5.7 LEASE COMMITMENTS

Finance lease

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

Operating lease

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

5.8 PROVISIONS

Provisions are disclosed when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2013

6. RECEIVABLES FOR DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

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

7. NET ASSETS

7.1 CAPITALISATION RESERVE

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

7.2 RECOVERABLE REVENUE

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

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

9. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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

10. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

	2012/13			2011/12
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	15 570 332	15 570 332	0	14 748 092
Visible Policing	29 527 056	29 527 056	0	27 450 273
Detective Services	13 925 732	13 925 732	0	12 267 935
Crime Intelligence	2 570 087	2 570 087	0	2 395 591
Protection and Security Services	1 795 482	1 795 482	0	1 688 646
Total	63 388 689	63 388 689	0	58 550 537

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	150 335	135 686
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	22 710	25 657
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	780	771
Sales of capital assets	2.4	2 750	5 089
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	165 448	121 557
Departmental revenue collected		342 023	288 760
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		139 491	128 165
Administrative fees		20 518	14 652
Other sales		118 973	113 513
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		10 844	7 521
Total		150 335	135 686
2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits	2		
Fines		1 741	985
Forfeits		20 969	24 672
Total		22 710	25 657
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		780	771
Total		780	771
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		2 750	5 089
Machinery and equipment	28.2	2 736	5 087
Biological assets	28.2	14	2
Total		2 750	5 089

Detail note 2 continued...

	Note	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		18 219	11 826
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		147 229	109 731
Total		<u>165 448</u>	<u>121 557</u>
3. Aid assistance			
3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP			
Foreign			
Opening Balance		3 298	(3 820)
Revenue		9 031	23 165
Expenditure		5 496	13 122
Current		5 496	13 008
Capital		0	114
Surrender to the RDP		1 810	2 925
Closing Balance		<u>5 023</u>	<u>3 298</u>
3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from other sources			
Local			
Opening Balance		0	0
Revenue		655	0
Expenditure		0	0
Current		0	0
Capital		0	0
Surrendered to the donor		0	0
Closing Balance		<u>655</u>	<u>0</u>
3.3 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund			
Opening Balance		6 710	6 710
Revenue		0	0
Expenditure		5 891	0
Current		5 891	0
Capital		0	0
Closing Balance		<u>819</u>	<u>6 710</u>
3.4 Total assistance			
Opening Balance		10 008	2 890
Revenue		9 686	23 165
Expenditure		11 387	13 122
Current		11 387	13 008
Capital		0	114
Surrender to the RDP		1 810	2 925
Closing Balance	ANNEXURE 4	<u>6 497</u>	<u>10 008</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail note 3 continued...

Detail note 3 continued...	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
3.5 Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		0	0
RDP		0	0
Aid assistance unutilised		6 268	8 198
RDP		4 794	1 488
Other sources		655	0
CARA Fund		819	6 710
Aid assistance repayable		229	1 810
RDP		229	1 810
Closing balance		6 497	10 008
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		30 291 193	27 462 582
Performance award		4 468	6 628
Service Based		62 769	74 044
Compensative/circumstantial		654 241	600 498
Other non-pensionable allowances		5 727 760	5 187 590
Total		36 740 431	33 331 342
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		4 823 747	4 283 076
Medical		5 254 640	4 807 727
Official unions and associations		5 741	5 557
Total		10 084 128	9 096 360
Total compensation of employees		46 824 559	42 427 702
Average number of employees		198 132	195 584
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		52 531	45 316
Advertising		16 673	28 708
Assets less than R5,000	5.1	419 742	332 240
Bursaries (employees)		4 863	3 849
Catering		28 367	22 180
Communication		674 959	714 010
Computer services	5.2	2 132 842	2 138 057
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5.3	1 480 473	1 522 828
Entertainment		1 610	2 580
Audit cost - external	5.4	29 819	29 214
Inventory	5.5	3 408 135	3 123 296
Operating leases		2 058 263	1 837 761
Property payments	5.6	933 698	1 013 860
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		972	2 229

Detail note 5 continued...

	<i>Note</i>	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
Travel and subsistence	5.7	712 673	660 556
Venues and facilities		41 855	32 432
Training and staff development		62 799	56 342
Other operating expenditure	5.8	388 879	433 013
Total		<u>12 449 153</u>	<u>11 998 471</u>
5.1 Assets less than R5,000	5		
Tangible assets		255 721	212 858
Buildings and other fixed structures		52	106
Biological assets		0	15
Transport assets		0	20
Machinery and equipment		255 669	212 717
Intangible		164 021	119 382
Computer software		164 021	119 382
Total		<u>419 742</u>	<u>332 240</u>
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1 662 010	1 589 083
External computer service providers		470 832	548 974
Total		<u>2 132 842</u>	<u>2 138 057</u>
5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5		
Business and advisory services		23 480	14 910
Infrastructure and planning		78	279
Laboratory services		2 786	188
Legal costs		165 684	135 338
Contractors		907 842	1 010 993
Agency and support/outsourced services		380 603	361 120
Total		<u>1 480 473</u>	<u>1 522 828</u>
5.4 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		29 493	29 078
Performance audits		326	113
Environmental audits		0	23
Total		<u>29 819</u>	<u>29 214</u>
5.5 Inventory	5		
Learning and teaching support material		37	197
Food and food supplies		654	1 191
Fuel, oil and gas		2 262 851	1 970 599
Other consumable materials		249 453	241 524
Materials and supplies		509 519	510 959
Stationery and printing		313 745	330 644

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Detail note 5 continued...

	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
Medical supplies		1 959	3 415
Medicine		3 411	3 247
Military stores		66 506	61 520
Total		<u>3 408 135</u>	<u>3 123 296</u>
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		784 777	634 287
Property management fees		39 184	31 695
Cleaning services		14 277	124 291
Safeguarding and security		80 703	209 675
Other		14 757	13 912
Total		<u>933 698</u>	<u>1 013 860</u>
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		626 838	579 095
Foreign		85 835	81 461
Total		<u>712 673</u>	<u>660 556</u>
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Learnerships		4 117	5 415
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		5 528	3 226
Resettlement costs		38 470	48 360
Protective clothing and uniform		212 523	232 510
Towing cost		61 694	67 555
Informer fees		33 403	35 012
Printing and publications		7 049	7 897
Other		26 095	33 038
Total		<u>388 879</u>	<u>433 013</u>
6. Payments for financial assets			
Material losses through criminal conduct		446	31
Theft	6.4	0	1
Other material losses	6.1	446	30
Other material losses written off	6.2	159	48
Debts written off	6.3	5 060	6 560
Total		<u>5 665</u>	<u>6 639</u>
6.1 Other material losses			
Nature of other material losses	6		
Incident Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings			
Lost cash: Advance		427	20
Lost cash: Police actions		3	10
Erroneous payments		16	0
Total		<u>446</u>	<u>30</u>

Detail note 6 continued...

	Note	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Lost cash: Advance		59	2
Erroneous payments		100	46
Total		<u>159</u>	<u>48</u>
6.3 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Salaries	6	4 421	6 419
State guarantees		23	96
Tax debt		13	20
Cash		599	0
Vehicle accidents		4	25
Total		<u>5 060</u>	<u>6 560</u>
6.4 Detail of theft	6		
Lost cash		0	1
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
6.5 Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt		(19 122)	(23 107)
Property related debt		(1 200)	(1 918)
Admin related debt		(92)	(228)
Total		<u>(20 414)</u>	<u>(25 253)</u>
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	31 234	29 771
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	29 571	26 822
Non Profit Institutions	7.3	0	1 000
Households	7.4	505 015	447 873
Total		<u>565 820</u>	<u>505 466</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		90	253
Vehicle licences		31 144	29 518
Total		<u>31 234</u>	<u>29 771</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		29 571	26 822
Total		<u>29 571</u>	<u>26 822</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

Detail note 7 continued...

<i>Detail note 7 continued...</i>	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		0	1 000
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>1 000</u>
7.4 Households	7		
Employer social benefit		267 376	278 281
Claims against the State (Households)		204 057	134 235
Payment as an act of grace		153	102
Medical expenses detainees		33 429	35 255
Total		<u>505 015</u>	<u>447 873</u>
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	29.1	691 632	671 119
Machinery and equipment	28.1	2 619 441	2 322 261
Biological assets	28.1	323	1 577
Total		<u>3 311 396</u>	<u>2 994 957</u>
8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2012/13			
		Voted Funds	Aid assistance
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		3 311 396	0
Buildings and other fixed structures		691 632	0
Machinery and equipment		2 619 441	0
Biological assets		323	0
Total		<u>3 311 396</u>	<u>0</u>
8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2011/12			
		Voted Funds	Aid assistance
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		2 994 843	114
Buildings and other fixed structures		671 119	0
Machinery and equipment		2 322 147	114
Biological assets		1 577	0
Total assets acquired		<u>2 994 843</u>	<u>114</u>
9. Cash and cash equivalents			
		2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		124 151	491 420
Cash on hand		12 007	11 484
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		(104)	4 950
Total		<u>136 054</u>	<u>507 854</u>

	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
10. Prepayments and advances			
Staff advances		3 752	10 564
Travel and subsistence		20 962	37 982
Prepayments		3 140	761
Advances paid to other entities	10.1	1 684	10
Total		29 538	49 317

10.1 Advances paid			
National departments	Annex 8	1 674	0
Public entities	Annex 8	10	10
Total		1 684	10

		2012/2013			2011/12	
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Claims recoverable	11.1	5 830	2 245	25 081	33 156	32 560
	ANNEXURE 2					
Staff debtors	11.2	88 094	21 478	15 949	125 521	94 968
Private enterprises	11.3	2	0	0	2	7
Other debtors	11.4	6 308	892	4 451	11 651	18 983
Total		100 234	24 615	45 481	170 330	146 518

	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable	11		
National departments		17 722	21 721
Provincial departments		14 940	9 606
Private enterprises		494	1 233
Total		33 156	32 560
11.2 Staff debtors	11		
Salary related debt		108 791	79 946
Administration related debt		5 444	5 348
Inventory/property related debt		11 286	9 674
Total		125 521	94 968
11.3 Private enterprises	11		
Dishonoured cheques		2	7
Total		2	7

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

<i>Detail note 11 continued...</i>	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
11.4 Other debtors	11		
Administration related debt		11 651	18 983
Total		<u>11 651</u>	<u>18 983</u>
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		13 971	5 801
Capital decrease		(75 875)	(25 860)
Interest correction		(87)	(78)
Total		<u>(61 991)</u>	<u>(20 137)</u>
12. Receivables - non-current			
Staff debtors		177 397	167 021
Claims recoverable	ANNEXURE 2	2	10
Total		<u>177 399</u>	<u>167 021</u>
13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		617 416	40
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		232 096	617 416
Paid during the year		(617 416)	(40)
Closing balance		<u>232 096</u>	<u>617 416</u>
14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund			
Opening balance		3 490	6 094
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		342 023	288 760
Paid during the year		(338 669)	(291 364)
Closing balance		<u>6 844</u>	<u>3 490</u>
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	4 055	14 503
Other payables	15.2	604	14
Total		<u>4 659</u>	<u>14 517</u>
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Description			
Amounts recovered to be cleared		4 055	14 503
Total		<u>4 055</u>	<u>14 503</u>
15.2 Other payables	15		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		604	14
Total		<u>604</u>	<u>14</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities		
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance	572 418	916 219
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	2 326 492	2 680 456
(Increase) in receivables – current	(34 180)	(3 804)
(Increase) in prepayments and advances	19 779	(11 900)
Increase in payables – current	(9 858)	621
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(2 750)	(5 089)
Surrenders to revenue fund	(956 085)	(291 404)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor	(1 810)	(2 925)
Expenditure on capital assets	3 311 396	2 994 957
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	<u>2 898 910</u>	<u>3 596 675</u>
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes		
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	124 151	491 420
Cash on hand	12 007	11 484
Cash with commercial banks	(104)	4 950
Total	<u>136 054</u>	<u>507 854</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2013

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

		<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
			R'000	R'000
18. Contingent liabilities				
	Liable to			
	Nature			
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	26 063	31 314
	Claims	Private parties	18 447 358	14 844 369
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		73 251	67 401
	Capped leave commitments	Employees	5 215 499	5 016 212
	Other: Sanlam Middestad	Lease	611 692	611 692
	Total		<u>24 373 863</u>	<u>20 570 988</u>

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

		<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
			R'000	R'000
19. Commitments				
	Current expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		963 181	826 912
			<u>963 181</u>	<u>826 912</u>
	Capital expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		388 076	515 824
			<u>388 076</u>	<u>515 824</u>
	Total Commitments		<u>1 351 257</u>	<u>1 342 736</u>

20. Accruals					
Listed by economic classification		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
	Goods and services	589 567	125 563	715 130	857 308
	Transfers and subsidies	25 384	22 544	47 928	27 843
	Capital assets	86 425	15 873	102 298	68 871
	Total	<u>701 376</u>	<u>163 980</u>	<u>865 356</u>	<u>954 022</u>

		<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
			R'000	R'000
	Listed by programme level			
	Administration		329 156	431 200
	Visible Policing		312 254	339 149
	Detective Services		193 425	151 766
	Crime Intelligence		13 872	18 348
	Protection and Security Services		16 527	12 643
	Donor funds		122	916
	Total		<u>865 356</u>	<u>954 022</u>
	Confirmed balances with other departments	ANNEXURE 3	52 023	25 634
	Total		<u>52 023</u>	<u>25 634</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
21. Employee benefits			
Leave entitlement		2 089 789	1 668 009
Thirteenth cheque		24	1
Capped leave commitments		34 123	29 264
Other		98	1
Total		<u>2 124 034</u>	<u>1 697 275</u>

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

22 Lease Commitments

22.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2012/2013	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	4 685	752 709	65 227	822 621
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4 742	1 490 373	46 086	1 541 201
Later than five years	2 472	549 436	33	551 941
Total lease commitments	<u>11 899</u>	<u>2 792 518</u>	<u>111 346</u>	<u>2 915 763</u>

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2011/2012	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	3 969	605 439	47 489	656 897
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5 949	1 342 560	37 692	1 386 201
Later than five years	2 812	751 649	0	754 461
Total lease commitments	<u>12 730</u>	<u>2 699 648</u>	<u>85 181</u>	<u>2 797 559</u>

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2012/2013	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	52 969	52 969
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	23 617	23 617
Total lease commitments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>76 586</u>	<u>76 586</u>

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

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	<i>Note</i>	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
23. Receivables for departmental revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		143	109
Fines, penalties and forfeits		7	190
Interest, dividends and rent on land		21	19
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		727	679
Total		<u>898</u>	<u>997</u>
23.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue			
Opening balance		997	1 847
Less: Amounts received		997	1 847
Add: Amounts recognised		898	997
Closing balance		<u>898</u>	<u>997</u>
24. Irregular expenditure			
24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure			
Opening Balance		1 980	6 876
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		2 565	3 095
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		984	1 183
Less: Amounts condoned		(3 682)	(9 174)
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation		<u>1 847</u>	<u>1 980</u>
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		0	839
Prior years		1 847	1 141
Total		<u>1 847</u>	<u>1 980</u>
24.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year			

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2012/13 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Language Services	1	4	10
Printing & Publications	2	24	24
Transport	1	4	4
Labour Hiring	1	730	730
Training	3	590	649
Furniture	1	27	27
Accommodation & Meals	0	0	4
Repairs	7	423	425
Catering	7	34	34
Day to Day Maintenance	3	63	85
Cleaning Services	4	152	152

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Detail note 24 continued...

			2012/13
			R'000
Venues and Facilities	2	13	23
Funeral Costs	1	5	5
Towing Cost	15	390	404
Renovation (Buildings)	4	394	404
Leases	4	429	429
Courier & Delivery Services	1	121	121
Medical Expenses	1	19	19
Total	58	3 422	3 549

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2012/13
		R'000
Language Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	10
Leases	Accounting Officer/BAC	429
Transport	Accounting Officer/BAC	125
Furniture	Accounting Officer/BAC	28
Training	Accounting Officer/BAC	655
Funeral Costs	Accounting Officer/BAC	5
Accommodation & Meals	Accounting Officer/BAC	4
Repairs	Accounting Officer/BAC	425
Catering	Accounting Officer/BAC	34
Day to Day Maintenance	Accounting Officer/BAC	85
Cleaning Services	Accounting Officer/BAC	152
Printing and Publications	Accounting Officer/BAC	24
Venues and Facilities	Accounting Officer/BAC	23
Labour Hiring	Accounting Officer/BAC	730
Towing Cost	Accounting Officer/BAC	404
Social Functions	Accounting Officer/BAC	126
Renovation (Buildings)	Accounting Officer/BAC	404
Medical Expenses	Accounting Officer/BAC	19
Total		3 682

24.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation

Incident	2012/13
	R'000
Funeral Costs	959
Training	63
Security Services	203
Accommodation & Meals	14
Repairs	31
Catering	2
Language Services	5
Day to Day Maintenance	154
Cleaning Services	96

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Detail note 24 continued...

	2012/13 R'000
Stationery	8
Communication	312
Total	1 847

One of the three contracts that could have led to irregular expenditure as identified during the previous reporting period by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) was not to be irregular. The outcome of the investigations with reference to the two outstanding contracts regarding the fire-arm registration system and the terrestrial radio communication contract system is still awaited.

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance	2 411	2 757
Adjustment to opening balance	(1 903)	(84)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	76	356
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	18	494
Less: Amounts resolved	(537)	(1 041)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	(65)	(71)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting resolution	<u>0</u>	<u>2 411</u>

The reporting has been re-aligned according to the evaluation of validity of discovery of possible fruitless and wasteful expenditure or not, and an investigation to determine recoverability. Opening balance has to be adjusted accordingly.

25.2 Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2012/13 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
License fees	2	2	10
Accommodation	0	0	28
Air/bus tickets	0	0	4
Training	0	0	3
Erroneous payments	1	49	49
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>94</u>

26. Key management personnel

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

Description	No of Individuals	2012/13	2011/12
		R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	3 658	3 468
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	40	47 406	48 010
Total		<u>51 064</u>	<u>51 478</u>

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27. Impairment	<i>Note</i>	2012/13 R'000	2011/12 R'000
Staff debtors		4 726	3 091
Other debtors		182	224
Total		4 908	3 315

28. **Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Opening balance R'000	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	13 723 957	846 083	2 329 675	899 123	16 000 592
Transport assets	9 464 219	166 025	1 427 229	671 040	10 386 433
Computer equipment	1 684 832	227 439	588 744	99 549	2 401 466
Furniture and Office equipment	139 596	(2 397)	34 203	3 136	168 266
Other machinery and equipment	2 435 310	455 016	279 499	125 398	3 044 427
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	20 085	14 976	3 922	3 105	35 878
Biological assets	20 085	14 976	3 922	3 105	35 878
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	13 744 042	861 059	2 333 597	902 228	16 036 470

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*Detail note 28 continued...***28.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013**

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 619 441	77 385	(397 566)	30 415	2 329 675
Transport assets	1 422 896	12 220	0	(7 887)	1 427 229
Computer equipment	817 350	6 903	(275 117)	39 608	588 744
Furniture and Office equipment	31 187	1 459	0	1 557	34 203
Other machinery and equipment	348 008	56 803	(122 449)	(2 863)	279 499
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	323	3 599	0	0	3 922
Biological assets	323	3 599	0	0	3 922
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 619 764	80 984	(397 566)	30 415	2 333 597

28.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Sold (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 736	896 387	899 123	2 736
Transport assets	2 661	668 379	671 040	2 661
Computer equipment	0	99 549	99 549	0
Furniture and Office equipment	0	3 136	3 136	0
Other machinery and equipment	75	125 323	125 398	75
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	14	3 091	3 105	14
Biological assets	14	3 091	3 105	14
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 750	899 478	902 228	2 750

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Detail note 28 continued...

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

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	12 187 587	(6 622)	2 183 771	640 779	13 723 957
Transport assets	8 631 688	(1 866)	1 400 597	566 200	9 464 219
Computer equipment	1 390 583	38 848	290 106	34 705	1 684 832
Furniture and Office equipment	121 460	(625)	21 370	2 609	139 596
Other machinery and equipment	2 043 856	(42 979)	471 698	37 265	2 435 310
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	16 428	266	5 758	2 367	20 085
Biological assets	16 428	266	5 758	2 367	20 085
TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	12 204 015	(6 356)	2 189 529	643 146	13 744 042

28.4 Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2013

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 841 133	0	1 841 133
Adjustment to prior year balance	0	0	(410 035)	0	(410 035)
Additions	0	0	86 965	0	86 965
Disposals	0	0	(82 446)	0	(82 446)
TOTAL	0	0	1 435 617	0	1 435 617

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	468 461	0	468 461
TOTAL	0	0	468 461	0	468 461

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Detail note 28 continued...

Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2012

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1 841 133	0	1 841 133
TOTAL	0	0	1 841 133	0	1 841 133

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of minor assets	0	0	856 212	0	856 212
TOTAL	0	0	856 212	0	856 212

28.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	899 122	3 105	902 227
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	899 122	3 105	902 227

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

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	640 779	2 367	643 146
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	640 779	2 367	643 146

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29 **Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	34 167	(4 784)	2 783	1 376	30 790
Dwellings	18 862	(5 315)	994	1 328	13 213
Non-residential buildings	15 305	531	1 789	48	17 577
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	34 167	(4 784)	2 783	1 376	30 790

29.1 **Additions**

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital work-in- progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	691 632	799	(692 660)	3 012	2 783
Dwellings	93	85	0	816	994
Non-residential buildings	691 539	714	(692 660)	2 196	1 789
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	691 632	799	(692 660)	3 012	2 783

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Detail note 29 continued...

29.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	1 376	1 376	0
Dwellings	0	1 328	1 328	0
Non-residential buildings	0	48	48	0
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	1 376	1 376	0

29.3 Movement for 2011/12

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

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

29.4 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	1 376	0	0	1 376
Total immovable assets written off	1 376	0	0	1 376

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Detail note 29 continued...

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

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

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VOTE 25
ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT
31 MARCH 2013 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2012	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31/03/2013	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing							
STANDARD BANK		776	0	224	466	534	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD		1 348	0	0	176	1 172	0
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		24 497	0	0	4 166	20 331	0
ABSA		2 345	0	107	522	1 930	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		65	0	0	16	49	0
ITHALA LIMITED		932	0	0	0	932	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		951	0	0	133	818	0
MPUMALANGA		72	0	0	0	72	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		223	0	0	103	120	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		89	0	0	0	89	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	16	0
Total		31 314	0	331	5 582	26 063	0

ANNEXURE 2

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
THE PRESIDENCY	0	0	31	3	31	3
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE	0	0	121	115	121	115
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	0	0	346	513	346	513
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE	0	0	199	89	199	89
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	0	0	114	12	114	12
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	0	0	226	263	226	263
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	87	0	87
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	0	0	49	939	49	939
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM	0	0	38	540	38	540
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	0	0	11 367	9 634	11 367	9 634
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	0	0	410	4 393	410	4 393
DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS	0	0	139	112	139	112
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	0	0	43	62	43	62
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	0	0	520	273	520	273
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	89	127	89	127
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS	0	0	52	66	52	66
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0	0	9	37	9	37
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	0	0	1 534	1 992	1 534	1 992
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0	0	27	254	27	254
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY	0	0	38	287	38	287
DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL GOV AFFAIRS	0	0	0	73	0	73
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	0	0	322	412	322	412
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY	0	0	302	139	302	139
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	0	0	173	409	173	409
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION	0	0	21	62	21	62
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	9	29	9	29
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	0	0	40	10	40	10
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	13	13	13	13
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS	0	0	25	1	25	1
INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS DIRECTORATE	0	0	227	25	227	25

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Annexure 2 continued...

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: PARLIAMENT	0	0	465	441	465	441
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	0	0	342	483	342	483
NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY	0	0	104	124	104	124
NATIONAL TREASURY	0	0	27	65	27	65
NATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTRE	0	0	130	130	130	130
SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE	0	0	36	0	36	0
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	0	0	85	0	85	0
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER	0	0	15	0	15	0
GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS	0	0	36	0	36	0
SUB TOTAL	0	0	17 724	22 214	17 724	22 214
Provinces						
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	259	151	259	151
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	220	158	220	158
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	928	525	928	525
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	180	26	180	26
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 511	519	1 511	519
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	582	284	582	284
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	9 150	6 913	9 150	6 913
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	963	452	963	452
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	476	469	476	469
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	167	3	167	3
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	504	106	504	106
SUB TOTAL	0	0	14 940	9 606	14 940	9 606

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF AFRICA	0	0	6	6	6	6
INSTITUTION FOR SECURITY STUDIES	0	0	0	12	0	12
SA SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY	0	0	317	252	317	252
SCHINDLER LIFTS	0	0	7	7	7	7
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	3	3	3	3
VENTURESCAPES	0	0	92	80	92	80
SA SECRET SERVICE	0	0	3	3	3	3
4D DÉCOR	0	0	5	5	5	5
RED HOT EVENTS	0	0	2	2	2	2

Annexure 2 continued...

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
URBAN TONIC	0	0	0	4	0	4
EVENTS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	0	0	2	2	2	2
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	0	0	22	22	22	22
GREEN DOLPINE RESTAURANT	0	0	12	12	12	12
GREEN ROUTE PTY LTD	0	0	21	21	21	21
SIYA ZAMA GVK BUILDING RENOVATION	0	0	0	317	0	317
SALSA CATERING	0	0	2	2	2	2
SUB TOTAL	0	0	494	750	494	750
TOTAL	0	0	33 158	32 570	33 158	32 570

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ANNEXURE 3**INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	5 844	5 663	37 010	20 012	42 854	25 675
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEV	46 177	19 969	36 223	47 389	82 400	67 358
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY	2	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	52 023	25 634	73 233	67 401	125 256	93 035
Other Government Entities						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION WESTERN CAPE	0	0	18	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	18	0	18	0
GRAND TOTAL	52 023	25 634	73 251	67 401	125 274	93 035

ANNEXURE 4

STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

Name of Donor	Purpose	Opening Balance	Revenue	Revenue Surrendered	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash						
Local						
Home Affairs		0	655	0	0	655
CARA Funds		6 710	0	0	5 891	819
Subtotal		6 710	655	0	5 891	1 474
Foreign						
African Renaissance	DRC Projects	1 259	0	0	1 259	0
Enhlangano Project France	Training support	229	0	0	0	229
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	1 810	9 031	1 810	4 237	4 794
Subtotal		3 298	9 031	1 810	5 496	5 023
Total		10 008	9 686	1 810	11 387	6 497

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ANNEXURE 5**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT
31 MARCH 2013**

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2012	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Claims settled during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2013
				Original claim Amounts	Amounts Paid	Amounts Cancelled/Reduced	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department							
Vehicle accidents	181 968	2 394	23 889	44 110	17 874	26 236	164 141
Legal expenses	483 867	8 750	66 801	195 940	2 358	193 582	363 478
Damage to property	2 777	10	101	312	80	232	2 576
Assault	841 512	(81 776)	104 653	63 076	14 756	48 320	801 313
Damage to State property	8 233	0	426	423	59	364	8 236
Police actions	11 904 897	(262 502)	3 786 007	2 427 418	128 017	2 299 401	13 000 984
Shooting incidents	1 099 400	(1 321)	184 110	123 026	23 988	99 038	1 159 163
Other (Not yet classified)	321 715	(17 602)	2 810 550	167 196	0	167 196	2 947 467
Total	14 844 369	(352 047)	6 976 537	3 021 501	187 132	2 834 369	18 447 358

Note: Amounts on this schedule reflects the actual amounts paid and actual amounts claimed (NOT ESTIMATED SETTLEMENT AMOUNTS) in respect of all pending civil claims against the state, which may or may not be settled in future.

Other							
Sanlam building lease not yet activated due to court case	611 692						611 692
Subtotal	611 692						611 692
TOTAL	15 456 061						19 059 050

**STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED
PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2013**

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2012	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2013
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses, Damage to property, Assault Damage to State property	120 969	1 185	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	1 734	209 926	146 757
			State funds	23 109		
			Claim by the Department	2 189		
			Exemption as an Act of Grace (TR 22.1)	28		
Police actions, Shooting incidents			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	158 203		
Other (not yet allocated)			Cash payment	60		
Total	120 969	1 185		185 323	209 926	146 757

ANNEXURE 6

INVENTORY

Note	Quantity	2012/13	Quantity	2011/12
		R'000		R'000
Inventory				
Opening balance	46 784 936	600 015	55 277 548	586 725
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	0	0	212 962	903
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash	26 770 419	393 124	21 767 308	393 688
Add: Additions - Non-cash	29 527	5 408	16 472	799
(Less): Disposals	(48 528)	(3 269)	(862 012)	(10 752)
(Less): Issues	(18 705 454)	(319 388)	(30 431 912)	(391 579)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	210 455	32 840	804 570	20 231
Closing balance	55 041 355	708 730	46 784 936	600 015

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ANNEXURE 7**MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS**

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Completed Assets	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	3 154 055	692 675	712 979	3 133 751
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	3 154 055	692 675	712 979	3 133 751
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3 154 055	692 675	712 979	3 133 751

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ANNEXURE 8

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (NOTE 10.1)

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012	31/03/2013	31/03/2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department International Relation and Cooperation	651	0	0	0	651	0
Government Communication and Information System	1 023	0	0	0	1 023	0
Subtotal	1 674	0	0	0	1 674	0
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA POST OFFICE	10	10	0	0	10	10
Subtotal	10	10	0	0	10	10
TOTAL	1 684	10	0	0	1 684	10



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