



ANNUAL REPORT 2008/2009

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

SUBMISSION OF THE
ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

I have the honour of submitting the 2008/2009 Annual Report
of the Department for Safety and Security
in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999



TC Williams

ACTING NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

Date: 2009/07/31



Compiled by
SAPS Strategic Management

Design and Layout
Graphic Design Studio
SAPS Corporate Image

Photographs
Capt. Piet Smit

Language editing
SAPS Language Management, Head Office

Further information on
The Annual Report of the National Commissioner of the
South African Police Service for 2008/2009
could be obtained from:
The Head: Strategic Management (Head Office)
Tel: 012 393 3082

SAPS Website:
www.saps.gov.za

RP Number: 204/2009
ISBN: 978-0-621-38847-3

Contents

General information	i
Crime Situation in South Africa	1
Programme Performance	33
Voted Funds	33
Aim of the Vote	33
Programmes and Measurable Objectives	33
Achievements	34
Overview of the Service Delivery Environment	35
Overview of the Organisational Environment	35
Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments	36
Programme 1: Administration	38
Purpose	38
Service delivery achievements	38
Service delivery objectives and indicators	45
<i>Human Resources Management</i>	45
<i>Budget and Resource Management</i>	54
<i>The Secretariat for Safety and Security</i>	61
Programme 2: Visible Policing	66
Purpose	66
Measurable objectives	66
Service delivery achievements	67
Service delivery objectives and indicators	71
<i>Crime Prevention</i>	71
<i>Borderline Security</i>	94
<i>Specialised Interventions</i>	96
Programme 3: Detective Services	99
Purpose	99
Measurable objectives	99
Service delivery achievements	100
Service delivery objectives and indicators	104
<i>Crime Investigations</i>	104
<i>Criminal Record Centre</i>	122
<i>Forensic Science Laboratory</i>	123
Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	126
Purpose	126
Measurable objectives	126
Service delivery achievements	127
Service delivery objectives and indicators	128

<i>Crime Intelligence Operations</i>	128
<i>Intelligence and Information Management</i>	128
Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	131
Purpose	131
Measurable objectives	131
Service delivery achievements	132
Service delivery objectives and indicators	134
<i>VIP Protection Services</i>	134
<i>Static and Mobile Security</i>	134
<i>Ports of Entry Security</i>	134
<i>Railway Police</i>	137
<i>Government Security Regulator</i>	138
Annual Financial Statements	143
Report of the Audit Committee	143
Report of the Auditor-General	145
Report of the Accounting Officer	151
Financial Statements	161
Accounting Policies	178
Human Resources Management	219

Foreword by the Minister of Police

The government remains unshaken in its commitment to securing a better life for all and, the fight against crime is an integral part of ensuring this better life.

High levels of crime and in particular violent crime remains a serious concern. However, we are encouraged by some of the advances that have been made within the department during the period under review. During this period there was a decline in five of the seven contact crime categories. In addition there were also encouraging declines in both cash-in-transit and bank robberies.

The department has focused considerable energy on efforts to establish a transformed Criminal Justice System. It is my belief that while there is still significant work to be done to establish a transformed, integrated, properly resourced and well managed criminal justice system, the work that has been done over the year serves to provide a strong base upon which we can build.



Minister of Police
EN Mthethwa

The Department has worked in partnership with other government departments, to prepare for the hosting of the FIFA Confederations Cup. All the required security measures have been put in place to ensure effective safety during the hosting of this event. The Confederations Cup will also assist in highlighting areas of our security plans that need further refinement ahead of the FIFA 2010 Soccer World Cup. This experience will enrich our understanding and plans as we prepare for 2010.

Our history is characterized among others, by deliberate neglect of rural areas. The birth of democracy saw a shift in approach. Government has now placed the issue of rural development high on the agenda. This needs also to find concrete expression in our policing strategy. Once again the department has begun the process of locating this as a key focal area. However, going forward we need to ensure that our programmes speak adequately to this important issue. Furthermore, we have observed that some crime syndicates operate in rural areas, harassing and undermining the safety of poor communities. Equally the increase in incidents of stock theft is an area that requires our attention.

Violence against women and children is still prevalent in our society. This phenomenon militates against our national effort to create a caring and humane society, underpinned by values of human solidarity, justice, peace and development. We will as we must, strengthen measures aimed at fighting the spectre of violence against women and children.

Serious violent organized crime remains a crucial focus of department. Although we have not met the targets set by the government, considerable strides have been made in setting up effective structures such as the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). With the establishment of the DPCI we hope to enhance our capacity to deal not only with violent organized crime but also the illicit drug trade and commercial crime.

I would also like to commend the members of our Police Service who have continued to execute their duties despite some of the challenging conditions associated with policing work. Many of the

women and men in blue continue to demonstrate commitment and tenacity, confronting adversity with inspiring bravery and heroism.

We are profoundly distressed by the number of South Police members who have died in the line of duty. On behalf of the department our sincere condolences go out to the family and loved ones of those officers who gave their lives so bravely. We will persist in addressing the dangers that face our men and women in blue and to find ways of implementing measures that will protect them.

In as much as this report speaks to what has happened in the past year and the successes achieved, it also serves as a planning tool for the future. While the data is historical, the issues are ongoing.

In conclusion the department wishes to reconfirm its unwavering commitment to fight crime and work toward ensuring a safe environment to the benefit of all South Africans.



Hon. EN Mthethwa, MP
Minister of Police

Date 04 September 2009

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

It gives me great pleasure indeed to present on behalf of the South African Police Service the Annual Report for the financial year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. This report is, again, dedicated to our heroic men and women who put their lives on the line daily to make South Africa a safer place for our people.

The growth of this establishment in terms of both human and logistical resources has been phenomenal over the past few years. During this reporting period our human resource capacity grew by 9 513 from 173 241 to 182 754. We further enhanced the capacity at station level with 10 484 entry-level constables who have completed the Basic Training Learning Programme (BTLP). A further 14 011 reservists were trained nationally and provincially to enhance the capability multipliers to the SAPS.



*Acting National Commissioner
TC Williams*

To this end the final HR Plan was completed in September 2008 and formally approved on 15 October 2008. The achievement of employment equity targets is a lengthy process, but the SAPS is making good progress in relation to the ideal 75/25 ratio. The SAPS is currently the leading policing agency worldwide in gender representivity.

However, attacks on police officers remain a serious concern. Scientific studies revealed that our members are mainly attacked while executing their duties, i.e. while in pursuit of suspects and while effecting arrests. During this reporting period 629 officers were attacked – 175 more than the previous year. During these attacks, 105 officers lost their lives. Management continues to emphasise to the members the importance of wearing the bullet proof vests and of avoiding complacency, particularly during the tour of duty.

Integrated law enforcement operations, focusing on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection as well as other serious crimes resulted in 536 991 priority crime arrests, counting for 44% of the total arrests made. Of these arrests, 48% were made in the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations. A further 39 697 wanted persons circulated on all reported cases were arrested by tracing teams that form part of the operational strategy we adopted to address violent crimes.

We experienced a much welcomed fundamental upward shift from 25.77% to 30.81% in the rate of convictions for the crime categories listed above. This was mainly as a result of capacitating the Criminal Justice System. These convictions, as well as their drastic increase, certainly augur well for our efforts to combat these crime categories more effectively.

Fervent efforts to curb the proliferation of vehicles, drugs and firearms continued. Nearly 40 000 vehicles and 13 675 firearms were recovered. Analyses were done of R317 million worth of drugs recovered, including cannabis, cocaine, heroine, CAT, Crystal Meth, Methaqualone and Amphetamine Type Stimulants.

Clearly a lot has been done toward making South Africa a safer place. My management and I pay homage to our fallen heroes. They have paid dearly by giving their lives to protect the peace-loving people of our country. I would also like to thank all the members of the SAPS for their hard work and dedication throughout this past year. There is still a lot to be done, but I am sure that through collective determination we shall overcome this scourge of crime.



Acting National Commissioner
TC Williams

Information on the Ministry for Safety and Security

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

Institutions that report to the Minister for Safety and Security:

The South African Police Service

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

The Secretariat for Safety and Security

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

The Independent Complaints Directorate

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

The Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority

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

Legislation

Draft Regulations have been published in the Government Gazette for public comments in respect of the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 of 2006), reported on in the previous report. The comments from the public are being considered in order to finalise the draft regulations with a view to putting the Act into operation.

During the past financial year, the Minister for Safety and Security introduced the Second-hand Goods Bill, 2008. The Bill was subsequently approved by Parliament, and assented to by the President as the Second-hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009). The process of drafting regulations for the Act, in order to put it into operation, has already commenced in consultation with the main stakeholders.

The South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 57 of 2008) was drafted and promoted through Cabinet and Parliament during the reporting period. The Amendment Act provides for the establishment of a new Division in the South African Police Service, The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) to prevent, combat and investigate priority crimes, including serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption. The Act was assented to by the President on 27 January 2009 and put into operation on 20 February 2009. The new Division was officially launched on 6 July 2009. The South African Police Service Amendment Act,

2008, together with the National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 56 of 2008), jointly provides for the disestablishment of the Directorate of Special Operations (DSO). The above Acts also provide for the transfer of investigative personnel and the functions of the DSO to the South African Police Service to form a new integrated and multi-disciplinary capacity to combat priority crimes, together with members of the South African Police Service's Commercial Crime and Organised Crime Components.

Administration of legislation

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

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

- 30 January 2008
- 1 February 2008
- 2 April 2008
- 7 May 2008
- 9 May 2008
- 10 June 2008
- 25 June 2008
- 8 August 2008
- 12 September 2008
- 30 December 2008

In terms of the above Act all such Proclamations must be tabled in Parliament for such action as Parliament may deem fit. Proclamations were tabled in Parliament in terms of section 26 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 33 of 2004). The Portfolio Committee was last briefed on tabled Proclamations on 17 August 2008.

International instruments

Police Cooperation Agreement

One police donor assistance agreement was signed in the reporting period, titled "Priority Solidarity funds: Agreement between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the Implementation of a project: Fight against Transnational Organised Crime and Terrorism".

Official visits abroad

Date	Destination	Reason
2008-05-29 – 2008-05-31	Democratic Republic of Congo	Discussions with Regional Task Team
2008-07-28 – 2008-07-29	Burundi	Discussions on Burundi Peace Process
2008-08-17 – 2008-08-19	Burundi	Discussions on Burundi Peace Process
2008-08-27 – 2008-08-29	Burundi	Discussions on Burundi Peace Process



2008/2009

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

The Vision of the South African Police Service is to –

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

The Mission of the South African Police Service is to –

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

The Values of the South African Police Service are to –

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

Core Objectives Based on Constitutional and other Legislative and Functional Mandates

The Constitutional mandate of the Department for Safety and Security and the South African Police Service (SAPS) is reflected in section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). The Objects of Policing, in terms of section 205, are to –

- prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- maintain public order;

- protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and
- to uphold and enforce the law.

The Minister for Safety and Security is responsible for the administration of the following Acts:

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

The South African Police Service is responsible for preventing, combating and investigating any crime contained in both the common law and a plethora of Statutes.

- The SAPS derives its main powers from the following key Acts:
- The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995);
- The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977);
- The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No. 127 of 1992);
- The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994);
- The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998); and
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).

South African Police Service Code of Conduct

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

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

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

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

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

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

Profile of the SAPS as on 31 March 2009

Rank/Level Description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Executive authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
National Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Divisional Commissioner	3	0	1	0	2	0	4	2	12
Provincial Commissioner	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	9
Top Management	4	1	2	0	2	0	14	3	26
Assistant Commissioner	25	7	8	0	7	0	50	13	110
Director	131	38	26	8	34	7	188	59	491
Senior management	156	45	34	8	41	7	238	72	601
Senior Superintendent (Deputy Director)	455	153	113	29	118	39	702	222	1 831
Superintendent (Assistant Director)	1 217	557	216	66	307	137	2 116	862	5 478
Captain	2 449	1 292	519	146	967	411	5 708	2 099	13 591
Commissioned Officers	4 121	2 002	848	241	1 392	587	8 526	3 183	20 900
Non-commissioned Officers	10 339	2 965	2 508	437	10 116	2 604	75 513	19 161	123 643
Public Service Act Employees	596	5 234	324	771	1 455	3 251	9 772	16 179	37 582
SAPS Employees	15 216	10 247	3 716	1 457	13 006	6 449	94 064	38 599	182 754

Provinces:	9
Police Stations:	1 116
RSA Population:	48 687 700 (Mid-year estimates 2008)
RSA land surface:	1 219 090 (per square km)
Establishment:	182 754 (31 March 2009)
South African Police Service Act employees:	145 170
Public Service Act employees:	37 584
Police / population Ratio:	1: 335



Structure of the SAPS as on 31 March 2008



Minister for Safety & Security
EN Mthethwa



Deputy National Commissioners



Crime Intelligence & Crime Detection
(Acting National Commissioner)
TC Williams



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

Divisional Commissioners



Detective Services
R Lalla



Criminal Record & Forensic
Science Services
PJJ du Toit



Crime Intelligence
(Acting)
NM Mphogo



Career Management
MA Nchwe



Training
GJ Kruser



Legal Services
LTMP Mtimkulu

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

Provincial Commissioners



Eastern Cape
MS Landu



Free State
TA Mashigo



Gauteng
P Naidoo



Kwa-Zulu Natal
MH Ngidi



Limpopo
NC Sengani

2008/2009





Deputy Minister for Safety & Security
S Shabangu



National Commissioner of the SA Police Service
JS Selebi



Operational Services
LCA Pruis



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



Financial & Administration Services
SJP Schutte



Personnel Services
JK Phahlane



Visible Policing
AH Lamoer



Protection & Security Services
LM Tshabalala



Supply Chain Management
MZ Siwundla



National Inspectorate
MJ Rasegatla

Internal Audit

Cluster Coordination



Mpumalanga (Acting)
RQ Machabi



Northern Cape
MNZ Mbombo



North West
LE Beetha



Western Cape
M Petros

Roll of Honour

From 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, 109 members died while on duty.

Eastern Cape				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
7060387-1	Inspector	Mtshali	N	2008-04-13
0484365-7	Captain	Gxabuza	P	2008-05-09
7064276-1	Constable	Kelepu	AS	2008-06-01
0615371-2	Inspector	Slater	CB	2008-08-03
0526295-0	Inspector	Zide	N	2008-08-04
0487556-7	Inspector	Mabutyana	SM	2008-08-11
0485295-8	Inspector	Jingxi	TK	2008-08-11
0912106-4	Sergeant	Ngqakayi	M	2008-08-17
7060892-0	Constable	Adams	LRM	2008-09-09
7023664-0	Constable	Dlulane	SC	2008-10-12
7064834-4	Sergeant	Ngqishila	N	2008-11-02
7128970-4	Student Constable	Fredericks	H	2008-11-28
7049030-9	Reservist Constable	Dysha	M	2009-01-22
0492387-1	Captain	Ndaba	MA	2009-02-28
7036753-1	Constable	Martin	RD	2009-03-20

Free State				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0604329-1	Inspector	Ramabodu	SJ	2008-07-28
0623883-1	Inspector	Seitlheko	SA	2008-09-01
0624782-2	Inspector	Sesing	TF	2008-12-08
0605607-5	Captain	Nortje	HSC	2008-12-27
0517751-1	Inspector	Ramatlapeng	MJ	2009-02-28

Gauteng				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0544703-8	Constable	Feldtmann	JW	2008-05-14
0629174-1	Captain	Hlako	MW	2008-05-16
0248072-7	Reservist Constable	Phalane	MF	2008-06-03
0448237-9	Inspector	Van Tonder	R	2008-06-10
0426171-2	Captain	Cronje	HB	2008-06-10
2132632-1	Constable	Netshivhodza	V	2008-06-11
0480768-5	Inspector	Chabeli	DM	2008-06-17
0471761-9	Inspector	Botha	JHDV	2008-06-18
7071850-4	Student Constable	Chauke	JM	2008-08-10
0628326-8	Inspector	Ramaloko	PM	2008-08-28
0467742-1	Inspector	Erasmus	J	2008-09-17

Gauteng				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0630972-1	Inspector	Mogajane	LS	2008-09-21
0600389-3	Inspector	Matlala	M	2008-09-27
7053962-6	Constable	Ledwaba	M	2008-10-03
2125674-8	Constable	Khosa	TS	2008-10-08
0444658-5	Inspector	Van Tonder	AL	2008-10-22
7136490-1	Student Constable	Zitha	V	2008-10-26
7055170-7	Reservist Constable	Mokwena	MJ	2008-11-07
2058347-8	Reservist Sergeant	Zwane	NO	2008-11-11
2058351-6	Reservist Constable	Malimela	EF	2008-11-11
2121586-3	Constable	Motopi	MD	2008-11-11
0435477-0	Inspector	Ferreira	M	2008-11-15
1883926-6	Sergeant	Thatana	RM	2009-01-12
0607379-4	Captain	Ngubeni	ET	2009-02-09
2122086-7	Constable	Nkosi	CS	2009-02-13
1858224-9	Constable	Radebe	PJ	2009-03-12
1897898-3	Constable	Rangula	S	2009-03-19

KwaZulu-Natal				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0482240-4	Inspector	Dlamini	V	2008-05-13
7062804-1	Constable	Shezi	RM	2008-05-15
0541465-2	Constable	Ntuli	AB	2008-05-24
0912918-9	Inspector	Myeza	BW	2008-06-03
0607339-5	Inspector	Phoswa	MP	2008-06-07
0920522-5	Captain	Ngidi	NE	2008-07-13
0519980-8	Inspector	Sibiya	VF	2008-07-17
0606773-5	Inspector	Xulu	RB	2008-07-25
7050974-3	Constable	Mngoma	CN	2008-07-28
0406907-2	Inspector	Saunders	WC	2008-08-18
0600665-5	Superintendent	Chonco	ZM	2008-08-27
0403259-4	Superintendent	Bothma	FS	2008-09-02
6216044-3	Constable	Mbambo	SP	2008-09-21
0531922-6	Constable	Gumede	NS	2008-10-10
2019521-4	Reservist Inspector	Mnguni	SS	2008-10-28
6177843-5	Sergeant	Mthethwa	N	2008-11-08
0621369-3	Inspector	Dludla	ST	2008-11-10
0521210-3	Sergeant	Sithole	VS	2008-11-10
7052843-8	Constable	Hlatshwayo	NA	2008-11-30
0165275-3	Inspector	Zikalala	TB	2009-01-12
7054957-5	Constable	Ntombela	WZ	2009-02-03
0523150-7	Inspector	Xulu	KA	2009-02-23

Limpopo				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0477360-8	Inspector	Mabunda	YJ	2008-04-05
1783515-1	Constable	Makwela	KH	2008-05-31
7090431-6	Reservist Constable	Monyela	A	2008-07-13
0490862-7	Inspector	Neluheni	HZ	2008-08-22
0514133-8	Inspector	Mphahlele	ME	2008-08-23
2100226-6	Constable	Bokwe	D	2008-10-01
0517822-3	Inspector	Mathevula	MT	2008-11-10
0455649-6	Sergeant	Mothiba	MD	2008-11-21
2155070-1	Constable	Mogashoa	MN	2008-12-08

Mpumalanga				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0607627-1	Captain	Khumalo	M	2008-06-03
0429121-2	Inspector	Lombard	DB	2008-06-11
2133781-1	Constable	Kambule	TA	2008-06-16
7050937-9	Constable	Hlahla	TE	2008-06-16
7052007-1	Constable	Khumalo	SR	2008-06-16
7120448-2	Reservist Constable	Mlotshwa	SJ	2008-06-16
7060589-1	Constable	Hlongwane	MJ	2008-07-31
0521122-1	Captain	Nkuna	TN	2008-11-16
0499992-4	Senior Superintendent	Baloyi	KF	2008-12-02
0512712-2	Superintendent	Ndlamini	BA	2008-12-02
0634685-5	Inspector	Masilela	ME	2008-12-06

Northern Cape				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
7118578-0	Administration Clerk	Naude	B	2008-04-02
0519099-1	Inspector	Rabie	MG	2008-06-11
0448379-1	Inspector	Johnson	JD	2008-10-19

North West				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0481848-2	Inspector	Dithejane	MM	2008-05-25
7100814-4	Reservist Constable	Baloyi	TL	2009-02-28

Western Cape				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
0633412-1	Captain	Daca	VA	2008-07-12
0450871-8	Inspector	Nell	LM	2008-07-15
7049139-9	Reservist Constable	Bobozayo	D	2008-10-15
7094537-3	Reservist Constable	Ndita	B	2008-10-19

Western Cape				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
7012234-2	Constable	Somdaka	MM	2008-10-28
7083963-8	Reservist Constable	Manuel	K	2008-11-22
7030224-3	Constable	Thokolo	TP	2008-12-07
0530850-0	Sergeant	Wesso	MG	2009-03-01

Head Office				
Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
7058565-2	Driver	Mgcina	ZM	2008-04-17
7033613-0	Constable	Jonas	M	2008-04-24
7072081-9	Student Constable	Moloi	TG	2008-07-28
7071895-4	Student Constable	Sekopa	PJ	2008-07-28
7077063-8	Student Constable	Mbatha	PG	2008-08-31
7112014-9	Student Constable	Dikotla	MR	2009-03-05
0463817-4	Inspector	Sekwele	AN	2009-03-30

Roll of Honour – not published in the 2007/2008 Annual report

Persal Number	Rank	Surname	Initials	Date of Death
7092772-3	Reservist Constable	Dyasi	M	2007-09-12
0447346-9	Inspector	Phala	MF	2008-02-25





Crime Situation in South Africa

1. Introduction

This report deals with the reported national serious crime figures and ratios for the 2008/2009 financial year (that is the period 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009). These are compared to the figures recorded during the preceding financial years since 2003/2004. The provincial crime figures are also analysed in more detail and some findings based mainly on docket analysis of a number of contact crimes are discussed. More detailed crime figures are provided on the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za.

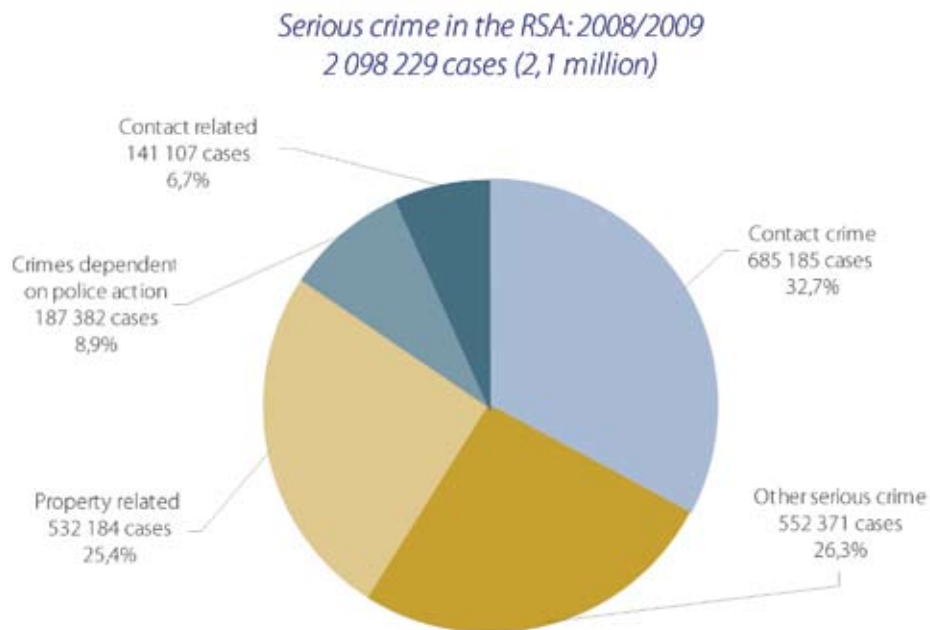
2. The National Crime Situation

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

- Contact crimes (crimes against the person);
- Contact-related crimes;
- Property-related crimes;
- Other serious crime; and
- Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection.

During 2008/2009 a total of **2 098 229** (approximately 2,1 million) serious crime cases were registered in the RSA. **Figure 1** illustrates the numbers of cases registered and proportional contribution of each of the above broad categories to the total crime picture in South Africa. Of the approximately 2,1 million cases, roughly a third (**32,7%**) were contact crimes, **26,3%** were other serious crimes, **25,4%** were property-related crimes and **8,9%** and **6,7%** were crimes dependent on police action for detection and contact-related crimes respectively (more information on the specific proportions will be provided in each section dealing with the category of crimes in question).

Figure 1

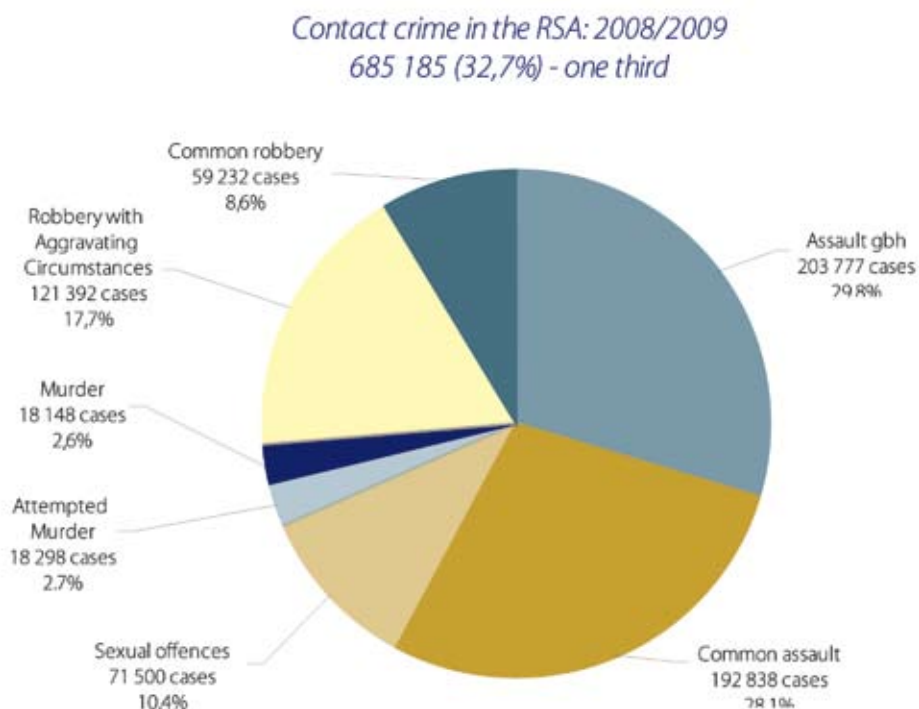


2.1 Contact Crime

Seven categories of serious crime are grouped together as contact crime or violent crime against the person of victims. These crimes are murder, attempted murder, sexual offences¹, assault GBH (assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm), common assault, aggravated robbery and other robbery (see **figure 2** for their proportional contribution to the overall contact crime picture). The crimes in question accounted for **32,7%** of South Africa's recorded serious crime. These crimes involve physical contact (usually of a violent or coercive nature) between the perpetrators and their victims. Contact crime frequently causes extremely serious and often lingering (sometimes permanent or even fatal) physical, psychological and material damage to victims, leaving lasting scars on the psyche of South African society and, for that matter, on the country's economic wellbeing.

¹ This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault. The difficulties presented to crime analysis by the creation of this new category of crime are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Figure 2



The serious consequences of contact crime and the fact that South Africa experiences exceptionally high levels of these crimes are generally acknowledged. The Government consequently decided in January 2004 that active steps were needed to aggressively reduce the prevalence of this broad umbrella category of crimes. The objective remains that each individual category of contact crime should be reduced by **7 – 10%** per annum, starting with the 2004/2005 financial year. The targets were established on the basis of broad comparisons with the crime ratios recorded by other **INTERPOL** member countries and the increasing/decreasing trends in the incidence of specifically these crimes recorded locally since 1994². It should additionally be mentioned that the **7 – 10%** reduction target applies to Government as a whole as well as the people of South Africa and is not intended for the police alone, particularly with regard to the social contact crime (most of the murders, attempted murders, assaults and sexual offences) afflicting South Africa.

Tables 1 and 3 indicate that **five** of the **seven** categories of contact crime decreased during the 2008/2009 financial year (1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009). The only two categories which increased, are robbery with aggravating circumstances and the new category covering all sexual offences.

The new act regulating sexual offences, namely the Criminal Law [Sexual Offences and Related Matters] Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 implemented on 17 December 2007, presents those concerned in law enforcement with a dilemma. Strictly speaking, the data for 2008/2009 cannot be compared to those for 2007/2008 and the preceding financial years.

According to the new act, rape does not only consist of the vaginal penetration of a female without her consent, but of the vaginal, oral or anal penetration of any person with any object without

² *The serious difficulties encountered in attempting to arrive at credible comparisons between different countries as far as the incidence of crime is concerned, were discussed in the SAPS Annual Report for 2006/2007, pp 219 – 220.*

her/his consent. This means that according to the law a male can now be raped (whether by another male or female) and that a female can also be raped by another female. Before the new act was implemented on 16 December 2007, rape only had bearing on the penetration of the private parts of a female by a male sexual organ. Other sexual transgressions were registered as indecent assaults. The closest historical comparison that can be made between cases registered under the new Sexual Offences Amendment Act and the historical record is to add the cases historically registered as rape, indecent assault and abduction together and then to compare the results with the 2008/2009 sexual offences. This is what has been done in **table 1**.

In addition to what was described as rape, indecent assault and abduction in the past and now included amongst the sexual offences featuring in **table 2**, are transgressions referred to as sexual offence related to sex work or prostitution and other (current) sexual offences.

The crimes defined by the Sexual Offences Act are disaggregated according to its different sections and subcodes in **table 2**. The two broad categories of "sexual offences related to sex work or prostitution" and "other sexual offences, current" -which were added to the old crimes of rape, indecent assault and abduction in the new act - accounted for **15,3%** of the sexual offences in **table 2**. It seems that these new additional offences explain most of the **10,1%** increase in sexual offences during the current reporting period. Rape, indecent assault and abduction have probably decreased, meaning that the additional offences created by the new act accounted for more than the **10,1%** increase in sexual offences. Fully valid comparisons pertaining to the sexual offences will only become possible after the period 1 October 2009 to 31 March 2010.



2008/2009

Table 1: Serious crime during the 2003/2004 to 2008/2009 financial years and the percentage increases/decreases in crime between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population						Increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09	Raw figures/frequencies						Increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009		2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	
Contact crime														
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.6	37.3	-3,4%	19 824	18 793	18 528	19 202	18 487	18 148	-1,8%
All sexual offences*	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	146.9	10,1%	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	71 500	12,0%
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.9	42.5	39.3	37.6	-4,3%	30 076	24 516	20 571	20 142	18 795	18 298	-2,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	-4,7%	260 082	249 369	226 942	218 030	210 104	203 777	-3,0%
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	-4,3%	280 942	267 857	227 553	210 057	198 049	192 838	-2,6%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	0,8%	133 658	126 789	119 726	126 558	118 312	121 392	2,6%
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	-10,4%	95 551	90 825	74 723	71 156	64 985	59 232	-8,9%
Contact-related crime														
Arson	19.0	17.6	16.3	16.6	15.5	14.1	-9,0%	8 806	8 184	7 622	7 858	7 396	6 846	-7,4%
Malicious damage to property	341.2	323.7	307.7	302.5	286.2	275.8	-3,6%	158 247	150 785	144 265	143 336	136 968	134 261	-2,0%
Property-related crime														
Burglary at residential premises	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	1,9%	299 290	276 164	262 535	249 665	237 853	246 616	3,7%
Burglary at non-residential premises	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	9,2%	64 629	56 048	54 367	58 438	62 995	70 009	11,1%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	-7,0%	88 144	83 857	85 964	86 298	80 226	75 968	-5,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	-3,6%	171 982	148 512	139 090	124 029	111 661	109 548	-1,9%
Stock-theft	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	2,7%	41 273	32 675	28 742	28 828	28 778	30 043	4,4%

* This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault. The difficulties presented to crime analysis by the creation of this category of crime emanating from the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007 are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Table 1 continues

Crime category	Incidence of crime per 100 000 of the population						Raw figures/frequencies						Increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09	
	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	Increase/ decrease 07/08 vs 08/09	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008		2008/ 2009
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection														
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	36.3	33.3	28.7	30.3	28.2	28.8	2,1%	16 839	15 497	13 453	14 354	13 476	14 045	4,2%
Drug-related crime	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	5,5%	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	7,4%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	53.7	64.2	70.6	80.7	101.2	115.4	14,0%	24 886	29 927	33 116	38 261	48 405	56 165	16,0%
Other serious crime														
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 307.4	1 151.1	922.7	876.0	826.1	809.5	-2,0%	606 460	536 281	432 629	415 163	395 296	394 124	-0,3%
Commercial crime	120.4	115.8	115.6	130.2	136.4	159.1	16,6%	55 869	53 931	54 214	61 690	65 286	77 474	18,7%
Shoplifting	155.0	142.8	137.5	138.2	140.0	165.9	18,5%	71 888	66 525	64 491	65 489	66 992	80 773	20,6%
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery already accounted for under aggravated robbery above#														
Carjacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	5,0%
Truck hijacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	15,4%
Robbery of cash in transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	220	383	467	395	386	-2,3%
Bank robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	58	59	129	144	102	-29,2%
Robbery at residential premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	27,3%
Robbery at business premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	41,1%

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

Table 2: Sexual offences according to different subsections of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007) for the period 1 October 2008 to 31 March 2009

Broad Category	Section	Code	Short Description	N	%
Rape	3	23701	Rape	24 836	65,1%
	55	23725	Attempting, conspiring, inciting or inducing another person to commit a sexual offence	1 950	5,1%
	4	23702	Compelled rape	523	1,4%
	15	23713	Acts of consensual sexual penetration with certain children (statutory rape)	328	0,9%
	-	22004 + 22993	Rape committed before 16 December 2007 (according to old definition of rape)	51	0,1%
	-	102008 + 102504	Attempted rape before 16 December 2007	62	0,2%
Total rape			27 750	72,7%	
Sexual assault	5	23703	Sexual assault	3 028	7,9%
	16	23714	Acts of consensual sexual violation with certain children (statutory sexual assault)	74	0,2%
	-	13994	Indecent assault committed before 16 December 2007	52	0,1%
	6	23704	Compelled sexual assault	29	0,1%
	7	23705	Compelled self-sexual assault	16	0,0%
				3 199	8,3%
				45	0,1%
Total sexual assault Sexual offences against children or mentally disabled persons	17	23715	Sexual exploitation of children	28	0,1%
	18	23716	Sexual grooming of children	25	0,1%
	24	23722	Sexual grooming of persons who are mentally disabled	18	0,1%
	19	23717	Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of child pornography or pornography to children	9	0,0%
	20	23718	Using children for or benefiting from child pornography	9	0,0%
	21	23719	Compelling or causing children to witness sexual offences, sexual acts or self-masturbation	9	0,0%
	22	23720	Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of genital organs, anus or female breasts to children ("flashing")	9	0,0%
	23	23721	Sexual exploitation of persons who are mentally disabled	7	0,0%
	10	23708	Exposure or display of or causing exposure or display of child pornography to persons 18 years or older	1	0,0%
	26	23724	Using mentally disabled for or benefiting from pornography	0	0,0%
25	23723	Exposing/displaying of child pornography to mentally disabled persons			
Total sexual offences against children or mentally disabled persons			160	0,4%	

Table 2 (continued)

Broad Category	Section	Code	Short Description	N	%	
Sexual offences related to sex work/prostitution	-	25224	Tempt, entice, bother or pester with the purpose to commit an immoral or indecent act at a price	3 385	8,9%	
	-	25232	Living on proceeds of immorality	43	0,1%	
	71	23726	Trafficking in persons for sexual purposes	19	0,1%	
	-	25216	Keeping a brothel or allowing house to be used for carnal intercourse	17	0,0%	
	11	23709	Engaging sexual services of persons 18 years or older	10	0,0%	
	Total sexual offences related to sex work/prostitution			3 474	9,1%	
Other sexual offences committed before 16 December 2007	-	25487	Any offence of an indecent nature against a female person not elsewhere specified and she is not a co-operating party (only valid if committed before 16 December 2007)	659	1,7%	
	-	13005	Immorality Act (see 14 and 15). Illicit carnal intercourse where there is no co-operating party	424	1,1%	
	-	12009	Sodomy (man with man per anus) – committed before 16 December 2007	73	0,2%	
	-	25000	Incest (only valid if committed before 16 December 2007)	8	0,0%	
	-	12505	Bestiality (only valid if committed before 16 December 2007)	0	0,0%	
	Total other sexual offences committed before 16 December 2007			1 164	3,0%	
Other sexual offences (current)	-	25411	Public indecency, indecent behaviour or exposing	532	1,4%	
	-	25593	Other indecent, immoral or sexual offences	449	1,2%	
	8	23706	Compel/cause persons 18 and older to witness sexual offences, sexual acts or self-masturbation	61	0,2%	
	13	23711	Bestiality	44	0,1%	
	12	23710	Incest	25	0,1%	
	-	25194	Other unnatural sexual offences, that is female with female and male with male where there is a cooperating party	24	0,1%	
	9	23707	Expose/display genital organs, anus, female breasts to persons 18 years and older	18	0,1%	
	-	25429	Possession of, or dealing in indecent or pornographic publications, drawings, etc or the forwarding of indecent pornography	15	0,0%	
	14	23712	Sexual act with corpse	3	0,0%	
		25241	Procuration	1	0,0%	
	Total sexual offences (current)			1 172	3,2%	
	Abduction	-	52302	Abduction (Common or statutory law)	1 229	3,2%
	Total abduction			1 229	3,2%	
	Grand total			38 148	100,0%	

Table 3: A comparison of the increases or decreases in the ratios of recorded contact crime between the financial years of 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Crime Category	2007/2008	2008/2009
Murder	-4,7%	-3,4%
All sexual offences*	-	10,1%
Attempted murder	-7,5%	-4,3%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	-4,6%	-4,7%
Common assault	-6,6%	-4,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	-7,4%	0,8%
Common robbery	-9,5%	-10,4%

* This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault (see footnote to table 1). No decrease/increase can be calculated for 2007/2008 because the law changed during that period.

The decrease of **-3,4%** in the murder ratio during 2008/2009 is a positive sign, although somewhat less than the decrease of **-4,7%** experienced during 2007/2008 and still below the **7-10%** reduction target. The current decrease means that the murder rate decreased by **-12,6%** since 2003/2004. That translates into an annual decrease of **-2,5%** instead of the targeted **7 - 10%** annual reduction. Between 1994/1995 and the 2002/2003 financial year, murder had decreased by an average of **-3,7%** per annum.

Murder or homicide is internationally considered as the one crime virtually unaffected by any under-reporting or over-reporting of cases and is thus believed to represent the most reliable crime trend. Although South Africa has not achieved the **7 - 10%** reduction target with regard to murder since the implementation of the target during 2004/2005, a constant decrease in this trend was observed since the dawn of democracy in 1994. Murder has decreased by **44,5%** since then – from **67.2** murders per 100 000 in 1994/1995 to **37.3** per 100 000 of the population during 2008/2009 – despite massive urbanization, an influx of foreigners, unemployment and moral decay. Two other facts that should be noted in this regard are the following:

- (a) According to various estimates, the number of undocumented immigrants in South Africa may vary between 3 – 6 million people. These people were not counted during the last census, but could still commit crime. Because they were not counted as part of the population, the population figures on which the crime ratio calculations are based, are too low. This means that the crime ratios may be inflated by **10 - 20%** - particularly if it is kept in mind that most of the estimated 3 – 6 million immigrants may belong to the economically active age group as well as the high crime risk age group. The murder ratio may therefore actually have been **29.8** per 100 000 and not the **37.3** per 100 000 during the reporting period (2008/2009) as indicated in **table 1**.
- (b) The essence of murder and also attempted murder – which distinguish these from assault GBH – is the intention to kill. Particularly in South Africa where the majority of murders as well as attempted murders are social in nature, it will not always be clear when the crime is registered whether the intention had been to kill. It will also be difficult to prove such intention in court, because the majority of social fabric-related murders (and attempted murders) result from arguments which subsequently deteriorate into fights, probably without any intention to kill. A docket analysis in 2006 on a representative sample of **9 638** contact crime dockets registered during 2000 indicated that only **58,7%** and **56,9%**

of attempted murder and murder verdicts respectively corresponded with the charges as originally registered. In the case of original murder charges, **34,6%** and **5,7%** of the guilty verdicts were eventually obtained in relation to charges of culpable homicide and assault GBH respectively.

In the box titled *Murder analysis* some of the results of the latest docket analysis on murder are provided. The most important finding of the docket analysis is an increase in murders as a result of other crimes – particularly robberies – and a decrease in social murders. This explains the difficulties experienced in achieving a **7 – 10%** reduction in murders.

Murder analysis

A new analysis of a representative sample of **1 348** murder dockets linked to cases reported nationally over the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 either confirmed the findings of previous docket analyses or uncovered slight but important deviations from the earlier findings. It confirmed *inter alia* the following earlier findings:

- Most of the murders occurred over weekends (**68,4%**) and in the evenings between 18:00 – 24:00 (**48,9%**). It also confirmed that knives and other sharp objects were the most common instruments used to kill victims (**52,2%**), followed by firearms (**28,8%**) and blunt objects (**12,7%**).
- It is again clear from this latest docket analysis that alcohol abuse is a very important factor contributing to murders.

On the causes or motives of murders, slightly different new findings emerged:

As indicated in the table below, the motives or circumstances associated with the analysed murder cases can be divided into three broad categories, namely **social behaviour, group behaviour** and **criminal behaviour**, with social behaviour being linked to almost two-thirds of the analysed cases and criminal behaviour to just more than a **quarter** of the cases.

Motives and circumstances associated with murder

Category	Reason	%	Subtotal
Social behaviour	Misunderstanding/argument	50,4%	
	Domestic-related	7,3%	
	Jealousy/love triangle	5,5%	
	Punishment	2,2%	65,4%
Criminal behaviour	Consequence of another crime	15,9%	
	Self-defense*	4,5%	
	Retaliation	2,6%	
	Concealment of birth	0,8%	
	Witchcraft-related	0,6%	
	Faction fight-related	0,6%	
	Result of law enforcement / in line of duty	0,5%	
	Xenophobia-related	0,4%	
	Initiation-related	0,4%	26,3%

Category	Reason	%	Subtotal
Group behaviour	Vigilantism	4,8%	
	Gang-related	1,2%	
	Taxi violence	0,9%	6,9%
Accidents	All accidental killings	1,5%	1,5%
Total		100,0%	100,0%

* Self-defense is listed here because it represents a response to criminal behaviour

A clear divergence between the genders is also apparent from the **table** below. Misunderstandings and arguments accounted for half of all the murders analysed, being even more pronounced in cases involving male victims (among whom these provide the most common context of murder) than in cases involving female victims (among whom these circumstances are the second most common cause of murder and accounted for a quarter of all victims). The commission of other crime (also covering the **2%** of victims who had been raped and murdered) is the second-largest cause of murders, but surprisingly accounted for a significantly larger proportion of female than male victims. Domestic-related issues were the third most common cause of murders, but featured in considerably less than **10%** of all cases. However, these were the single most common cause associated with the murder of females and accounted for almost **30%** of all female victims. The other subcategory of circumstances which accounted for more female than male victims stemmed from jealousy and/or love triangles. It is significant that **41,6%** of female murder victims died in incidents related to either domestic violence or situations linked to jealousy or love triangles, whereas only **7,1%** of male victims were murdered under similar circumstances.

Motives and circumstances associated with murder according to gender

Reason	% male	% female	Total
Misunderstanding/argument	56,0%	25,6%	50,4%
Consequence of another crime	14,8%	21,6%	15,9%
Domestic-related	3,7%	29,6%	7,3%
Jealousy/love triangle	3,4%	12,0%	5,5%
Vigilantism	5,8%	0,0%	4,8%
Self-defense	4,2%	1,6%	4,5%
Other	12,1%	9,6%	11,5%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Although the findings of this study regarding the causes associated with murder broadly correspond with those of the study conducted during 2004, some small but significant shifts were noted. The most important of these was that the number of murders resulting from other crimes increased from **12,4%** to **15,9%** and the number of murders caused by vigilantism from **1,4%** to **4,8%**. These two increases are believed to mirror increasing levels of violence employed during the commissioning of crimes such as robbery on the one hand and a backlash indicating that the broader public's levels of tolerance with regard to the incidence of crime have reached breaking point on the other. The proportion of "social" murders had in the process shrunk to about two-thirds of the total. **This shift since 2004 had in all probability slowed down the decrease in the incidence of murder and prevented achievement of a 7 - 10% reduction during the period since 2004.**

Common robbery, attempted murder, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and common assault were also decreasing, although only the decrease in common robbery fell within the **7 - 10%** target reduction range during 2008/2009. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by a minute **0,8%** against the substantial decrease of **-7,4%** recorded during 2007/2008. This may be attributed to notable increases in robbery at residential and business premises and hijackings.

Despite most of the categories of contact crime only meeting the **7 - 10%** reduction target about halfway, the statistics still indicate positive trends in terms of the reduction of crime. The total number of reported contact crimes (excluding sexual offences, which are strictly speaking not historically comparable) decreased from **628 732** cases during 2007/2008 to **613 685** in 2008/2009, a decrease in real figures of **-2,4%**. Taking the decrease of **-5,5%** recorded during 2007/2008 into account, these decreases in the incidence of contact crime can be regarded as quite an achievement – particularly against the backdrop of increasing urbanization; the growing proportion of the population accounted for by the younger age groups (**15 - 29 years**) which exhibit a greater inclination towards committing crime; and high levels of unemployment aggravated by recessionary economic conditions. This also provides a solid indication that the **7 - 10%** reduction target determined during 2004 remains valid. The overall incidence of recorded contact crime (excluding sexual offences) was reduced by **164 464** cases, from **778 149** to **613 685** reported cases, between 2004/2005 (the first of the ten years affected by the **7 - 10%** reduction target) and the current reporting period (five years later). This translates into a **-21,1%** decrease since 2004/2005 (or **-5,3%** on average per financial year). That represents a **-6,1%** ratio decrease per annum. As reported in the 2007/2008 Annual Report of the SAPS, a **-7,0%** ratio decrease per annum was recorded between 2004/2005 and 2007/2008, meaning that the lower limit of the **7 - 10%** reduction target was achieved until 2007/2008. It was only during the current reporting period of 2008/2009 that it was not met. The decreases experienced could even have been slightly higher if the categories of rape and indecent assault were also included, as the reported figures of these two crimes combined also decreased from 2004/2005 to 2007/2008.

2.1.1 Crimes Against Women and Children

From **tables 4** and **5**³ it is evident that all categories of social contact crime against women and children decreased during 2008/2009. All the categories of crime against children depict decreases in excess of **-8%**, which clearly fall within the 7 – 10% reduction target with regard to the incidence of contact crime. Although the decreases in crimes against women were not of a similar order, these at least met the target halfway with an average decrease of **-3,4%** (sexual offences excluded). This is slightly higher than the average decrease of **-2,4%** in the incidence of all social contact crime (sexual offences excluded) featuring in **table 1**. It is also interesting to note that the number of child and adult female murder victims featuring in **tables 4** and **5**, if expressed as a proportion of the total murder figure as recorded in **table 1**, closely corresponds with the proportion of female and child victims emerging from the docket analysis discussed in the box on murder analysis.

³ The figures provided in **tables 4** and **5** cannot be compared to those in previous Annual Reports, as it was discovered that in the previous annual reports the age of 18 and younger (for children) included victims aged 18 years plus 364 days (on day 365 such a person turns 19). Crime Information Management is of the view that a “child” should actually be taken as meaning up to the 18th birthday of a person (that is 17 years + 364 days). All the figures for children in **tables 4** and **5** decreased and those for women increased by using this new definition for 18 years and younger. Furthermore, it should also be emphasized that these figures were obtained from the “live” Crime Administration System, which could also cause fluctuations in figures.

Table 4: Crimes against children under the age of 18 years

Crime Category	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Difference: 07/08 vs 08/09	Increase/ decrease
Murder	972	1 015	843	-172	-16,9%
Attempted murder	889	852	782	-70	-8,2%
All sexual offences	25 428	22 124	20 141	-1 983	-9,0%
Common assault	16 871	16 091	14 544	-1 547	-9,6%
Assault GBH	13 947	13 625	12 422	-1 203	-8,8%
Total	58 107	53 707	48 732	-4 975	-9,3%

Table 5: Crimes against women 18 years and older

Crime Category	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Difference: 07/08 vs 08/09	Increase/ Decrease
Murder	2 602	2 544	2 436	-108	-4,2%
Attempted murder	3 362	3 016	2 966	-50	-1,7%
All sexual offences	34 816	31 328	30 124	-1 204	-3,8%
Common assault	100 390	94 286	91 390	- 2 896	-3,1%
Assault GBH	69 132	64 084	61 509	-2 575	-4,0%
Total	210 302	195 258	188 425	-6 833	-3,5%

When the previous annual report (for 2007/2008) was released in 2008, there was quite an outcry about the significant increases in crimes against children. At all the briefings on the subject it was emphasized time and again that the increases actually occurred among older children aged 16, 17 and 18 (and in that case 18 years and 364 days).

Crimes against children are disaggregated according to life years (from 0 - 364 days to 17 years and 364 days) in **table 6**. From **table 6** it is clear that the majority of crimes against children affect those from 15 - 17 years old (murder **54,9%**, attempted murder **59,6%**, assault GBH **70,8%**, common assault **63,1%** and sexual offences **39,5%**). Only **18,9%** involved children aged 0 - 10 years (murder **27,0%**, attempted murder **22,5%**, assault GBH **9,9%**, common assault **11,2%** and sexual offences **29,4%**).



Table 6: Crimes against children according to life year

Crime	Total	Age in years																		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown
Murder	843	38	43	30	30	21	15	12	8	12	9	9	5	14	24	33	77	152	234	77
		4,5%	5,1%	3,6%	3,6%	2,5%	1,8%	1,4%	0,9%	1,4%	1,1%	1,1%	0,6%	1,7%	2,8%	3,9%	9,1%	18,0%	27,8%	9,1%
Attempted murder	782	27	37	17	12	8	12	13	10	13	16	11	17	23	30	44	97	162	207	26
		3,5%	4,7%	2,2%	1,5%	1,0%	1,5%	1,7%	1,3%	1,7%	2,0%	1,4%	2,2%	2,9%	3,8%	5,6%	12,4%	20,7%	26,5%	3,3%
Assault GBH	12 422	67	98	73	72	68	67	88	121	143	210	222	255	376	571	1 035	1 767	2 925	4 114	150
		0,5%	0,8%	0,6%	0,6%	0,5%	0,5%	0,7%	1,0%	1,2%	1,7%	1,8%	2,1%	3,0%	4,6%	8,3%	14,2%	23,5%	33,1%	1,2%
Common assault	14 544	63	47	64	91	74	104	123	176	243	326	356	483	677	973	1 515	2 208	3 100	3 855	66
		0,4%	0,3%	0,4%	0,6%	0,5%	0,7%	0,8%	1,2%	1,7%	2,2%	2,4%	3,3%	4,7%	6,7%	10,4%	15,2%	21,4%	26,5%	0,5%
Sexual offences	20 141	25	97	389	612	601	625	656	684	744	688	804	815	1 164	1 781	2 429	2 683	2 727	2 549	68
		0,1%	0,5%	1,9%	3,0%	3,0%	3,1%	3,3%	3,4%	3,7%	3,4%	4,0%	4,0%	5,8%	8,8%	12,1%	13,3%	13,5%	12,7%	0,3%



2.1.2 Aggravated Robberies

Robbery with aggravating circumstances includes the following subcategories of robbery:

- Carjacking;
- truck hijacking;
- robbery at residential premises (house robbery);
- robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery);
- cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery;
- bank robbery; and
- other aggravated robberies not mentioned elsewhere on this list, which are mainly aggravated robberies occurring on the streets and in other public open spaces. These are categorized as “street robberies” in this report.

Aggravated robbery is the second-largest generator of other contact crimes, particularly attempted murder and murder, because victims are sometimes killed and/or seriously injured during such robberies. The vast majority of house robberies, carjackings, business robberies, cash-in-transit (CIT) heists and bank robberies are committed with firearms and shots are frequently fired at victims. The latter in many cases return fire in self-defense. A number of attempted murders in particular can consequently be generated during a single case of such robbery.

Calculations based on the figures in **table 1** indicate that robbery with aggravating circumstances accounted for **5,8%** of all South Africa’s serious crime and **17,7%** of its contact crime during the past financial year (see **figures 1** and **2**). **Table 7** and **figure 3** depicts the number of cases relating to each subtrend of robbery with aggravating circumstances recorded during the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years; the percentage contribution of each subtrend to the total aggravated robbery figure during 2008/2009, ordered from the most important contributor (street/public robbery) to the least (bank robbery); the increase or decrease in the number of cases recorded for each subtrend; and the percentage increase or decrease this represents for each of those subtrends between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009.

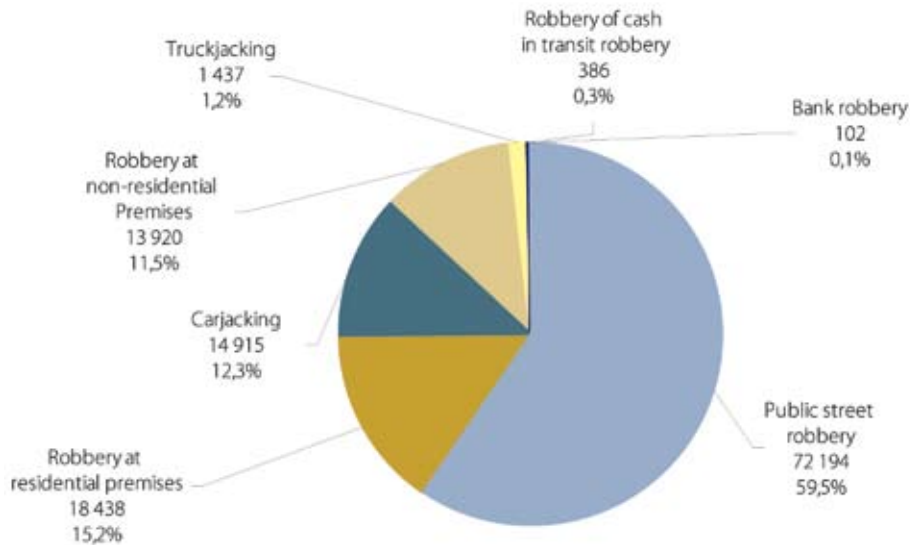
Street robbery, which decreased by **-7,4%** upon an even more significant decrease of **-15,3%** during 2007/2008, still accounted for the majority (**59,5%**) of all aggravated robberies during the present reporting period. The four subcategories of aggravated robbery depicting significant increases during the current reporting period, accounted for **2,3%** of all serious crime and **40,1%** of aggravated robberies. It is also evident from **table 7** that the **7 – 10%** reduction target was clearly not achieved with regard to the trio crimes (house robbery, carjacking, business robbery), as the trio crimes increased by **22,6%** in 2008/2009, despite the special emphasis on these crimes and various efforts to contain the latter.

Table 7: Robbery with aggravating circumstances disaggregated according to the percentage contribution of each subcategory in terms of raw figures

Subcategory	Cases reported		Distribution per subcategory during 2008/2009	Real case increase/decrease	% increase/decrease
	2007/2008	2008/2009			
Street/public robbery	77 984	72 194	59,5%	-5 790	-7,4%
Robbery at residential premises	14 481	18 438	15,2%	3 957	27,3%
Carjacking	14 201	14 915	12,3%	714	5,0%
Robbery at business premises	9 862	13 920	11,5%	4 058	41,1%
Truck hijacking	1 245	1 437	1,2%	192	15,4%
CIT robbery	395	386	0,3%	-9	-2,3%
Bank robbery	144	102	0,1%	-42	-29,2%
Total	118 312	121 392	100,0%	3 080	2,6%

Figure 3

Different subcategories of aggravated robbery during the 2008/2009 financial year (total cases 121 392)



The main concerns emerging from the 2008/2009 crime statistics pertaining to those subcategories of aggravated robbery that increased, are the following:

- Robbery at non-residential (mainly business) premises increased by **41,1%** or **4 058** cases, against the backdrop of a corresponding increase of **47,4%** or **3 173** cases during 2007/2008.
- Robbery at residential premises increased by **27,3%** or **3 957** cases (from **14 481** cases to **18 438** cases). The incidence of house robbery consequently increased by **44,5%** or **5 677** cases since 2006/2007.

- Carjacking increased by **5,0%** or **714** cases (from **14 201** to **14 915** cases).
- Truck hijacking increased by **15,4%** or **192 cases** (from **1 245** to **1 437** cases).

It is especially the trio crimes - and house robbery in particular – that touch the essence of human security. The constant publicity given to attacks on people at businesses, in their own homes or on their driveways creates the feeling that no one is safe. This has a massive impact on perceptions of security/insecurity among South Africans and obscures all the other gains made against crime. While contact crime excluding sexual offences decreased by a total of **15 047** cases during 2008/2009, this is overshadowed by the fact that the trio crimes increased by **8 729** cases. These crimes, more than anything else, are why the public of South Africa tend to feel more and more insecure “because crime is on the increase”. The way in which crime is reported in the media and by word of mouth probably contributes to this fear. The carjackings, house robberies and business robberies which result in fatalities, serious injuries and even rapes tend to be prominently reported, particularly if well-known members of the community are affected.

Aggravated robberies are probably the foremost contact crime problem faced by South Africa. This is not only due to the direct losses caused by these crimes, but because these robberies have become increasingly violent and are now considered the second most important generator of crimes such as murder and attempted murder. Possibly even worse is the image these robberies create of South Africa as a lawless country.

The high levels of aggravated robbery recorded in South Africa and the constant increases in particularly the incidence of the trio crimes of carjacking and robbery at residential and business premises necessitated a better understanding of the dynamics involved in these crimes. An analysis of **1 700** dockets related to cases of aggravated robbery reported during the period **1 April 2007** to **31 March 2008** was consequently conducted.

The most important findings of the docket analysis - which support and link up with the crime prevention guidelines provided in the *SAPS Annual Report for 2007/2008* (pp 38 – 43) - are the following:

Street robbery

- Although street robberies occur on any day of the week, there is a higher probability that these will occur on Fridays and Saturdays (**36,1%**). Most of the street robberies (**61,0%**) also occur between 15:00 and 23:59 (late afternoon and evening – particularly from 18:00 to 21:00).
- In **57,0%** and **38,0%** of street robberies, firearms and knives were respectively used. This finding came as a surprise, as knives were traditionally the preferred weapons used in street robbery.
- In **64,0%**; **49,9%** and **10,6%** of robberies, cellular telephones, cash or other legal tender and personal documents (IDs and drivers' licenses, etc) were respectively taken – the latter probably as part of the contents of handbags and purses.

House robbery

- House robberies occurred evenly over all days of the week.
- Most of the house robberies (**74,2%**) occurred at night (18:00 – 05:59), particularly when the perpetrators knew that the victims were in the house and probably sleeping, with **56,6%** occurring between 21:00 – 05:59.
- Most of the house robberies (**67,2%**) were perpetrated by small groups of two – three robbers mostly armed with firearms (**77,3%** of the cases).
- In **55,9%** of the house robberies the robbers had gained access to the residences by force (i.e. after housebreaking), while in **40,3%** of cases they did not have to use force and in **3,8%** they were simply let in by a person. The **40,3%** of incidents during which they did not have to use force, were actually quite surprising - given the high levels of fear among South Africans for these house robberies.
- In **59,0%**; **54,7%**; **21,5%**; and **19,9%** of house robberies, cash or other legal tender, cellular telephones, jewellery and clothing were respectively robbed.

Business robbery

- Business robberies were evenly spread over all the days of the week, but there was a slight peak (**23,3%**) on Fridays when most people go shopping and there is an accumulation of cash.
- Most business robberies occurred around the opening and closing times of businesses, with **22,5%** occurring between 18:00 – 20:59 and **16,2%** between 09:00 – 12:00.
- Media reports and emphasis on the more sensational shopping mall and supermarket robberies created an idea that these are the only business robberies. In reality most of the business robberies occurred at smaller to medium sized businesses. The distribution of business robberies according to the analysis is indicated in **table 8**.

Table 8: *Businesses targeted during business robbery*

Type of business	%
General dealer (butchery, café, etc)	17,0%
Spaza shop	16,6%
Garage/petrol station/convenience store	9,9%
Cellular telephone shop	8,7%
Construction company	4,3%
Liquor store	4,3%
Fast food outlet (e.g. KFC)	4,0%
Clothing shop	4,0%
Supermarket (e.g. Spar, Pick'n Pay)	4,0%
Other	27,2%
Total	100,0%

- As in the case of house robberies, most of the business robberies were committed by two

– three perpetrators (**66,0%**) with firearms (**87,0%**).

- It seems as if the smaller businesses are targeted because they are mainly cash-based and (also as in the case of house robberies) the target is usually money (cash). In nearly **80%** of cases (**79,4%**) money was taken, while in **43,1%** cellular telephones or accessories were taken.

2.2 Contact-related Crimes

Contact-related crimes cover the crimes of arson and malicious damage to property, which accounted for **6,7%** of all serious crime reported during 2008/2009 (see **figure 1**). Such crimes can flow from either individual behaviour (someone in bad faith causing damage to another person's property for whatever reason) or from collective behaviour (a group of people going on the rampage as a result of industrial action; out of frustration with e.g. trains running late or a lack of service delivery; or from being swept along by a frenzy of e.g. xenophobic fury). In this regard it has to be kept in mind that if a train is set alight, a charge of malicious damage to property will be registered, as arson usually only occurs when immovable property is set alight. This may partly explain the large difference in the reported figures of the two crimes under discussion. According to **tables 1** and **9**, the incidence of arson decreased by **-9,0%**, while malicious damage to property decreased by **-3,6%** since the previous financial year. Compared to figures for 2003/2004, arson has decreased by **-25,8%** over the past five financial years and malicious damage to property by **-19,2%**.

Table 9: A comparison of the decreases in the ratios of recorded contact-related crimes between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Crime Category	Financial year 2007/2008	Financial year 2008/2009
Arson	-6,6%	-9,0%
Malicious damage to property	-5,4%	-3,6%

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

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

2.3 Property-related Crimes

This category of crime includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor

vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles and stock-theft. These crimes (except in some cases of theft out of or from vehicles) mainly occur in the absence of the victims and therefore involve no violence other than damage to property in some cases. The figures contained in **table 1** and **figure 1** indicate that property-related crime accounted for **25,4%** of all reported serious crime during 2008/2009. A matter of real concern is that according to **table 10**, **three** of the **five** categories of property-related crime experienced increases during 2008/2009, namely burglary at non-residential premises (**9,2%**), stock-theft (**2,7%**) and burglary at residential premises (**1,9%**). The negative impact of these increases on the total crime picture is accentuated by the fact that the ratios of burglary at residential premises and stock-theft had annually declined since 2003/2004. The decrease of **-7,0%** in the incidence of theft of motor vehicles closely corresponds with the decrease of **-7,9%** recorded during 2007/2008, while the decrease of **-3,6%** in theft out of or from motor vehicles is about a **third** of the decrease experienced during the previous financial year.

Table 10: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the ratios of recorded property-related crimes between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Crime Category	Financial year 2007/2008	Financial year 2008/2009
Burglary at residential premises	-5,6%	1,9%
Burglary at non-residential premises	6,8%	9,2%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	-7,9%	-7,0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	-10,8%	-3,6%
Stock-theft	-1,2%	2,7%

Different schools of thought exist regarding the influence of economic hardship on crime. Some are of the opinion that there is no link between unemployment and crime, as the vast majority of unemployed people do not and will not become criminals. They argue that "...even if poverty or unemployment do tempt some people to commit offences, in the larger scheme of things they cannot rank highly as causes of crime. At best they are just excuses. The causes of crime lie within rather than outside the mind of a wayward person"⁴. Although this way of thinking may hold some truth, international experience has shown that there tends to be an increase in certain forms of crime during times of economic hardship. Increases of up to **22%** in burglary experienced during July 2008 in a number of police precincts in Britain were ascribed to the recession that hit Europe during the first part of 2008⁵. A report on conditions in the United States indicates that "Of 233 police agencies surveyed by the Police Executive Research Forum, a Washington US based law enforcement organisation, 44% reported a rise in certain types of crime they attributed to the United States' worst economic and financial crisis in decades. Of the 100 agencies that linked crime rises to the economic crisis, 39% said they had seen an increase in robberies, 32% an up tick in burglaries and 40% an increase in thefts from vehicles"⁶. From the above comments the deduction can be made that the increases in burglaries and stock-theft recorded locally may be closely intertwined with the current economic situation. Real deprivation could be forcing people to commit crimes of a less violent nature, more from need than as a result of greed. However, this does little to assuage concerns about the increases in property-related crime. Particularly in view of the simultaneous increase in business robbery, the increases in burglary at business premises provide a clear indication of the pressure exerted by crime on economic prosperity and the creation of employment opportunities in South Africa. The changes in the incidence of the above property-

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

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

⁶ "US Recession fuels crime rise, police chief say", *Reuters*, 27 January 2009
< www.reuters.com/article/domestic_news, as extracted on 2009-01-27 >.

related crime in terms of both the raw figures and crimes ratios are depicted in **table 11**.

Table 11: *Increases and decreases in property-related crime*

Crime	Change in raw figures	Increase /decrease in ratios
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	-5,3%	-7,0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	-1,9%	-3,6%
Burglary at residential premises	3,7%	1,9%
Stock-theft	4,4%	2,7%
Burglary at non-residential premises	11,1%	9,2%

2.4 Other Serious Crime

Table 12: *A comparison of the decreases and increases in the ratios of recorded other serious crimes between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009*

Crime category	Financial year 2007/2008	Financial year 2008/2009
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	-5,7%	-2,0%
Commercial crime	4,8%	16,6%
Shoplifting	1,3%	18,5%

Other serious crimes, which accounted for **26,3%** of South Africa's total serious crime (see **figure 1**), include all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (also called "other theft") basically refers to all theft excluding theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, theft out of or from motor vehicles, housebreaking at both residential and non-residential premises and stock-theft (i.e. the crimes discussed as property-related crime). With **394 124** registered cases during 2008/2009, this is the single largest category of crime among the **20** categories of serious crime contained in **table 1**.

Table 12 indicates that in 2008/2009 other thefts decreased by less than half the margin recorded during the preceding financial year. The items stolen during other thefts cover anything from an engagement ring to a nearly worthless piece of hosepipe. Such items in most cases are easy to carry, can sometimes be used by the thieves in their original form and are easy to hide or sell. The proceeds thus generated provide some people with the little money or few commodities they need to survive from day-to-day⁷. The much lower decreases in the incidence of other thefts than during previous years may also be related to the effects of the world economic crisis on South Africa. The same can be said about the steep increase in shoplifting, which is much higher than the fairly marginal increase experienced during 2007/2008.

Commercial crime - covering all kinds of fraud, forgery and uttering, misappropriations and embezzlement - followed the same upward trend observed since 2006/2007. The number of commercial crime cases reported has increased by **37,6%** since 2005/2006. Universally, the modern trend in commercial crime is for it to be handled "internally" as far as possible (i.e. within the company or industry affected) and to only hand cases over to the police for prosecution - if these are reported to the police at all. Many companies, particularly those in the financial sector which are entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of their clients, do not want internal security

⁷ *A more comprehensive and detailed discussion of the items stolen during other thefts appeared in the [SAPS Annual Report for 2007/2008](#).*

breaches or corruption to become publicly known. They will consequently investigate such cases internally and even deal with the culprits in their own ways (e.g. by way of dismissal, forcing them to pay back defrauded sums and transfers). Although commercial crime is seen by many people as an easy way towards a lucrative lifestyle, financial pressure may also cause people to opt for this as an easy and often deemed untraceable method of supplementing their income. A study conducted by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners in Denver, Colorado in the United States of America (USA) during 2009 revealed that more fraud-related investigations were conducted in the US during 2008 than in 2007 and that about **50%** of the respondents indicated that known perpetrators had reported being exposed to financial pressure before committing the acts in question⁸.

The trends pertaining to other serious crime are expressed in terms of both the raw figures and ratios in **table 13**.

Table 13: *Fluctuations in the incidence of other serious crime*

Crime Category	Decrease/increase based on raw figures	Decrease/increase based on ratios
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	-0,3%	-2,0%
Commercial crime	18,7%	16,6%
Shoplifting	20,6%	18,5%

2.5 Crime Heavily Dependent on Police Action for Detection

The crimes fitting this category are the following:

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

The above crimes are usually not reported to the police by members of the public. These crimes come to attention primarily as a result of police actions such as intelligence collection, roadblocks and searches. An increase in these crimes may actually indicate that the police are more active, whereas a decrease may indicate reduced police activity. Other explanations may also exist for decreases and increases observed in relation to these crimes. Decreases may e.g. result from a change in strategy among gunrunners and drug peddlers (e.g. to avoid roadblocks), a real decrease in these phenomena, or the impact of previous actions like "arrive alive" campaigns on people's drinking and driving behaviour. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection are also indicators of the availability or presence of some of the generators of crime (particularly socially-motivated contact crimes). However, an increase in illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crime cases might not necessarily indicate an increase in the volumes of illegal firearms or drugs available in society. Similarly, a decrease does not necessarily indicate shrinking quantities of such firearms and drugs.

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

Table 14: A comparison of the decreases and increases in the recorded ratios of crime heavily dependent on police action for detection between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Crime Category	Financial year 2007/2008	Financial year 2008/2009
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	-6,9%	2,1%
Drug-related crime	3,3%	5,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	25,4%	14,0%

Illegal possession of firearms increased by a rather small margin after having decreased by a larger margin during 2007/2008, while drug-related crime increased by a larger margin than during 2007/2008. The still substantial increase in the ratio of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, though less than during the previous financial year, contributed to an increase of **114,9%** in the number of cases reported since 2003/2004. The underlying factors contributing to this increase may be twofold, as it could probably have been caused by more stringent law enforcement from both Metro Police services and the SAPS and an increase in the real number of offences. The latter could possibly be a consequence of the seemingly ever-increasing social decay eroding the moral fibre of South African society.

3. The Provincial Crime Situation

The provincial serious crime ratios for the 20 serious crimes under consideration during the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years, as well as the percentage decreases and increases calculated on the basis of these ratios, are reflected in **table 15**.

Table 15 and the crime figures in **tables 16 - 24** as well as on the South African Police Service website (www.saps.gov.za) are self-explanatory. Only a few comments are therefore made in this section on increases and decreases in the provincial incidence of crime. The focus is on the most serious contact crimes and some subtrends of aggravated robbery.



Table 15: Fluctuations in the ratios of serious crime trends between the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years per province

Crime category	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng	
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2007/2008	2008/2009	2007/2008	2008/2009
	Contact crime (Crimes against the person)					
Murder	51.1	49.5	29.7	31.6	37.9	37.2
All sexual offences*	131.6	143.8	148.6	157.0	155.6	182.9
Attempted murder	31.4	30.3	31.7	32.0	54.3	49.1
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	500.6	477.7	568.9	552.0	485.1	451.9
Common assault	289.3	256.8	672.1	681.3	589.9	552.4
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	129.6	149.2	152.1	179.4	526.1	487.1
Common robbery	103.1	90.6	141.7	123.6	228.7	192.4
	Contact-related crime					
Arson	17.9	16.1	14.6	13.7	18.8	16.3
Malicious damage to property	215.8	207.2	326.1	340.8	432.1	412.5
	Property-related crime					
Burglary at residential premises	429.0	434.3	530.8	563.0	647.2	651.8
Burglary at business premises	86.8	94.4	149.3	191.5	156.0	165.5
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	68.6	65.9	95.7	91.6	412.5	369.5
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	146.5	148.4	162.5	181.0	374.1	340.7
Stock-theft	102.1	103.5	149.7	173.9	6.3	7.1
	Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection					
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	20.9	23.2	10.5	11.3	35.7	38.3
Drug-related crime	115.9	128.2	152.9	158.5	127.5	127.7
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	87.6	135.7	48.9	57.1	100.2	124.6
	Other serious crime					
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	520.5	511.4	816.7	853.8	1 258.7	1 167.5
Commercial crime	77.7	102.9	90.5	112.9	276.8	292.0
Shoplifting	96.9	120.5	99.2	120.1	208.1	235.7

* This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault. The difficulties presented to crime analysis emanating from the creation of this category of crime as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Table 15 (continued)

Crime category	KwaZulu-Natal		Increase/ decrease	Limpopo		Increase/ decrease	Mpumalanga		Increase/ decrease
	2007/2008	2008/2009		2007/2008	2008/2009		2007/2008	2008/2009	
	Contact crime (Crimes against the person)								
Murder	47.0	47.0	0,0%	12.9	14.2	10,1%	23.6	25.1	6,4%
All sexual offences*	113.4	131.0	15,5%	83.8	88.8	6,0%	117.9	130.3	10,5%
Attempted murder	49.3	48.7	-1,2%	13.4	13.3	-0,7%	35.9	35.2	-1,9%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	304.7	298.0	-2,2%	253.0	250.6	-0,9%	476.5	475.3	-0,3%
Common assault	292.6	295.9	1,1%	204.0	184.9	-9,4%	345.0	320.1	-7,2%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	242.4	255.9	5,6%	45.3	53.4	17,9%	167.0	193.6	15,9%
Common robbery	92.2	84.9	-7,9%	69.6	63.2	-9,2%	134.4	121.9	-9,3%
	Contact-related crime								
Aison	13.2	11.9	-9,8%	10.6	11.1	4,7%	16.6	17.8	7,2%
Malicious damage to property	169.5	161.8	-4,5%	127.4	124.4	-2,4%	233.0	242.7	4,2%
	Property-related crime								
Burglary at residential premises	370.3	372.6	0,6%	219.5	235.0	7,1%	533.2	552.6	3,6%
Burglary at business premises	102.0	110.6	8,4%	100.0	120.3	20,3%	120.8	148.4	22,8%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	121.7	120.1	-1,3%	22.5	20.6	-8,4%	83.6	89.1	6,6%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	127.7	128.4	0,5%	60.6	57.5	-5,1%	149.5	155.8	4,2%
Stock-theft	75.9	74.6	-1,7%	24.8	27.5	10,9%	83.4	87.9	5,4%
	Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection								
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	43.2	41.9	-3,0%	8.8	8.7	-1,1%	14.8	16.4	10,8%
Drug-related crime	240.7	235.7	-2,1%	59.2	62.9	6,3%	50.1	45.7	-8,8%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	125.8	127.0	1,0%	22.3	31.5	41,3%	56.2	53.4	-5,0%
	Other serious crime								
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	473.0	486.7	2,9%	358.4	340.4	-5,0%	692.9	690.6	-0,3%
Commercial crime	107.8	128.3	19,0%	43.8	53.6	22,4%	106.8	113.7	6,5%
Shoplifting	106.2	126.1	18,7%	64.8	81.9	26,4%	100.4	101.3	0,9%

* This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault. The difficulties presented to crime analysis emanating from the creation of this category of crime as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Table 15 (continued)

Crime category	Northern Cape		North West		Western Cape	
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2007/2008	2008/2009	2007/2008	2008/2009
	Contact crime (Crimes against the person)					
Murder	383	365	270	274	586	446
All sexual offences*	158.7	169.4	142.5	152.5	178.2	165.0
Attempted murder	70.3	64.9	26.0	25.2	38.1	33.6
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	898.0	884.7	467.3	461.5	514.8	438.7
Common assault	492.7	497.9	306.6	297.5	674.9	602.1
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	106.4	108.3	162.9	173.9	300.7	241.9
Common robbery	121.3	115.7	113.8	105.0	177.2	160.4
	Contact-related crime					
Aison	15.3	15.8	18.4	16.6	13.0	10.0
Malicious damage to property	310.1	289.6	227.9	225.2	564.1	477.6
	Property-related crime					
Burglary at residential premises	446.7	481.0	433.7	453.4	875.6	815.7
Burglary at business premises	177.5	182.8	146.9	164.6	219.8	198.6
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	23.6	23.9	91.8	84.5	267.7	205.5
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	199.1	187.8	152.2	156.1	656.6	568.7
Stock-theft	133.6	142.1	74.5	82.7	16.4	17.2
	Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection					
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	8.2	6.6	14.9	15.2	48.5	44.0
Drug-related crime	199.7	171.7	206.4	214.5	950.1	1 003.1
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	130.1	110.5	69.7	63.5	240.0	242.1
	Other serious crime					
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	679.0	719.4	694.1	679.0	1 879.5	1 722.8
Commercial crime	86.1	88.4	84.9	137.6	199.6	216.0
Shoplifting	172.7	179.2	81.5	93.8	306.8	358.0

* This category of crime replaces the former categories of rape and indecent assault. The difficulties presented to crime analysis emanating from the creation of this category of crime as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, are discussed elsewhere in this report.

3.1 Social Contact Crime

Table 16: Murder ratios (per 100 000 of the population) sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	38.6	37.3	-3,4%
Western Cape	58.6	44.6	-23,9%
Northern Cape	38.3	36.5	-4,7%
Eastern Cape	51.1	49.5	-3,1%
Gauteng	37.9	37.2	-1,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	47.0	47.0	0,0%
North West	27.0	27.4	1,5%
Mpumalanga	23.6	25.1	6,4%
Free State	29.7	31.6	6,4%
Limpopo	12.9	14.2	10,1%

From **table 16** it is evident that the highest ratio of murder reported during 2007/2008 was recorded in the Eastern Cape, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape and Gauteng (this indicates that the highest probability of getting murdered existed in the Eastern Cape, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, etc.). The only province able to reach the **7 - 10%** reduction target was the Western Cape, while alarming increases of **10,1%** in Limpopo and **6,4%** in Mpumalanga and the Free State respectively were noted. The incidence of murder stayed on the same level in KwaZulu-Natal. **Four** provinces recorded increases and the remaining four decreases.

Table 17: Ratios of all sexual offences sorted from the highest decrease to the highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	133.4	146.9	10.1%
Western Cape	178.2	165.0	-7,4%
Northern Cape	158.7	169.4	6,7%
Limpopo	83.8	88.8	6,0%
Free State	148.6	157.0	5,7%
North West	142.5	152.5	7,0%
Eastern Cape	131.6	143.8	9,3%
Mpumalanga	117.9	130.3	10,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	113.4	131.0	15,5%
Gauteng	155.6	182.9	17,5%

The highest incidence of all sexual offences (per 100 000 of the population) was recorded in Gauteng, followed by the Northern Cape and Western Cape, while Limpopo featured at the bottom of the list. All the provinces, with the exception of the Western Cape - which also met the reduction target, experienced increases in sexual offences. The highest increase was recorded in Gauteng.

Table 18: Attempted murder ratios sorted from highest decreases to the highest increase between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	39.3	37.6	-4,3%
Western Cape	38.1	33.6	-11,8%
Gauteng	54.3	49.1	-9,6%
Northern Cape	70.3	64.9	-7,7%
Eastern Cape	31.4	30.3	-3,5%
North West	26.0	25.2	-3,1%
Mpumalanga	35.9	35.2	-1,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	49.3	48.7	-1,2%
Limpopo	13.4	13.3	-0,7%
Free State	31.7	32.0	0,9%

The highest incidence of attempted murder during 2008/2009 was recorded in the Northern Cape, followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. According to the figures in **table 18**, all the provinces with the exception of the Free State recorded decreasing trends in the incidence of attempted murder during 2008/2009. The decreases recorded by the Western Cape, Gauteng and the Northern Cape met the **7 - 10%** reduction target for contact crime.

The highest ratio of assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (more than twice the national ratio) was recorded in the Northern Cape. With the exception of Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal, where the recorded ratios were less than 300, the levels of assault GBH in the other provinces except the Free State closely followed the national average. While all the provinces experienced decreases in the incidence of assault GBH, only the substantial decrease in the Western Cape met the contact crime reduction target, although Gauteng only barely missed it.

Table 19: Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm ratios sorted from highest to lowest decreases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	439.1	418.5	-4,7%
Western Cape	514.8	438.7	-14,8%
Gauteng	485.1	451.9	-6,8%
Eastern Cape	500.6	477.7	-4,6%
Free State	568.9	552.0	-3,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	304.7	298.0	-2,2%
Northern Cape	898.0	884.7	-1,5%
North West	467.3	461.5	-1,2%
Limpopo	253.0	250.6	-0,9%
Mpumalanga	476.5	475.3	-0,3%

Table 20: Common assault ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	413.9	396.1	-4,3%
Eastern Cape	289.3	256.8	-11,2%
Western Cape	674.9	602.1	-10,8%
Limpopo	204.0	184.9	-9,4%
Mpumalanga	345.0	320.1	-7,2%
Gauteng	589.9	552.4	-6,4%
North West	306.6	297.5	-3,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	292.6	295.9	1,1%
Northern Cape	492.7	497.9	1,1%
Free State	672.1	681.3	1,4%

The highest incidence of common assault was recorded in the Free State, followed by the Western Cape and Gauteng. The lowest level of common assault was recorded in Limpopo, as was the case with regard to the other categories of social contact crime (see **table 15**). Six of the provinces recorded decreases in the incidence of common assault, with those in the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga either meeting or exceeding the contact crime reduction target.

The figures contained in **tables 15 – 20** indicate that the highest ratios of social contact crime were recorded in the Northern Cape (**1 653.4**), the Free State (**1 453.9**), the Western Cape (**1 284.0**) and Gauteng (**1 273.5**).

3.2 Aggravated Robbery and its Subtrends

Table 21: Robbery with aggravating circumstances ratios sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	247.3	249.3	0,8%
Western Cape	300.7	241.9	-19,6%
Gauteng	526.1	487.1	-7,4%
Northern Cape	106.4	108.3	1,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	242.4	255.9	5,6%
North West	162.9	173.9	6,8%
Eastern Cape	129.6	149.2	15,1%
Mpumalanga	167.0	193.6	15,9%
Limpopo	45.3	53.4	17,9%
Free State	152.1	179.4	17,9%

From **table 21** above it is evident that the highest incidence of aggravated robbery (at a ratio nearly twice as high as the national average) was recorded in Gauteng, the economic and financial hub of

South Africa. KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape recorded the second and third highest ratios, but closely matched the national average. Only the Western Cape and Gauteng were able to record decreases in aggravated robbery and these respectively exceeded and met the **7 – 10%** reduction target.

The figures in **table 22** indicate that **78,4%** of all reported carjackings occurred in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, with **51,1%** and **27,2%** of the cases respectively. With the exception of the Western Cape which recorded a remarkable decrease and North West with a marginal decrease, all the other provinces experienced increases - with those in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Free State reaching alarmingly high proportions. **(The 40,0% increase in the Northern Cape is misleading, given the extremely low number of cases recorded in this province.)**

Table 22: Carjacking sorted from highest decreases to highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009*

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	14 201	14 915	5,0%
Western Cape	923	698	-24,4%
North West	291	288	-1,0%
Gauteng	7 466	7 626	2,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 889	4 062	4,4%
Eastern Cape	604	706	16,9%
Northern Cape	5	7	40,0%
Limpopo	203	289	42,4%
Mpumalanga	664	984	48,2%
Free State	156	255	63,5%

* Raw figures are used in this table. The low figures in the Northern Cape make its increase statistically meaningless.

Table 23: Robbery at residential premises sorted from the lowest to highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009*

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/Decrease
RSA	14 481	18 438	27,3%
Gauteng	7 314	8 122	11,0%
North West	821	987	20,2%
Western Cape	796	974	22,4%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 479	4 601	32,3%
Mpumalanga	862	1 188	37,8%
Limpopo	319	514	61,1%
Free State	215	490	127,9%
Eastern Cape	662	1 517	128,8%
Northern Cape	12	45	275,0%

* Raw figures are used in this table. The low figures in the Northern Cape make its increase statistically meaningless.

Most of the robberies at residential premises recorded during 2008/2009 were reported in Gauteng (**44,1%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**25,0%**). A further **8,2%** and **6,4%** were reported in the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga respectively. All the provinces experienced increases in the incidence of house robbery. The increases in the Free State and Eastern Cape were in excess of **100%**. Only the increases in Gauteng, North West and the Western Cape fell below the national average.

The trends pertaining to robbery at non-residential premises (mostly businesses) are very similar to those observed with regard to robbery at residential premises. Most of the cases were reported in Gauteng (**44,7%**) and KwaZulu-Natal (**18,0%**). All the provinces experienced increases of more than **20%** in the incidence of robbery at non-residential premises, with the highest increases being recorded in the Free State and Mpumalanga.

*Table 24: Robbery at non-residential premises ranked from the lowest to the highest increases between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009**

Province	2007/2008	2008/2009	Increase/decrease
RSA	9 862	13 920	41,1%
Gauteng	5 098	6 216	21,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 923	2 499	30,0%
North West	747	1 043	39,6%
Western Cape	635	1 058	66,6%
Limpopo	314	529	68,5%
Eastern Cape	488	851	74,4%
Northern Cape	54	121	124,1%
Free State	298	785	163,4%
Mpumalanga	305	818	168,2%

** Raw figures are used in this table. The low figures in the Northern Cape make its increase statistically meaningless.*

The provincial ratios of aggravated robbery contained in **table 21** and the raw figures for the three trio crimes found in **tables 22 - 24** depict the following situation: Most of the cases of aggravated robbery in general are reported in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. The three subcategories of aggravated robbery described as the trio crimes are also more prevalent in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal than elsewhere, but the third positions with regard to reported cases of house robbery, business robbery and carjacking are occupied by the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape and Mpumalanga respectively.



Programme Performance: Introduction

1. Voted Funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Actual Amount Spent	Over / Under Expenditure
	R40,453,243	R41,492,309	R41,492,309	R0

Minister responsible	Minister for Safety and Security
Administering Department	Department for Safety and Security
Accounting Officer	National Commissioner: South African Police Service

2. Aim of the Vote

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

3. Programmes and Measurable Objectives

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

Key Departmental Programme and Subprogrammes	Measurable Objective
Programme 1 – Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minister ● Deputy Minister ● Management ● Corporate Services ● Property Management 	Develop departmental policy and manage the department, including providing administrative support.
Programme 2 – Visible Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crime Prevention ● Borderline Security ● Specialised Interventions 	Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.
Programme 3 – Detective Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crime Investigations ● Criminal Record Centre ● Forensic Science Laboratory 	Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence and thus increasing the priority crime detection rate.
Programme 4 – Visible Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crime Intelligence Operations ● Intelligence and Information Management 	Contribute to the neutralization of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.

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

4. Achievements

- Prioritised spending focused on resourcing relating to training interventions, upgrading of facilities, information technology, radio communication systems, Automated Vehicle Location System (AVL), new enlistments, vehicles, bullet proof vests, security requirements for the general elections, the 2009 Confederation Cup and the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, security at ports of entry and exit, an increased capacity for detective services, forensic scientists and the railway police. The Service has grown from an establishment of 173 241 at the end of March 2008 to an establishment of 182 754 at the end of March 2009 in order to address priority crimes, including contact crimes.
- To enhance the capacity at station level, 10 484 entry level constables completed the Basic Training Learning Programme (BTLP) after being found competent in the learning areas of Orientation to the SAPS, Law, Community Service Centre, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival.
- Integrated law enforcement operations, focusing on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, as well as other serious crime, led to 536 991 priority crime arrests. In addition, 39 697 wanted persons circulated on all reported cases were arrested by competent tracing teams as part of the operational strategy adopted to combat violent crime.
- The SAPS contributed to various social crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-rape strategy, the Domestic Violence Programme, the Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes, Violence Prevention programmes, the Victim Empowerment Programme and community-based crime prevention projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes.
- Entities such as Business against Crime South Africa, the Primedia Group and Churches against crime – Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) are some of the key strategic partners of the South African Police Service in addressing specific contact crimes in a proactive manner.
- The conviction rate increased by 5,04% to 30,81% for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection, mainly as a result of capacitating the Criminal Justice System.
- A new Forensic Science Laboratory is being built in the Western Cape. The laboratory will use robotic storage and retrieval systems to archive exhibits, eliminating potential misplacement of exhibits. A mini-rail transport system of approximately one kilometre will convey larger exhibits and supplies to the various disciplines within the laboratory. A pneumatic tube system will



transport smaller exhibits and related items between the various sections for analysis purposes. The laboratory will make use of solar heating and intelligent lighting to make the facility energy efficient.

- The Railway Police environment was expanded by establishing infrastructure in the form of six new railway police stations in Bellville and Philippi in the Western Cape, Escombe and Cavendish in KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Ruth and Swartkops in the Eastern Cape. 15 055 arrests for priority crimes were made in the railway environment.

5. Overview of the Service Delivery Environment in 2008/2009

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

- The promoting of constructive local-level partnerships, the structured implementation of sector policing and the promoting of active participation by the community in community policing forums, remains a challenge in order to increase interaction on issues of crime.
- The reduction of levels of serious and violent crime, specifically contact crimes, is influenced by a moral decline in society and the economic recession. The incidence of serious and violent crime is also magnified by the occurrence of civil unrest and disturbance, primarily motivated by local dissatisfaction with the standard of service delivery provided by local government.
- The country's borderlines and ports of entry and exit are targeted by national and international criminal elements. Transnational crime afflicts South Africa, which impacts on its neighbours and other countries within the international community.

6. Overview of the Organisational Environment for 2008/2009

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

- Professionalism supports improved service delivery but is undermined by ill-discipline and corruption and fraud by SAPS personnel members. Dealing with the incidence of poor service delivery, corruption and fraud in the SAPS was and remains a significant challenge for management and personnel at all levels.
- Improving the investigation processes within the Criminal Justice sector through the continued capacitation of detective branches at local level and the Criminal Record and Forensic Science environment with adequate skilled people remains a challenge for the SAPS.
- A number of organizational matters have had a negative impact on the public's perceptions of the SAPS, including escapes from police custody, the involvement of SAPS members in fraud and corruption and the misuse and abuse of state resources, including firearms and vehicles. It

remains a priority of the SAPS to reduce the incidence of these organisational matters in order to improve service delivery, organisational performance and public perceptions.

7. Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments for the 2008/2009 Financial Year

The key documents governing policing policy are section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the South African Police Service Act (1995) and the 1996 National Crime Prevention strategy. The aim of the strategy is to improve the Department's capacity to prevent, combat and investigate crime.

7.1 Strategic and operational priorities

Over the medium term, the Department focused on the key operational priorities outlined in its 2005 to 2010 strategy: combating organised crime; serious and violent crime, and crime against women and children; and improving basic service delivery to communities. The key organisational priorities that underpin these operational priorities are human resources, budgeting and managing other resources.

7.2 The South African Police Service and the Integrated Justice System

The Department for Safety and Security is an integral part of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, which coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system. The cluster priorities relating to the SAPS are: improving public safety by preventing and reducing crime; focusing on contact crime by developing programmes to reduce social crime; conducting integrated law enforcement operations and entering into partnerships with the organs of civil society and communities; addressing organised crime; improving the effectiveness of the integrated justice system; improving the levels of national security by managing the strategy on border security, among others; and developing and implementing safety and security measures for the 2009 general elections, the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup and the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

7.3 Community and sector policing

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, recognizing the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in establishing safety and security. Key to this approach is establishing active partnerships between the police and the public to jointly address crime and community safety issues. Community policing forums are one of the main ways in which this is done.

Sector policing is regarded as an enabling mechanism for organizing and mobilizing communities at the micro level (for example within the boundaries of neighbourhoods or sectors) to bring the police service closer to the community. Sector policing focuses on combining police and community capabilities by launching joint projects to address the causes of crime and identify hot spots and vulnerable communities.

7.4 Reducing contact crimes

Government intends to reduce contact crimes by between 7 and 10 per cent a year, including crimes against women and children. The 169 high-contact crime stations are the main focus for this target. In the context of high crime rates, Government aims to stabilise and then reduce the levels of crime through improved policing and complementary social development and community-based initiatives, supported by various government departments.

7.5 Capacity building

To improve the South African Police Service's capacity to perform its service delivery functions at local level, the total number of personnel is expected to reach approximately 204 860 by the end of March 2012 (from 182 754 at the end of March 2009). This larger establishment will be complemented by the expansion of the Department's vehicle fleet, equipment supplies, technological infrastructure and the number of reservists.

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

The reporting framework for programme performance is in accordance with the "Estimates of National Expenditure 2008, Vote 22, Safety and Security, the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2005-2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for 2008/2009. Tables 1, 7, 20, 24 and 25 reflect the output, indicators and actual performance against set targets.



8. Programme 1: Administration

8.1 Purpose

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

8.2 Service delivery achievements

Table 1: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason															
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Human Resources Management An annual HR Plan for 2008/2009.	Development of an annual HR Plan for the 2008/2009 financial year.	Develop an annual HR Plan for the 2008/2009 financial year by 2008-05-31.	The Annual HR Plan for the 2008/2009 financial year was finalised by 2008-09-30 and was formally approved on 2008-10-15.	A draft SAPS annual HR Plan for 2008/2009 was developed by the original target date of 2008-05-31. However, because the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) was not available, the annual HR Plan for 2008/2009 could not be completed. Therefore, the target date for completion of the annual HR Plan was postponed to 2008-09-30.															
	Maintain a minimum employment equity ratio within the Service.	Percentage employment equity ratio of the workforce.	Maintained employment equity ratios of 75/25.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Race</td> <td>White</td> <td>14%</td> <td>Coloured</td> <td>10.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Indian</td> <td>2.8%</td> <td>Black</td> <td>72.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender</td> <td>Male</td> <td>69%</td> <td>Female</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> </table>	Race	White	14%	Coloured	10.7%		Indian	2.8%	Black	72.5%	Gender	Male	69%	Female	31%	
Race	White	14%	Coloured	10.7%																
	Indian	2.8%	Black	72.5%																
Gender	Male	69%	Female	31%																
	Service employees utilised performance management systems.	Percentage of employees using the performance management systems.	95% of employees utilised the performance management systems.	<p>Performance Enhancement Process (PEP): The compliance rate for salary levels 1-12 in relation to planning were at 99.2% and for the 1st written appraisal was at 95.5%.</p> <p>Senior Management System (SMS): The compliance rate for salary levels 13 and above in relation to performance agreements was at 100% and for the 1st written assessment was at 98.7%.</p>	The 95% compliance rate was exceeded. This is as a result of the consistent monitoring of systems and consistent follow-ups in areas where non-compliance had been detected.															

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Provision of needs-based training.	Percentage of training provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP).	80% (90%) of Operational Training provided in terms of the TPP.	86.8% 137 780 members attended Operational Training and 119 608 members competently completed the training.	The original targets that had been set for the different training courses in the Annual Performance Plan for 2008/2009 are indicated in brackets. These targets have been revised due to the fact that not all members that were nominated for a specific course adhere to the stringent minimum standards quality assurance. However, the SAPS could manage to achieve the original targets.
			80% of Support Training provided in terms of the TPP.	95.0% 15 865 members attended Support Training and 15 064 members competently completed the training.	
			80% (90%) of Management and Leadership Development Training provided in terms of the TPP.	94.1% 5 992 members attended Management and Leadership Development Training and 5 640 members competently completed the training.	
			90% (95%) of Entry-level Training provided in terms of the TPP.	99.7% 19 853 members attended Entry Level Training and 19 801 members competently completed the training.	
	Finalise reported disciplinary cases against members.	Number of reported disciplinary cases finalised.	Finalise 70% of reported disciplinary cases within 60 calendar days (new Regulations only).	Finalised 42% of outstanding cases in terms of Discipline Regulations, 2006. Carried over from 2007/2008: 519 Cases received in 2008/2009: 3 125 Cases finalised in 2008/2009: 3 187 Outstanding as on 2009-03-31: 457	Target not achieved due to some inhibiting factors such as postponements on the request of both employer and employee representatives, unavailability of witnesses, and the absence of permanent structures to deal with cases.



Subprogramme	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Establish mechanisms for the downward management of successful civil claims against the SAPS.	Ratio of number of successful civil claims versus personnel strength of the SAPS.	Decreased by 5% the ratio of number of successful civil claims versus personnel strength of the SAPS (to be measured over the next 3-5 years).	The following updated figures are available which provide an indication of the status of this target: Ratio for 2004/2005 = 1/75 (55.30% of claims finalised) Ratio for 2005/2006 = 1/75 (36.62% of claims finalised) Ratio for 2006/2007 = 1/58 (17.17% of claims finalised) Ratio for 2007/2008 = 1/62 (6.41% of claims finalised) Ratio for 2008/2009 = 1/102 (1.77% of claims finalised)	If the ratio for 2004/2005 of 1/75 is used as a baseline, the ratio at the end of 2008/2009 at the 5% reduction rate should have been 1/92. The current ratio is 1/102, which exceeds the targeted rate. However, due to the slow progress with the finalisation of civil claims and the consistent fluctuations in data (e.g. claimants are even now instituting civil claims for an incident that occurred two to three years ago), the measurement of this indicator becomes problematic. The Service will in future focus on a real-time analysis of civil claims in order to determine what kind of actions are leading to civil claims and what interventions can be instituted to down manage this occurrence.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services	Provided support (proactive and reactive) to members where support was requested.	Percentage of employees reached during reactive and proactive EAS programmes.	Provide support in 100% of instances where requests for support were received from members and their families (reactive).	100% (17 281) response/support to requests received for support.	Target achieved.
	Property Management		Exposed 30% of SAPS personnel establishment to proactive EAS interventions.	37% (65 059) of SAPS personnel establishment was exposed to proactive EAS interventions.	Target achieved.
	Redesigned functional, organisational and post structures (MTEF allocation 2008/2009) of the SAPS.	Finalise and approve SAPS structures.	Finalise organisational structures, functional analysis and post structures for all divisions, provinces and stations by 2009-03-31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station and cluster structures were finalised. Enabling structures for provincial and national levels were finalised for 2008/2009. 	Target not achieved owing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Division: Priority Crime Investigations. Merger and function purification between existing divisions. Clarifying of roles and responsibilities between national and provincial levels. Lack of agreement between labour and management.
Budget and resource Management					
	Return on investment.	Personnel and resource expenditure versus operational expenditure.	Maintain expenditure ratio at 73/27% for compensation/operational expenditure.	73/27%	Target achieved.



Subprogramme	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Management of Supply Chain.	Implementation of capital investment, asset management and maintenance plan.	To be benchmarked over the next two years.	<p>Capital Works</p> <p><i>New police station completed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Khuma (Stilfontein), 2008-04-30. <p><i>Re-established police stations completed 2008/2009</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Debenek (Eastern Cape), 2008-10-01 ● Ceza (KwaZulu-Natal), 2008-12-12 ● Kagiso (Gauteng), 2008-11-12 ● Paarl East (Western Cape), 2008-10-07 ● Saldanha (Western Cape), 2008-12-19 <p>Asset management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Firearms 264 238 ● Bullet proof vests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued 179 183 Male: 154 114 Female: 25 069 Not issued 18 378 Male: 11 377 Female: 7 001 In transfer 2 501 In transitio <u>861</u> Total 200 923 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicles 41 921 vehicles in 2008/2009 compared to 40 509 in 2007/2008. 7 350 vehicles were purchased and delivered. 5 457 vehicles were boarded. 798 dormant. 	

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Service delivery ¹ Improved service delivery.	Extent of the implementation of the Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP).	Established SDIPs and Service Delivery Charters at all divisional and provincial offices and the 169 high-contact crime stations by 2009-03-31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisions – SDIPs and Service Delivery Charters are in place. • Provinces – SDIPs and Service Delivery Charters are in place. • Stations – SDIPs and Service Delivery Charters are in place. 	Target achieved.
	Risk Management Improved service delivery.	Extent of the implementation of risk management	Established Risk Management at all divisional and provincial offices and the 169 high-contact crime stations by 2009-03-31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An instruction was sent to implement risk management. • Risk assessments were conducted at National- and Provincial levels, risk registers were compiled and the risks cascaded to the performance agreements of divisional- and provincial commissioners and risk owners. • The implementation of risk management was included in the generic performance agreements of provincial commissioners. • The National Risk Committee decided that risk management will not be applied at station level at this stage. 	Target achieved.

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

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Minister Deputy Minister Management Corporate Services Property Management	Corruption and Fraud Prevention Improved service delivery.	Extent of the implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan. Number of cases (charges) of corruption against police officials in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) in relation to the personnel strength of the SAPS.	Integration of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan into operational plans at all levels by March 2009. To be benchmarked in 2008 /2009.	The implementation of the Fraud and Corruption Plan was included in all the performance agreements of divisional commissioners, national component heads, provincial commissioners and station commissioners. Number of disciplinary cases (charges): 252 Employees suspended with salary: 16 Employees suspended without salary: 124 Employees not suspended: 113 Total establishment of the SAPS was 182 754 at 31 March 2009.	Target achieved.



8.3 Service delivery objectives and indicators

In addition to the information required in terms of Chapter 1, Part IIIJ.3 of the Public Service Regulations, 2004 (with specific reference to Human Resource Management, which technically also forms part of this programme), the broad outcomes achieved for this programme, as envisaged in the SAPS Strategic Plan 2005-2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for the SAPS for 2008/2009, are discussed below.

8.3.1 Human Resources Management

a) Human resources planning and development

- The SAPS has grown from an establishment of 173 241 at the end of March 2008 to an establishment of 182 754 at the end of March 2009. The maintenance of a minimum workforce of 92% in terms of the approved establishment of 183 180 was, therefore, exceeded.
- The number of employees is expected to grow to an establishment of 192 240 by 2010-03-31, 199 300 by 2011-03-31, and 204 860 by 2012-03-31. The Annual SAPS Human Resource Plan provides the framework for identifying short-term human resources needs, aligned to the strategic priorities of the organisation, as well as for the long-term growth of the establishment.

b) Career development

- SAPS static and mobile career centres are used on national and provincial level to enhance the roll-out and implementation of the SAPS recruitment strategy that was introduced in 2008. This in effect means that targeted recruitment was conducted in support of the Human Resources Plan and equity targets as set in the Section 20 Plan.
- Participation in career expos, exhibitions and fairs, as well as recruitment and marketing drives at schools and tertiary institutions, enabled the SAPS to inform and educate communities about career opportunities in the organisation. SAPS employees were also educated about careers in the organisation during events at training institutions, open days at various divisions and events at police stations.

c) Conditions of service

- All employees, excluding the Senior Management Service (SMS) received an annual cost-of-living adjustment of 10.5% with effect from 2008-07-01. The SMS salaries were amended in accordance with a dispensation approved for all senior managers within the public service.
- Members appointed in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994) qualified for an additional 1% pay progression based on their performance, whereas qualifying members appointed in terms of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 received an additional 4% pay progression, also based on their performance. The 4% pay progression occurs every three years.

d) Labour relations

- Collective bargaining in the SAPS was conducted at three levels, namely national, provincial and area level. The reorganisation of the SAPS in order to improve service delivery resulted in the closure of area offices; therefore a need was identified for the creation of appropriate structures to promote consultation and bargaining at lower levels. To this end, a total of 1 657 officers, including station commissioners and station management, were empowered to deal with day-to-day labour-related matters at these levels.

e) Performance management

- Performance management and supporting information technology systems were fully entrenched and are continually being used to inform other human resource practices (i.e. pay progression). Auditing of performance management information is conducted at various levels to verify the validity of captured information. The SAPS, taking into account the number of employees, was able to maintain a high level of compliance to and use of performance management practices.
- A customised performance assessment framework was also introduced for provincial commissioners. The principles of this framework are to create accountability for implementation of strategic priorities and objectives of the National and divisional commissioners at provincial level. In addition, it serves as a management tool for provincial commissioners as it provides feedback about both performance strengths and weaknesses in relation to either operational or support environments.

f) Equity

- The SAPS made great strides towards realising its Constitutional mandate of achieving a broadly representative police service in terms of race, gender and disability. Steps taken to realise this goal include a developed SAPS Employment Equity Plan and monitoring via the annual submission of a Section 21 report to the Department of Labour. (See Human Resources' Tables paragraph 6)
- In terms of gender representivity, the SAPS is the leading policing agency in the world. A comparative analysis reveals that women comprise 31% of the workforce in the SAPS, in comparison to Sweden with 22%, Australia, 25% and New Zealand, 16%.
- In order to improve representivity in specialised environments, 10 affirmative action programmes were implemented (pilots, bomb-disposal officials, etc.) to ensure that historically disadvantaged individuals are provided with the opportunity to obtain the requisite skills and to apply these skills in the identified environments.

g) Training and development

- Human resources are developed by providing needs-based training, and training is provided in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) and consists of the following broad categories:
 - Operational Training

- Support Training
- Management Development Training
- Entry-level Training

Entry-level Training

- A total of 11 034 persons completed SAPS Entry-level Training. 10 484 of these were entry-level constables who completed the Basic Training Learning Programme (BTLP) after being found competent in the learning areas of Orientation to the SAPS, Law, Community Service Centre, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival, whilst the rest (550) were personnel that were appointed laterally into the SAPS.
- 14 011 reservists were trained nationally and provincially as additional police capacity multipliers toward creating a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa.

Operational Training

- 137 780 operational personnel were trained. 1 486 station commissioners completed the Station Management Learning Programme (SMLP). 145 detective commanders from all provinces were trained in the Detective Commanders' Learning Programme (DCLP). There was also a concerted effort to skill 2 107 detectives in the Detective Learning Programme (DLP), Family Violence and Sexual Offences Learning Programme and in Vehicle Crime and Stock Theft Investigations. The focus for developing specialised detectives was placed on Organised Crime, Commercial Crime and Serious and Violent Crime. To support the successful investigation of crimes against women and children, a new two-week Sexual Offences Investigators' Course was finalised for roll-out in 2009/2010.
- International benchmark exercises that were conducted in cooperation with the British Metropolitan Police Services (BMPS) during August 2008 and the Dutch Police, revealed that the SAPS' Education, Training and Development practices were considered as good practices and better than those of the United Kingdom (UK) in many respects, especially with regard to standards-setting, assessments and qualifications development. Furthermore, the evaluation highlighted that the design and content of SAPS detective training was on par with that of the BMPS.
- As part of the preparation for providing members with skills for the major forthcoming events in the country, trainers from the SAPS Bomb Disposal Unit were trained in Canada and the knowledge and skills gained were ploughed back into the SAPS by training other experts and through the concomitant review and alignment of current related learning programmes. In a further initiative, SAPS members were trained by a group of experts from the UK Counter Terrorism Branch in post-blast investigations and search teams skills. Operational police officials at National/Provincial Public Order Units and Crime Combating Units at station level attended a new Crowd Management course to establish an adequately skilled specialised capability for dealing with any incident of public order, ranging from very low threats to very high-level threats. 126 trainers were trained with the assistance of experts from the French Police and the new course commenced with the aim of training a total of 12 500 police officials before the

2010 Soccer World Cup.

- The Human Intelligence Trade Craft, INKWAZI Systems Training (which was also provided to members from the Detective Service), Crime Information Analysis (CIAC), Operational Analysis and Analyst Note Book learning programmes were amongst the interventions that were undertaken to address the priority of Crime Intelligence training.
- To give tangible support towards effective operational policing, a capacity for police working dogs and horses and the relevant personnel (trainers/handlers/riders) was formally established at the SAPS Training Institution – Roodeplaat (dog breeding and related training) and the SAPS Training Institution – Potchefstroom (horse breeding and related training). The SAPS Training Institution – Atteridgeville was also identified for diverse and specialised operational and command-related training.

Support Training

- 15 865 personnel attended Support Training in for example, finance and administration, supply chain management, education training and development (ETD) and other human resource-related competencies. 1 070 learners were declared competent in the ABET programme that was funded by the Safety and Security Sector Education Training Authority (SASSETA), many of them graduating with distinctions.
- To deal with the challenge of operational personnel who do not have valid drivers' licences, the SAPS Training Institution – Bishop Lavis was added to the SAPS Training Institution – Benoni as a testing centre. This was done after it had been registered as a K53 Learner Driver Testing Centre by the Department of Transport.

Management and Leadership Training

- With regard to Management and Leadership Development, 5 992 managers from Junior to Executive Management levels attended training; to wit, 3 085 on Basic Management Learning Programme (BMLP), 1 903 on the Junior Management Learning Programme (JMLP), 538 on the Middle Management Learning Programme (MMLP) and 114 on the Executive Development Learning Programme (EDLP). A process is underway to equate these SAPS programmes to academic credits for certain qualifications with institutions of higher education.

Regional and International Training

- Training was presented to members from the various Military Police units of the SANDF, as well as the metropolitan police services. Training assistance was also given to policing agencies in the regions by accommodating them on existing SAPS programmes or through specific interventions for different countries.

Education Training and Development (ETD)

- In partnership with SASSETA the following training interventions were successfully implemented:

- The Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development Practices (ODETDP) at NQF level 5 with a success rate of 96%.
 - The Public Administration learnership on level NQF 3. This learnership is the first step toward enabling members/officials without matric to obtain the equivalent NQF 4 qualification. 138 members/officials from all provinces, divisions and components graduated.
 - The implementation of the Internal Audit Technician Learnership Programme to improve skills and lay the foundation for a career in internal audit. Seven members were trained in this programme during 2008/2009.
 - A total of seven skills programmes were implemented in partnership with SASSETA. They included Skills Development Facilitators, Helicopter Pilots, Caring for Service Dogs, Mentoring and Coaching, IT Skills Programme, Ambulance Emergency and Artisans training.
 - The internship programme assisted 190 graduated unemployed young people to gain workplace experience. 27 obtained permanent positions.
 - The SAPS Training Institutions, Paarl, Thabong, Addo and Moloto, together with the Professional Development Centre Pretoria, the Provincial Office: KwaZulu-Natal and the Provincial Office: Eastern Cape also received SASSETA accreditation, in addition to the existing accredited training institutions.
 - The SAPS Training Institutions – Philippi, Bisho and Pretoria – were awarded the status of Institutions of Sectoral and Occupational Excellence (ISOE).
 - An additional 361 successful trainers were referred for registration with SASSETA as assessors and/or moderators.
- To encourage a culture of learning in the organisation through providing personal initiatives for up-skilling themselves, 782 personnel received support in the form of bursaries in line with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) objectives of life-long learning and self-development. SASSETA allocated bursaries for twenty five members in the degree Bachelor: Policing Practices.
 - The National Certificate Vocational (NCV) Safety in Society was introduced to seven Further Education and Training (FET) colleges under the collaborative guidance and support of the Department of Education (DoE) and the SAPS. 653 learners enrolled in this programme, of which 248 learners proceeded to level 3. In January 2009 a total of 1 630 learners enrolled for level 2 at 10 (ten) FET colleges.
 - The Bachelor: Policing Practices was re-registered on the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and is now an implemented qualification at Southern Business School and it is anticipated that 35 learners will complete this qualification at the end of 2009. The National Certificate: Policing was also re-registered on NQF level 5. The National Diploma: Bomb Disposal was reviewed and registered on NQF level 5.
 - Organisational standards were developed for Commercial Crime, Reservists, the Firearm Control System and the National Security Regulatory Framework to ensure that

learning programmes/skills programmes were aligned to standards related to specific SAPS needs.

- All twelve shooting ranges owned by the SAPS were inspected and certified for compliance by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS).
- The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) process was fully institutionalised in the SAPS. 297 members from the nine provinces were in the process of obtaining the National Certificate in Policing via the RPL process.

h) Employee Assistance Services (EAS)

During 2008 an integrated/multi-disciplinary employee assistance approach was adopted to ensure that a cross-cutting, integrated EAS support function is rendered which can address the needs of employees in a holistic manner (Spiritual, Social and Psychological).

The services rendered by the EAS can be categorised as follows:

Proactive interventions

- This is the primary focus of the EAS and it is aimed at enhancing individuals' personal coping skills to cope effectively with challenges that they may face, so that their quality of life could be improved.
- Proactive programmes include: Stress Management, Positive Living, Self-management, Colleague Sensitivity, Personal Financial Management, Life Skills, Trauma Debriefing, Suicide Prevention, Stress Management, Ethics and Anti-Corruption, various HIV/AIDS programmes and Disability Management/Awareness programmes.

Reactive interventions

- Reactive interventions are aimed at capacitating individuals who experience personal challenges in life to cope effectively and to empower individuals to face and solve their challenges appropriately.
- Organisation-centred services are provided to support the organisation and employees during police operations/activities/events/training, including psychological assessment and forensic social work services.
- The implementation of the HIV/AIDS Workplace Management Programme is in alignment with the Employee Health and Wellness Strategic Framework for the Public Service and focuses on prevention, treatment, care and support.

The implementation of the Disability Management Programme is aligned with the Job ACCESS Strategic Framework on Recruitment, Employment, and Retention of Persons with Disabilities (Disability Management). The Disability Programme focuses on: the creation of an enabling environment, skills and abilities, mainstreaming in terms of budget and policies and providing reasonable accommodation.

i) Corruption and fraud prevention

- Participation in Government's Anti-corruption initiatives is a key element of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan of the SAPS, as it ensures that the Department remains abreast with developments. The SAPS was represented at all quarterly meetings of the Department of Public Service and Administration's (DPSA) Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee (ACCC), in addition to its active participation in the Third National Anti-corruption Summit for all sectors of South African society. Through its involvement in the ACCC, the SAPS is assisting with the development of a consolidated training approach within the public sector regarding corruption and fraud prevention; and is participating in national initiatives to develop and implement international corruption and fraud prevention protocols.
- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in conjunction with the DPSA, issued a request through the ACCC to all government departments to acknowledge International Anti-corruption Day on 2008-12-09. The SAPS marked this occasion by attending a summit at the UNISA campus in Pretoria. The SAPS also developed a sensitisation pamphlet on the basic elements of its Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan. The pamphlet also included the Public Service Commission's Anti-Corruption Hotline. It was distributed to all police stations nationwide and was made available to all personnel and visitors at the Community Service Centres at the stations. The pamphlet was also made available to the chairpersons of the Community Police Forums with the request that it be brought to the attention of individual communities policed by the stations.
- The practical implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan of the SAPS was prioritised by providing specific requirements regarding the prevention, detection and effective investigation of corruption and fraud to divisional, provincial and station commissioners for implementation. In acknowledgment of the value of a proactive approach in addressing corruption within the SAPS, a communication plan for internal and external publicising of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was developed. Implementation of the communication plan was initiated during 2008/2009 for completion during 2009/2010. Initiatives in this regard included the developing of the sensitisation pamphlet for distribution by all police stations, but also the inclusion of sensitisation material in the salary advice of all personnel members.
- To facilitate the implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan, a manual was developed for the practical application of corruption and fraud preventive measures at all levels in the SAPS. The manual was accompanied by a visual presentation of its contents in order to facilitate the transfer of information to SAPS personnel. Work-sessions were subsequently conducted with station-level personnel from the Free State and Eastern Cape to pilot the manual and presentation.
- The SAPS, in an effort to improve corruption and fraud prevention mechanisms, engaged in a partnership with the Institute for Security Studies. The Institute will assist the SAPS in improving corruption and fraud policy and procedure, and targeted research will be conducted in the SAPS. The purpose of the research will be to provide an indication of personnel members' experiences of corruption and fraud and to assess the extent to which the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan had been implemented.

j) Risk Management

- The implementation of the Risk Management Framework of the SAPS progressed significantly during 2008/2009. Risk assessments were not required at any of the provincial offices during 2008/2009, in line with the requirement that assessments be conducted at this level every two years. Risk assessments were conducted at the Personnel Services Division, the Supply Chain Management Division, the Component Communication and Liaison Services and the SAPS' Hostage and Suicide negotiation capacity within the Visible Policing Division. Station-level corruption and fraud risk identification was conducted for use in the further implementation of the SAPS' Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan.
- Acquiring a Risk Management Information System (RMIS) for the SAPS would be key to the effective institutionalising of risk management. A working draft of the user requirement for the SAPS' proposed RMIS had been developed and the Information and Systems Management Component, external agencies such as KPMG Consulting and the State Information Technology Association (SITA) were being consulted about it.
- Risk assurance is a crucial element of the SAPS Risk Management Framework and to this end, the inaugural National Risk Committee meeting was held on 19 May 2008. Among other things, a presentation on the role and functions of the Committee, as well as the approach to risk management within the SAPS, was made at the meeting. Quarterly reports on the implementation of risk management in the SAPS were also provided to the SAPS Audit Committee, which approved the approach taken by the SAPS in addressing risk management.
- The Risk Management National Instruction for the SAPS was completed. The National Instruction formally structures the application of risk management within the SAPS, within the context of the approved Risk Management Framework.
- Treasury Regulations (2005), specifically Regulation 3.2.1, require that the risk management approach is communicated within organisations. Clear direction on the Risk Management Framework, as well as implementation guidelines, were consequently provided to all divisions, components and provincial offices in order to facilitate the communication of the SAPS' Risk Management Framework. Training in the practical application of risk management was conducted with provincial and station-level personnel.
- A strategic risk register was developed for the SAPS during 2008/2009 and distributed to all levels for implementation. The strategic risk register for the forthcoming financial year was also developed in conjunction with SAPS top management at all levels, directed specifically at the SAPS' strategic priorities and objectives for 2009/2010.

k) Improving basic service delivery

- Regulation 23 of the SAPS Employment Regulations (2008) requires the SAPS to develop a Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) to address the White Paper on the Transforming of the Public Service (1995) and the White Paper on the Transforming of Public Service Delivery - Batho Pele (1997). The SAPS has an established SDIP in place, endorsed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), that focuses on the active participation of the Department in national

Batho Pele initiatives such as the Public Service Week and Africa Public Service Day, improving the functioning of front and back offices in the SAPS, and developing service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters at all levels. Service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters were developed and implemented at the majority of the 1 116 stations. These service delivery improvement plans and service delivery charters provided service beneficiaries of the SAPS with a clear indication of the services that they are entitled to receive, the standards of these services, the methods of consultation that are used by the SAPS to engage with service beneficiaries, and the manner in which the public can raise complaints about the standard of the service provided by the SAPS.

- The Public Service Commission (PSC) played a leading role in the assessment of the implementation of service delivery improvement programmes in the public sector. During 2008/2009, the SAPS participated with the PSC in an assessment of the implementation of the Batho Pele principle: "Access", in addition to a detailed assessment of the standards of service delivery at the police stations that will be directly affected on by the 2010 Soccer World Cup.
- The SAPS was represented at and participated in all national events relating to service delivery improvement as coordinated by the DPSA, such as the Batho Pele Learning Network and National Batho Pele Forums. This representation has resulted in the SAPS giving effect to specific service delivery improvement requirements such as the development of a multi-year or strategic SDIP and Frontline Office Improvement Plan for the Department. The SAPS' strategic SDIP is a five-year service delivery improvement plan that was approved by SAPS top management for roll-out over a five-year period, starting in 2009/2010. The basic elements of the SAPS' Frontline Office Improvement Plan focuses on improving the physical condition and actual service at service contact points such as Community Service Centres.
- Project Khaedu, which seeks to place senior managers within the Department at the coalface of service delivery, was also addressed. The SAPS developed an Executive Development Leadership Programme to enhance the skills of senior management and, through the restructuring process, ensured that senior personnel members were placed at local level, in order to support the improvement of the level of service delivery provided to communities.
- The "Know Your Service Rights Campaign" is a significant community awareness initiative that was developed by the DPSA to educate the public on the services they are entitled to receive from Government. The SAPS participated directly in the compilation of a "Know your Service Rights" booklet in respect of the departments that comprise the Criminal Justice System. The booklet will be published by the DPSA during 2009/2010.

8.3.2 Budget and resource management

a) Collection of departmental revenue

Table 2: Collection of departmental revenue

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2008/2009	% Deviation from Target
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	
Non-tax revenue	119,280	136,828	179,409	180,120	233,023	123,8%
*Sale of goods and services produced by Department	116,117	134,564	173,409	178,020	217,375	122,1%
*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods	3,163	2,264	6,000	2,100	5,648	269,0%
Fines, penalties, and forfeits	6,700	7,338	8,021	4,650	24,336	523,3%
Interest, dividends, and rent on land	1,806	1,807	986	1,250	2,235	178,8%
Sale of capital assets	739	1,352	14,588	1,000	2,515	251,5%
*Other capital assets	739	1,352	14,588	1,000	2,515	
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	63,140	104,533	142,047	101,200	124,347	122,9%
Total departmental receipts	191,665	251,858	345,051	288,220	376,456	130,3%

b) Departmental expenditure

Table 3: Departmental expenditure

Programmes R Thousand	Voted for 2008/2009	Roll-overs and Adjustments	Virement	Total Voted	Actual Expenditure	Variance
1. Administration	13,382,925	458,772	117,180	13,958,877	13,958,877	0
2. Visible Policing	17,081,910	113,630	(99,943)	17,095,597	17,095,597	0
3. Detective Service	6,494,606	220,159	71,976	6,786,741	6,786,741	0
4. Crime Intelligence	1,427,925	20,864	(8,585)	1,440,204	1,440,204	0
5. Protection and Security Services	2,065,877	225,641	(80,628)	2,210,890	2,210,890	0
Total	40,453,243	1,039,066	0	41,492,309	41,492,309	0

c) Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Capital investment and maintenance – police stations

Table 4 provides an overview of new police stations that has been planned for as well as those that are currently being built. It also gives an indication of re-established police stations in planning and re-established police stations that are currently under construction. Police stations (new and re-established) that has been completed are also indicated.

Table 4: Police stations

New police stations in planning depending on the availability of a budget		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
Eastern Cape	Joza	2009-04-30
	Lusikisiki	2009-10-14
Northern Cape	Keimoes	2009-05-31
Gauteng	Doornkop	2009-09-01

New police stations in execution		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
Gauteng	Diepsloot	2009-10-26
North West	Klipgat (Mabopane)	2010-01-08
	Hebron	2009-12-31
Limpopo	Matoks (Sekgosese)	2009-12-30
	Jane Furse	2009-06-20
	Ga-Masemola	2010-09-17
Free State	Zamdela	2011-06-16
Western Cape	Blue Downs	2009-05-31

New police stations completed		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
North West	Khuma (Stilfontein)	2008-04-30

Re-established police stations in planning depending on the availability of a budget		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
Gauteng	Thembisa	2009-04-30
Mpumalanga	Ermelo (Wesselston)	2009-06-20
Limpopo	Roedtan	2009-07-12
	Elandskraal	2009-05-31
North West	Mabopane: Dube	2009-06-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	2009-05-31

Re-established police stations in execution		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
Eastern Cape	Cradock	2010-11-19
	Bisho	2009-12-23
	Lady Frere	2009-12-20
Gauteng	Brakpan: Tsakane	2010-05-05
	Thokoza	2009-08-30
	Hazyview	2009-08-30
	Pienaar	2009-08-30
North West	Tweefontein (KwaMhlanga)	2009-09-19
	Jouberton (Klerksdorp)	2010-12-10
Limpopo	Amalia	2009-07-31
	Letsitele	2009-07-01
	Giyani	2010-06-01
KwaZulu-Natal	Musina	2009-05-31
	Inanda	2009-05-20
Mpumalanga	eSikhawini	2009-12-01
	Mbuzini	2010-02-03

Re-established police stations completed		
Province	Station	Anticipated completion date
Eastern Cape	Debenek	2008-10-01
KwaZulu-Natal	Ceza	2008-12-12
Gauteng	Kagiso	2008-11-12
Western Cape	Paarl East	2008-10-07
	Saldanha	2008-12-19



Asset management: Movable Government Property – firearms, bullet proof vests and vehicles

Table 5 provides an overview of the number of firearms and bullet proof vests and their distribution per province and table 6 provides an overview of the distribution and age of SAPS vehicles per province.

Table 5: Distribution of firearms and bullet proof vests

Province	Firearms in the SAPS	Bulletproof vests in the SAPS	
Head Office	44 910	Male	21 662
		Female	3 024
Eastern Cape	22 832	Male	20 394
		Female	3 541
Free State	12 948	Male	9 383
		Female	2 223
Gauteng	36 239	Male	29 161
		Female	3 692
KwaZulu-Natal	29 570	Male	19 755
		Female	3 395
Limpopo	12 454	Male	10 088
		Female	1 223
Mpumalanga	11 558	Male	7 908
		Female	1 265
Northern Cape	7 361	Male	5 228
		Female	1 331
North West	12 540	Male	11 155
		Female	1 674
Western Cape	21 644	Male	19 380
		Female	3 701
Total	212 056	Male	154 114
		Female	25 069
			179 183
Balance of bullet proof vests "In-transfer"	-		2 501
Balance of bullet proof vests "In-transito"	-		861
Stores (not issued) as on 2009-03-31	30 146	Male	11 377
		Female	7 001
Balance of inventories in provisioning stores	22 036		
Total	264 238		200 923

Table 6: Overview of the distribution and age of vehicles per province for 2008/2009

Province	0 – 50 000 km		50 000 – 100 000 km		100 000 – 160 000 km		160 000 – 200 000 km		Over 200 000 km		Total		Dormant	Increase
	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009	March 2008	March 2009		
Eastern Cape	1 241	1 064	845	945	1 024	1 060	556	654	936	1 039	4 602	4 762	134	3.47%
Free State	706	673	522	456	695	648	312	408	501	599	2 736	2 784	28	1.75%
Gauteng	2 128	2 244	1 539	1 736	1 648	1 727	988	980	1 654	1 560	7 957	8 247	166	3.64%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 513	1 416	1 149	1 149	1 222	1 350	682	747	1 164	1 327	5 730	5 989	87	4.52%
Limpopo	871	762	609	685	576	698	345	352	685	826	3 086	3 323	3	7.67%
Mpumalanga	514	515	387	388	447	460	224	268	538	512	2 110	2 143	69	2.03%
North West	573	534	430	373	620	600	332	366	679	697	2 634	2 570	18	-2.42%
Northern Cape	360	317	321	302	365	360	194	210	279	287	1 519	1 476	29	-2.83%
Western Cape	1 451	1 378	1 056	1 118	1 054	1 205	622	708	1 281	1 390	5 464	5 799	43	5.88%
Subtotal	9 375	8 903	6 858	7 152	7 651	8 108	4 255	4 693	7 717	8 237	35 838	37 093	577	3.50%
National competencies: At Head Office	490	433	329	354	236	263	87	80	105	125	1 247	1 255	59	3.36%
At provinces	1 547	1 357	701	846	568	685	224	265	384	420	3 424	3 573	162	
Total	11 394	10 693	7 888	8 352	8 455	9 056	4 566	5 038	8 206	8 782	40 509	41 921	798	3.48%

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

Over the past five years, the SAPS focused on modernising and expanding its personal computers, printers, fax machines and other end-user equipment, as well as on modernising and expanding its applications, centralised hosting capabilities and outdated network infrastructure. It should be emphasised that 70% of the SAPS network infrastructure was still Xyplex-based. Network and infrastructure upgrades were initiated at 156 sites of which 80 sites were completed. The time frame for replacing the outdated network infrastructure varies from between six months and five years, depending on the availability of funds.

Advances in Information and Communication Technology

- The SAPS is dependent on securing the dissemination of information to ensure efficient administration, legitimate expenditure and the achievement of organisational objectives. In turn, information processing is dependent on computer applications.
- The SAPS continued its intensified efforts to modernise and expand its end-user equipment in 2008/2009 and procured the following equipment:

Personal computers	-	7 124
Printers	-	704
Document scanners	-	947
Notebooks	-	612
Digital Projectors	-	179
Digital cameras	-	216
Video cameras	-	9
GARMIN GPS	-	107

- The SAPS is at present providing email to 42 500 users, effectively resulting in 50 000 email accounts. 1 900 mobile email users were using mobile email facilities, and an additional 150 mobile email users will be deployed in 2009.
- The 3G/GPRS facility and notebooks enable employees to gain access to email and the Internet while they are mobile. A secure gateway is being established that will allow SAPS employees to gain secure access to all corporate systems from any continent in the world where secure roaming agreements are in place. This facility has the potential to herald a new era in the challenges facing and the capabilities of information processing and utilisation in the SAPS, effectively negating physical and geographical limitations. The SAPS deployed and maintained 1 000 mobile data transfer devices during 2008/2009.

Identification Capability Enhancements

- *National Photo Image System (NPIS)*: The facility to capture video images was being digitally stored as a critical success factor for the Integrated Justice System for exhibit/identity management purposes. This facility was implemented at 150 sites during 2008 and will be implemented at 265 sites during 2009.

- *Fingerprint Enrolment System:* This is a facility for digitally enrolling fingerprints. This capability was implemented at 150 sites during 2008.
- *Geographical Information System (GIS):* The SAPS maintained and enhanced the GIS at 580 police stations and implemented it at an additional 40 police stations.
- *Gun control:* The first module of the newly developed Firearms Control System, namely the Firearm Permit System Module, was being deployed. It will deal with the issuing of permits to members of the SAPS and will interface with other resource systems, e.g. PERSAL/PERSAP/PAS. The Firearm Permit System was implemented at four sites in 2008.
- *Crime Administration System (CAS):* The CAS was enhanced to make provision for the implementation of an SMS capability to improve communication between the public and the SAPS. This led to a reduction in phone calls to supply the complainant with detailed information regarding case particulars, including the particulars of the investigating officer. The intent is to keep the public informed of the progress of the investigation, as well as the contact details of involved parties. The postponement date interface was developed to assist the Detective Branch Commander to know which dockets had to be at court.

A capability to electronically capture statements on CAS was developed and implemented to make the dockets more readable for the prosecutors and to enhance crime intelligence. An interface was developed with the Legal Aid Board to inform them about detainees that require legal assistance, as prescribed in the Constitution. A document scanning capability was implemented at 122 priority sites countrywide as a first step in the creation of an e-Docket capability.

- *Ports of Entry and Exit:* The ports of entry were being upgraded in terms of buildings and Information System/Information Communication Technology. This is a joint venture between the departments participating in the Border Control Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC).

Information Systems Developments

- *INKWAZI System:* Additional enhancements were implemented which assisted Crime Intelligence in their investigations and intelligence gathering.
- *Circulation System:* An interface with Interpol's "Look for me" capability was implemented in order to assist in the tracing of wanted or missing persons. This capability was also implemented on the Mobile Connectivity Device. Real-time synchronisation with eNatis was established.
- *Biometric Identification and Enhancement Solutions:* Seven sets of Biometric Identification and Enhancement Solutions had been procured and rolled out to the Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC). This will enable crime scene experts to identify exhibits that cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- *Electronic Vehicle Monitoring for Command and Control of SAPS Vehicles for Service Delivery (Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL) in brief):* The purpose of this system is to ensure that SAPS vehicles are dispatched effectively for improved service delivery. The system

can determine the whereabouts of SAPS vehicles. 24 609 vehicles had been fitted with the AVL units to date.

- *National Criminal Justice System (CJS) Business Information System*: This system assists the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development in defining cluster-wide key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the CJS Cluster performance.
- *Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM)*: This system was enhanced to cater for all events leading up to the national election and would be used to capture policing activities relating to the 2009 Confederation Cup and 2010 Soccer World Cup. This system combines a reporting structure with business intelligence capability and Geographical Information System (GIS).

8.3.3 The Secretariat for Safety and Security

The Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security requested the SAPS to include a separate section in future annual reports on the performance and finances of the National Secretariat.

a) The Constitutional and Legislative Mandate

The Police Civilian Secretariat draws its existence and authority from:

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

b) Strategic objectives

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

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

c) Service delivery achievements

The performance of the Secretariat for Safety and Security was based on the following spending policy directives for 2008/2009:

- State of the Nation Address (February 2008)
- SAPS Strategic Priorities for 2008/2009
- Legislated Secretariat mandate

i) Programme: Administration

Ministerial Imbizos

- The Secretariat and the Minister for Safety and Security traveled to seven destinations in remote areas of South Africa, where the Minister and senior government officials of those provinces engaged communities on service delivery issues. The purpose was to gather complaints raised by members of the community and provide interventions to their concerns.

Social Mobilization

- The focus of the project was mainly to mobilise communities against crime by strengthening community police forums and improving community-police relations, as well as encouraging other government departments and private institutions to join hands in the fight against crime. The Secretariat organised two key events for the Minister as a platform to encourage partnerships in the fight against crime:
 - In August 2008 the Minister addressed delegates from CPFs, Faith-based Organisations and Business Against Crime as part of sharing crime statistics and crime information of the SAPS.
 - A National Crime Summit on Partnerships in the Fight against Crime was held with various stakeholders in December 2008. The main purpose of the Crime Summit was to consolidate the existing operational partnership between the SAPS and the Department for Safety and Security; explore new operational partnership opportunities with identified key role players; develop a stakeholder communication strategy to ensure structured and consistent engagements with partners and stakeholders; and build a measurable accountability system between partners.

Establishment and functionality of Community Safety Forums (CSFs)

- The Secretariat engaged in a process to develop guidelines on the establishment of CSFs together with Provincial Departments for Safety and Liaison. The purpose of the CSFs is to monitor and coordinate the functioning of the Criminal Justice System at local/municipal level.
- A Draft Policy Framework for legislating the Establishment and Functioning of CSFs was

developed and submitted to the Minister for his consideration. The South African Police Service Act of 1995 was reviewed to incorporate a chapter on the establishment and functionality of CSFs.

Strengthening Community Police Forums and similar structures

- During the 2008 financial year, the Secretariat coordinated a series of national CPF workshops where the Minister issued policy directives on Redefining the Community Policing Fora. The Minister then tasked the Secretariat to engage municipalities on the relocation of CPFs to municipalities, as well as engaging those structures to provide the necessary resources to those CPFs falling within their municipal precinct. The following municipalities were visited by the Secretariat to carry out the Minister's directive:
 - Matlosane local municipality (North West)
 - Bojanala district municipality (North West)
 - Mogalakwena local municipality (Limpopo)
 - Uthungulu district municipality (KwaZulu-Natal)
 - EThekweni metro (KwaZulu-Natal)
 - Umngungundlovu metro (KwaZulu-Natal)
 - Ilembe district municipality (KwaZulu-Natal)
 - Sol Plaatjie district municipality (Northern Cape)

National Reservist Summit (NRS)

- In March 2009, the Secretariat under the directive of the Minister for Safety and Security, hosted a National Reservist Summit. The aim of the summit was to develop an understanding and evaluate organisational and policy impediments to the functionality of police reservists. Recommendations made at the summit are currently being addressed by a National Task Team (NTT).

Facilitation of the Heads of Secretariats Forum

- The Secretariat facilitated eight Secretariat Forum meetings during 2008/2009 at which the following matters were discussed:
 - The implementation of the Polokwane Resolutions
 - Legislation impacting on safety and security such as the SAPS Amendment Bill
 - Draft Private Security Industry Regulation Bill
 - 2010 World Cup project

- Strategies to enhance Civilian Oversight over the SAPS
- Minister and Members of Executive Committee (MINMEC) Technical Committee policy directives.

ii) **Programme: Monitoring and evaluation**

The following projects were launched during 2008:

- Evaluating the effectiveness of SAPS National Crime Combating Initiatives.
- Evaluating the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) by the SAPS with regard to the recovery of lost or stolen firearms, the recovery of firearms in cases where existing firearm licences expired, and the proliferation of illegal firearms.
- Evaluation of the implementation of the SAPS rural safety plan.
- Evaluation of the performance of priority police stations.
- SAPS restructuring.

iii) **Programme: Legal Services**

- The following matters were attended to relating to the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001):
 - Appointment of the Private Security Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) Council.
 - Reregistration of security officers.
 - The extension of the term of office of the PSIRA Council.
 - Consultative meeting with the Security Industry Alliance (SIA) on proposed amendments to the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001.
 - Court challenges against PSIRA on alleged unconstitutionality of Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 and regulations.
 - Development of unit standards for training in the private security industry.
 - Regulations for cash-in-transit industry.
 - Refining the draft amendments to the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001.
- The Secretariat attended to the following matters pertaining to the South African Police Service Act, 1995:
 - Portfolio Committee briefings and public hearings on the South African Police Service Amendment Bill leading to the establishment of the Directorate for Priority

Crime Investigation (DPCI) in the South African Police Service.

- Engaged in drafting preliminary amendments to the South African Police Service Act, 1995 and supporting development of policy proposals for the Minister's consideration and directives.

iv) **Programme: Policy and research**

The Secretariat conducted research on the following issues:

- Management of Crime Information and Crime Statistics in South Africa
 - Analysis of media reporting on crime and to assess the impact on public perceptions on crime. A report "Towards a Holistic Positioning and Perception Management Strategy" was also produced.
- Study of the Violent Nature of Crime in South Africa
 - The Centre for the Study of Violence (CSV) was contracted in 2007 to carry out research on the violent nature of crime in South Africa for the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS). The contract provides for the study to include: a study of the circumstances of occurrence of murder in areas with a high rate of murder; a study on the nature and causes of sexual violence; an analysis of the socio-economic factors which contribute to violence and case studies on the perpetrators of violent crime.
 - The overall study was intended to assist government in understanding the violent nature of crime and to make recommendations regarding criminal justice responses to violent crime and violence prevention measures. The study had since been completed and recommendations made in terms thereof were submitted to the JCPS Cluster.

9. Programme 2: Visible Policing

9.1 Purpose

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

9.2 Measurable objectives

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

There are three subprogrammes:

Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services vested at police stations, including at community service centres.

Borderline Security provides for the policing of borderlines.

Specialised interventions comprises the Air Wing, Special Task Force and crime combating capacity, among others.



9.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of partnerships to prevent contact and property-related crimes.	Initiatives established at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A partnership between the SAPS and the Primedia Group was established in 2007 to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously. From 2007-06-06 to 2009-05-14, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership. The partnership between SAPS and Business against Crime South Africa continued with the following specific focus areas: the Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme; the Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme; and the Non-Ferrous Metal Theft Reduction Programme. Various community-based crime prevention projects continued within the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme/ Urban Renewal Programme nodes which include Crime Prevention through Environmental design, youth crime prevention capacity-building programmes and local government initiatives. The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPFC) took various initiatives to support the objectives of all Community Police Forums and Boards including awareness campaigns for specific crimes A National Tourism Safety and Awareness Strategy was developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in consultation with various key players, including the SAPS, to deal with tourism safety in South Africa. 	It must be noted that all the partnership initiatives include the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of police actions for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Actions undertaken at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	42 601 roadblocks (35 003 roadblocks in 2007/2008), 1 006 186 stop-and-search operations (842 580 operations in 2007/2008) and various other actions led to the arrest of 1 223 505 persons. 47% (574 912) of these arrests were made within the boundaries of the high-contact crime stations.	More police actions were executed in 2008/2009 in comparison with 2007/2008 owing to the increase in police visibility (the total establishment of the SAPS was 182 754 at the end of March 2009 compared to 173 241 at the end of March 2007/2008).
			Recovery of 85% stolen/lost firearms.	106% firearms recovered (13 675 recovered of 12 883 stolen/lost) compared to 104% recovered in 2007/2008.	Target achieved. During 2008/2009 the SAPS focused on the tracing of illegal firearms and the testing of compliance in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000).
			Recovery of 46% of stolen/robbed vehicles.	46% vehicles recovered (39 838 recovered of 86 579 stolen/robbed) compared to 43.6% recovered in 2007/2008.	Target achieved.
			Maintain/increase quantity of drugs seized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 408 011 g cannabis seized compared to 126 825 959 g in 2007/2008. • 1 275 hectares of cannabis fields, valued at R892.5 million, sprayed in cannabis spraying operations. • Methaqualone 190 000g (equal to 380 000 mandrax tablets) • Cocaine 156 000g • Heroine 41 000 g • Methcathinone (CAT) 8 000g • Metamphetamine 20 000g • Amphetamine Type Stimulants 29 000g 	Target achieved.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of high-contact crime stations where sector policing is implemented.	Sector Policing implemented at 169 high-contact crime stations.	129 stations (76.3%) of the 169 high-contact crime stations implemented sector policing compared to 139 stations in 2007/2008.	Target not achieved. The implementation of sector policing is based on the appointment of a sector commander and designated members to form a sector team for each identified sector within a station precinct. As a result, the implementation of sector policing is regarded as labour intensive and therefore not all of the 169 stations have fully implemented sector policing yet.
		Rate of reduction of contact crimes	Contact crimes to be reduced by 7-10% per annum.	Percentage increase/decrease of contact crime between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009: Murder -1.8% Attempted murder -2.6% Sexual offences 12.0% Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm -3.0% Common assault -2.6% Robbery with aggravating circumstances 2.6% Common robbery -8.9%	The text explains the deviations in the occurrence of contact crimes.
		Number of: ● Escapes from police custody. ● Attacks on police officials. ● Killing of police officials. ● Acts of violence against the farming community.	Decrease in 2008/2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 719 escape incidents occurred and 1 144 persons escaped from police custody compared to 664 incidents in 2007/2008, during which 980 persons escaped. ● 629 attacks on SAPS members in 2008/2009 compared to 454 in 2007/2008. ● 105 police officials were killed on and off duty in 2008/2009 compared to 107 in 2007/2008. ● 794 farm attacks occurred during which 86 murders were committed. 	The increase in escapes from police custody can be attributed to various reasons such as the overcrowding of police cells and the sharing of police cells by more than one police station. The increase in attacks on SAPS members can be attributed to the fact that more police members were deployed to do crime prevention (the total establishment of the SAPS was 182 754 at the end of March 2009 compared to 173 241 at the end of March 2007/2008).

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Borderline Security	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines.	Extent of crime at South Africa's land, sea and air borderlines.	Maintain or increase ² .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 265 illegal firearms and 209 rounds of ammunition recovered compared to 162 illegal firearms and 1 256 rounds of ammunition in 2007/2008. 530 vehicles recovered compared to 208 recovered in 2007/2008. 174 270 034 g cannabis recovered compared to 1 19 535 kg recovered in 2007/2008. Illegal goods valued at R45 398 372 recovered compared to R4 708 109 in 2007/2008. 50 919 persons arrested for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, human trafficking, maritime-related offences and violations of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) compared to 34 220 in 2007/2008. (47 198 of these arrests were made at the Limpopo borderline.) 	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The number of arrests at borderlines increased owing to an increase in illegal crossings at the Limpopo borderline.</p>
Specialised Interventions	Neutralise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations.	Number of interventions in medium-risk operations.	Maintain or increase ³ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 743 crowd-related interventions which led to 1 959 arrests compared to 748 interventions in 2007/2008 which led to 3 386 arrests. 447 interventions for escorting dangerous criminals. 302 interventions for major events and assistance for the protection of very important persons. 	<p>The deviation can be attributed to the restructuring process which had a negative impact on the functioning of Public Order Police (POP) Units. Since 2006, 43 POP Units with a personnel capacity of 7 227 members had decreased to 23 units with 2 595 members.</p>
		Number of interventions in high-risk operations.	Maintain or increase ⁴ .	230 interventions such as hostage situations, combating of urban/rural terror and assistance for the protection of very important persons (compared to 184 interventions in 2007/2008).	Target achieved.

²⁻⁴ These cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidents of crime because, for example, the number and quantity of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move both in and out of the country illegally cannot be determined. The numbers of interventions in respect of high and medium-risk operations are subject to various circumstances and cannot be determined.

9.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

9.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

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

Government demonstrated this by adopting a number of policies, programmes and actions that are included in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster’s Programme of Action. The Programme of Action reflects the decisions of Cabinet Lekgotla, as well as undertakings given by the President’s State of the Nation Address to improve government mechanisms that can ensure safety and security, eradicate poverty and improve people’s living conditions through improved service delivery. Programmes aimed at reducing crime include social crime prevention programmes; implementing special crime-combating and security initiatives and entering into partnerships with organs of civil society and communities. In achieving this, the role and function of the Community Policing Forums plays a vital role.

a) Preventive actions

Integrated law enforcement operations, including special operations, focus on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, as well as other serious crime. The implementation of crime combating and security initiatives formed part of APEX priority 18 of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster’s Programme of Action.

i) Police actions

Table 8 provides an overview of the actions carried out during operations that the SAPS conducted to enhance visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests made in terms of priority crimes. The actions were carried out in all station boundaries, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Table 8: Police actions and successes for contact crimes, contact-related crime, property-related crimes, other serious crime and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

Crime Prevention Operations	
Actions carried out	Number
Roadblocks	42 601
Cordon and searches	20 490
Air support operations	930
Vehicles searched	4 121 994
Premises searched	489 934
Persons searched	11 667 505
Vehicle patrols	1 354 304
Farm visits	410 685

Crime Prevention Operations	
Actions carried out	Number
Firearms checked	87 249
School visits (include patrols, attendance of complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives).	357 471
Stop and search operations	1 006 186
Hostage and suicide incidents (includes kidnappings and barricades)	660
Licensed liquor premises inspected	123 633
Unlicensed liquor premises closed down	15 923

Successes	
Arrests	Number
Contact crimes	
Murder (includes farm murder)	12 011
Attempted murder (includes attempted farm murder)	6 363
Sexual offences (includes rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	20 093
Assault GBH	90 045
Common assault	47 273
Robbery with aggravating circumstances (includes carjacking, truck hijacking, CIT robbery, bank robbery, house robbery, business robbery and robbery with firearm)	22 051
Common robbery	19 211
Sub-categories of aggravated robbery	
Carjacking	2 128
Truck hijacking	223
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	2 718
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	2 097
Cash-in-transit robbery	35
Bank robbery	23
Other robberies with aggravating circumstances (robbery with firearm)	14 441
Contact-related crime	
Arson	1 102
Malicious damage to property	24 156
Property-related crime	
Burglary at residential premises	34 082
Burglary at business premises	7 742
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (includes truck theft)	5 226
Theft out of or from motor vehicles (includes goods from the back of LDV, parts and accessories)	4 506
Stock theft	3 360

Successes	
Arrests	Number
Other serious crime	
Commercial crime (fraud)	12 026
Shoplifting	46 216
All theft not mentioned elsewhere (includes using road vehicle without owner's consent)	63 188
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	8 221
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)	64 421
Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	30 264
Arrests – priority crimes	536 991
Arrests – other crimes	686 514
Total	1 223 505

Goods confiscated	Number
Firearms	17 824
Cellphones	23 511

- Table 8 indicates that 1 223 505 arrests were made. 44% (536 991) of these arrests were made for priority crimes which include contact crime, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. Of the 44% arrests made for priority crimes, 48% (259 534) arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.
- In July 2006 a specific operational strategy was adopted to combat violent crime. The focus was on arresting perpetrators wanted for murder, attempted murder, rape, aggravated (armed) robberies and vehicle hijacking. The strategy included executing warrants of arrest for repeat offenders and suspects identified from crime scene investigations who had been linked to three or more cases. Competent tracing teams were established to focus on the wanted suspects. In April 2008 a decision was taken to deal with all wanted persons circulated on all reported cases. In 2008/2009, 39 697 suspects who had been involved in 55 963 cases were arrested.

ii) **Firearms**

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

Table 9: Firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen/lost

Province	Circulated as stolen/lost	Firearms confiscated/recovered
Eastern Cape	977	1 091
Free State	411	324
Gauteng	4 860	1 837
KwaZulu-Natal	2 771	3 828
Mpumalanga	963	808
North West	780	634
Northern Cape	62	85
Limpopo	499	757
Western Cape	1 474	3 505
Firearms circulated/recovered under inactive components	86	806
Total	12 883	13 675

- The cancellation figure (recoveries/confiscations) per province was calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a firearm was circulated as stolen or lost in one province and the firearm was recovered in another province, the cancellation was calculated for the province where the firearms had been cancelled.
- During the period under review 12 883 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen compared to 12 223 in the previous financial year. 13 675 (106%) firearms were confiscated/recovered compared to 12 765 in the previous financial year. Recoveries include firearms lost or stolen during previous financial years.
- From the figures in the above table it is clear that the national target of recovering 85% of all stolen and lost firearms was achieved. The target was exceeded owing to a renewed focus on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) and a communication drive associated with it, as well as a specific focus on recovering illegal/stolen firearms during operations.
- All firearms recovered during day-to-day activities and operations (refer to table 8) are circulated as "found" on the circulation system, even if they had not been reported as stolen, e.g. firearms smuggled into South Africa. Firearms recovered during operations, day-to-day activities and special operations might, but will not always, include the recovery of firearms that had already been reported as stolen/lost. It is also confirmed that a great number of firearms without serial numbers are recovered after being used in illicit activities. This creates the problem that firearms that had already been reported as stolen/lost could not be identified and therefore their status are not amended from "stolen/lost" to "found".

Firearms strategy

Since the 2006/2007 financial year the SAPS has been focusing on operationalising the Firearms Strategy to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition for use in crime and violence in South Africa. The following progress was made regarding the five-pronged firearms strategic approach of the SAPS.

Pillar One: Developing and maintaining appropriate firearms-related regulators

- The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 43 of 2003), are aimed at assisting the SAPS in preventing the proliferation of illegal firearms and removing them from society, as well as in controlling legally owned firearms. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 came into effect on 2004-07-01.
- The Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 of 2006) will be implemented in conjunction with the Firearms Control Amendment Regulations, 2007. These Regulations were published for public comment.

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

- During 2008/2009, the SAPS focused on the renewal of existing firearm licences, permits and authorisations of persons born between 1 October and 31 December. People seeking firearm licences were compelled to undergo a competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence. The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates to firearm licence holders and potential firearm licence holders in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms. All persons who possess firearms in terms of the previous Act, the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) needed to renew such firearm licences, permits and authorisations during the transitional period (2005-01-01 to 2009-03-31) according to their dates of birth.
- Since the implementation of the Firearm Strategy a total of 291 541 firearm licence renewals (compared to 216 208 renewals in 2007/2008) and 351 148 competency certifications (compared to 232 741 certifications in 2007/2008) had been processed by the SAPS.
- 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 of 1 715 institutions (compared to 1 605 at the end of March 2008), including training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations are accredited.

Table 10 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

Table 10: Accredited institutions

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	161
Free State	116
Gauteng	383
KwaZulu-Natal	163
Mpumalanga	111
North West	157
Northern Cape	81
Limpopo	345
Western Cape	198
Total	1 715

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

- During the period under review the SAPS focused on tracing illegal firearms and testing legal compliance. To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 17 824 firearms and 176 314 rounds of ammunition were confiscated in day-to-day operations.
- Specific procedures were introduced for legal owners to hand firearms over to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who legally possess firearms to hand in the firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the provisions of the Firearms Control legislation. During the period under review, 14 260 legal firearms and 153 148 rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily, compared to 11 479 firearms and 155 856 rounds of ammunition in 2007/2008.
- The circulation of stolen, lost and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime and, ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. Circulation functions were decentralised to provincial level. 12 883 firearms were reported as stolen/lost for the period 2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31 (see table 9).
- The destruction of confiscated firearms in various provinces contributed to an increase in the number of firearms that was destroyed by the SAPS. From 2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31, 111 491 firearms were destroyed (compared to 64 408 firearms in 2007/2008).
- The enforcement of certain provisions of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 forms part of Operation Thiba (meaning 'stop/prevent') launched in September 2007. Successes achieved during the period under review includes the confiscation of 117 firearms and 2 907 rounds of ammunition. Legal firearm owners voluntarily surrendered 217 firearms and 11 rounds of ammunition. Various interested parties were engaged in these operations.

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

- The Electronic Connectivity System developed in 2007/2008 enables licensed firearm and ammunition manufacturers, dealers and gunsmiths to submit their firearm and ammunition returns via the internet. Dealers were identified in all provinces where pilot

projects will be conducted to test the Electronic Connectivity System.

- A draft working document was developed for cooperation for firearms control within the Private Security Industry to ensure the proper monitoring of the issuing, possession, use and disposal of firearms within the industry. The document includes the standardisation of the acquisition of firearms by the security industry.
- Various pamphlets, brochures, posters, banners and promotional items were distributed nationwide to promote and address aspects of the Firearms Control legislation. To advise the community on the procedures with regard to the renewal of firearm licences, the radio, television, presentations as well as the printed media were used.

Pillar Five: Regional cooperation

- In the 2008/2009 financial year, the SAPS continued its focus on the implementation of the various articles of the South African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials. These articles are also embedded in the Firearms Control legislation.
- Training manuals were completed during March 2009 for the training of police members from SARPPCO countries regarding the identification and tracing of firearms. Members of the SAPS assisted in destroying more than 7 000 firearms in Lesotho during September 2008 and Mozambique in October 2008.

iii) Vehicles

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

Table 11: Vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen

Total number of vehicles recovered in relation to the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed								
Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered during 2008/2009. Crime was committed during 2008/2009 within the same period (2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31).		Recovered during 2008/2009. Crime was committed before 2008-04-01		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 837	673	4 510	1 729	446	262	39	2 476
Free State	2 307	378	2 685	1 011	242	193	26	1 472
Gauteng	34 702	9 732	44 434	9 265	5 438	2 130	550	17 383
KwaZulu-Natal	11 078	4 223	15 301	3 651	2 567	532	240	6 990
Limpopo	924	350	1 274	431	238	82	22	773
Mpumalanga	2 825	1 290	4 115	1 101	793	183	70	2 147
North West	2 571	450	3 021	880	257	165	22	1 324
Northern Cape	208	18	226	115	11	26	4	156
Western Cape	9 996	988	10 984	5 388	787	869	66	7 110
Military Police	28	1	29	6	0	0	1	7
Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68 476	18 103	86 579	23 577	10 779	4 442	1 040	39 838

- The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province was calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a vehicle was circulated as stolen or robbed in one province but was recovered in another province, the cancellation will be calculated for the province where the vehicle had been recovered. The total number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and robbed in foreign countries. The average recovery rate for stolen and robbed vehicles was 46%, which implies that the national target of recovering 46% stolen and robbed vehicles had been achieved.
- Over the past three financial years, an average of 91 000 vehicles had been stolen and robbed in South Africa annually. One of the reasons for the high theft rate is that South Africa is the only country on the African continent that manufactures vehicles.
- During the reporting period 86 579 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 88 941 in 2007/2008). Of these, 51% (excluding stolen/robbed military police vehicles) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. 39 838 vehicles were recovered including vehicles which were stolen or robbed during previous financial years.
- The *recovery rate of stolen vehicles* (including recoveries that had been reported as stolen before the reporting period) was 40.9% (28 019 recovered). The low recovery rate of stolen vehicles can be attributed to the fact that syndicates easily remove vehicle identifiers such as Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), engine numbers and registration numbers.
- The *recovery rate of robbed vehicles* (including recoveries that had been reported as robbed before the reporting period) was 65.3% (11 819 recovered). The high recovery rate of robbed vehicles can be attributed to the constant enhancement of anti-theft devices fitted by manufacturers (insurance companies insist that vehicles be fitted with tracking devices). New vehicles can also be more identifiable as manufacturers are using improved identification features such as microdotting.

iv) Drugs

South Africa's geographical location, the well-developed financial, communications, legal, energy and transport sectors, and the increase in the movement of people and goods across borders contribute to illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. South Africa is used to transship illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine and amphetamine type stimulants (like ecstasy) and to divert precursor chemicals. Cannabis is the only drug cultivated in South Africa, while Methaqualone (mandrax), Methcathinone (CAT) and Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth or Tik Tik) are produced for local consumption. South Africa is an attractive venue for organised crime groups involved in drug trafficking in the region.

Table 12 provides an overview of the type, quantity and street value of drugs seized.

Table 12: Value and quantity of drugs seized

Quantity seized and value of cannabis			
Type of drug	Quantity	Street value	Total value
Cannabis (excluding plants)	144 408 011 gram	R1.40 per gram	R202 171 215.40
Cannabis plants	254 966 plants (25 496 600 gram)	R1.40 per gram	R35 695 240.00
Methaqualone (1 gram equals 2 mandrax tablets)	190 000 gram (equal to 380 000 mandrax tablets)	R45.90 per tablet	R17 442 000.00
Cocaine	156 000 gram	R287.70 per gram	R44 881 200.00
Heroin	41 000 gram	R201.81 per gram	R8 274 210.00
Methcathinone (CAT)	8 000 gram	R275.00 per gram	R2 200 000.00
Metamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	20 000 gram	R300.00 per gram	R6 000 000.00
Amphetamine Type Stimulants (Precursor used in the manufacture of ecstasy and speed)	29 000 gram	The street value for ecstasy and speed is estimated at R35.09 per tablet for speed and R47.95 per tablet for ecstasy.	

- During the period under review, 144 408 kg of cannabis were confiscated nationwide, as opposed to 126 825 kg in 2007/2008. All drugs, with the exception of dry cannabis and cannabis plants, were analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory. Large amounts of drugs that had been confiscated at ports of entry and exit (e.g. Oliver Tambo Airport) by organised crime units and at station level were not necessarily analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory. (See paragraph 10.4.1 (b) and table 26). The system used to analyse drugs, the Exhibit Management System, at the Forensic Science Laboratory, currently does not have the capacity to analyse huge quantities of drugs simultaneously. Therefore, preference is given to cases where a direct link can be made between the suspect and a drug/drugs to ensure a speedy conviction. The system will be upgraded during the 2009/2010 financial year.
- Over the past three to four years, the SAPS' Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed numerous hectares of illicit cannabis crop grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. During the period under review, the SAPS conducted four cannabis spraying operations in these provinces to minimise the illicit cannabis crop in South Africa. 1 275 hectares of cannabis fields, valued at R892.5 million, were sprayed. The landlocked countries of Swaziland and Lesotho also contribute to illicit cultivation in the region. Tonnes of cannabis are smuggled to foreign markets in Europe, while a portion feeds the local consumer market in metropolitan areas in South Africa. Cannabis remains the primary or secondary drug of abuse.

v) **Liquor Control**

- During the period under review the SAPS' National Liquor Control office, the National Liquor Authority and Provincial Liquor Authorities focused on educating liquor traders to ensure improved compliance by liquor traders with the provisions of national and provincial liquor legislation and conditions imposed by the licensing authorities. 1 088 liquor traders from various provinces were educated on the provisions of the liquor legislation. Liquor legislation compliance strategies were presented to liquor traders in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and the Free State owing to a



dire need for educating owners and managers of licensed liquor outlets.

- During the period under review, 583 liquor premises were inspected as part of Operation Thiba. Successes during these compliance operations includes the issuing of 277 fines valued at R345 900.00 (this excludes fines issued by e.g. the Metropolitan Police), the confiscation of 72 194 litres of alcohol and the closing down of 136 premises. Various key players such as Liquor Board inspectors, the Immigration Unit at the Department of Home Affairs, Metro Police members and the Tshwane Metropolitan City's Bylaw Directorate were engaged in these operations.
- In addition to the above, provincial offices indicated that a total of 15 923 unlicensed liquor premises had been closed down and 123 633 licensed premises had been inspected during the reporting period.

vi) Second-hand Goods Control

- The control of second-hand goods in South Africa was identified as a priority because dealers in second-hand goods often fail to comply to legislation. Information sessions were held in various provinces during which 551 police officials were informed of their responsibilities in terms of the Second-hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No. 23 of 1955).
- The new Second-hand Goods Bill is intended to replace the Second-Hand Goods Act of 1955 and its 1975 amendment, as both pieces of legislation had been drafted at times when the trading scenario in South Africa was vastly different with regard to the extent of crime, the type of communications and the goods being traded. The new Second-hand Goods Bill was completed and needed to be approved by Parliament. Regulations in terms of the Bill would then be drafted. The purpose of the Bill is to discourage and eliminate the market for stolen property and it is intended to be an important tool in the fight against organised crime.
- During the period under review, 311 premises were inspected as part of Operation Thiba. Successes during these compliance operations includes the issuing of 196 fines valued at R366 000.00 and the confiscation of 3 335 kg copper.

vii) Diplomatic Policing

- The main responsibility of the Diplomatic Policing Unit is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Patrolling areas are divided into four sectors, which are mainly situated in the Brooklyn and Sunnyside areas in Pretoria. These sectors consist of 297 sites, including 130 embassies, six international organisations and 155 residences of ambassadors and heads of missions.
- The Unit has the following functions:
 - Attending to all crimes reported by diplomats
 - Protecting and safeguarding all official diplomatic functions
 - Escorting diplomats and other high-profile officials on request
 - Assisting when diplomats are accused of crime to ensure their diplomatic immunity

- Patrolling areas in which diplomats reside and participating in crime deterrence actions
- Attending all accidents involving vehicles used by the community of diplomats
- Liaising with the diplomatic community regarding policing, security and safety issues.
- A rapid response service is provided to the diplomatic community in the form of emergency telephone numbers, a fully equipped 24-hour operational room and permanent deployment of high-performance vehicles in the vicinity of diplomatic missions and residences. All diplomatic policing members were trained in crime scene management and Diplomatic Protocol to ensure members follow the appropriate etiquette when dealing with the diplomatic community.
- Actions taken by the Diplomatic Policing Unit during the reporting period included attending to 105 accidents involving vehicles of the diplomatic community, the safeguarding of 595 official diplomatic functions and 141 escorts. 196 065 physical visits were made to diplomatic missions and residences. 147 case dockets were registered and 359 arrests were made.

b) Crime prevention initiatives (Partnerships)

This indicator relates to partnerships established to address contact-related and property-related crimes and crimes affecting the social fabric of society. The Minister for Safety and Security, in his speech at the Service Delivery Crime Summit in December 2008, emphasised the importance of strengthening private/public partnerships to ensure that they yield tangible crime reduction initiatives. The kind of partnership, as well as the purpose and the kinds of crimes being addressed by the partnership, are relevant in these initiatives.

i) Social crime prevention

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

Extent of the implementation of the Anti-rape Strategy

- The SAPS continued to participate in the *Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT) for the Rape and Sexual Offences Programme*. This programme focuses on prevention, as well as on improving criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences. The focus of the IDMT during the reporting period was to oversee the roll-out process of the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC). The aim of the TCC is to better protect the rights of women and children by providing vital support to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and abuse throughout the justice system. TCCs provide improved services (health and welfare) and initiate processes for effectively reporting and prosecuting offences in a dignified and caring environment - offering these services to the victims in a one-stop centre staffed with qualified professionals. Seventeen TCC's have been established countrywide at Mdantsane, Libode, Bloemfontein, Chris Hani Baragwanath, Mamelodi, Natalspruit, Tembisa, Greater Vaal,

Phoenix, Umlazi, Mankweng, Thohoyandou, Kanyamazane, Upington, Kimberley, Mafikeng, and Mannenberg.

- In support of the implementation of the new sexual offences legislation, the United States of America made \$1.2 million available for training police members and \$800 000 for training prosecutors on the new sexual offences legislation. The SAPS, together with the United States of America, have developed a First Responder Learning Programme to train SAPS personnel in the application of sexual offences legislation. This programme is aimed at first responders, which include Community Service Centres, emergency police services personnel and detectives. The programme was piloted in November 2008 and eighteen members from Pretoria police stations participated.

Extent of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

- During the period under review, process flow mind maps on the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) were developed and completed in consultation with the National Prosecuting Authority. These mind maps are intended to be used as training and information tools for service providers and members of the public, as they indicate the flow of critical processes between the police and court services.
- An Imbizo was conducted in Pretoria West in April 2008 during which approximately 3 000 community members were sensitised about gender-based violence preventative measures.
- Key activities undertaken by the SAPS during the 16 days of activism against violence against women and children were:
 - A Rape Reduction Summit from 8 to 10 December 2008 at the Diamond City Tabernacle in Kimberley aimed to revive the Anti-Rape Strategy in the province and to revisit the 30-point Anti-Rape action plan.
 - Inter-departmental planning and implementation processes for the annual '16 Days of Activism' campaign held from 25 November to 10 December.
 - The 'Don't Look Away' campaign was launched by the Department of Provincial and Local Government in Sandton on 2008-11-25. The aim of the campaign was to encourage the community to report crimes committed against women and children.
 - A security sector parade was held in Pretoria by male personnel of the SAPS, the South African National Defence Force and Tshwane Metro Police to demonstrate the security sector's commitment to eradicating violence against women and children and Government's commitment to eradicating gender-based violence.
 - During the period under review 3 626 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Learning Programme. It should be noted that the Basic Training Learning Programme also contains a five-day module on domestic violence.

Human Trafficking

- In February 2009, a Human Trafficking Steering Committee session was held to review progress in the Interdepartmental Human Trafficking Programme, coordinated by the National Prosecuting Authority. The following key points of progress were highlighted:
 - The KwaZulu-Natal Task Team comprising the police, prosecutors, customs officials, the international organisation for migration and organisations of civil society continued to make sound progress in case management coordination and the development of preventive programmes.
 - A tender was awarded for research to be conducted into the causes of and the extent to which human trafficking occurs in South Africa, as well as related trends. The research is intended to cover regional and international aspects that apply to the country. The research commenced in March 2009.
- In March 2009, a conference was held in Durban to develop a Human Trafficking Plan. The TSIRELEDZANI Human Trafficking Programme was also launched during the conference. This programme aimed to improve the prevention of human trafficking, response and support towards victims of human trafficking and the rehabilitation of offenders.

Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes

- The SAPS is represented in the Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee of Child Justice, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Committee is responsible for monitoring and observing the constitutional rights of children awaiting trial. Similar structures were established at provincial level to ensure SAPS representation.
- The Child Justice Bill was adopted by the National Assembly and Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice during the reporting period. The Child Justice Bill will come into effect in 2010.
- Child Protection Awareness and Crime Reduction Programmes were implemented during Child Protection Week, Youth Month and Youth Day. Provincial programmes undertaken included: sports against crime events; awareness regarding crimes against women and children; mobilisation of women and children; door-to-door campaigns; debates on crimes affecting children; alcohol and substance abuse awareness; sexual offences and relationships amongst youth; children's rights; awareness regarding gangs; youth camps and road-shows; capacity-building work sessions; adopt a cop; mobilisation of communities against crimes affecting children; establishment of youth desks; and junior leadership concept projects.
- A consultative process was conducted with stakeholders, including the Department of Education (DoE), to review the Safe Schools Guidelines. The SAPS then embarked on a process to develop a departmental manual regarding school-based crime prevention for SAPS members as part of its support toward addressing crime and violence in schools. The objectives of the draft Manual on School-based Crime Prevention are to forge positive relations between the SAPS and the DoE (police stations and schools),

to create a safe and secure learning environment and to create awareness regarding crime and criminal activities.

- The youth is particularly vulnerable to drug abuse and, as a result, the SAPS' role in support of school safety and to prevent youth involvement in crime and the victimisation of children and youth requires a particular focus on drugs and substance abuse. The SAPS also plays a supportive role in terms of the current regulations and policies of the DoE to combat drugs in schools. SAPS action in this regard includes searches, crime combating actions targeting the sale of drugs and alcohol to children, proactive and community policing programmes and education and awareness raising programmes. The SAPS is entitled in terms of section 8a of the amended Education Act to conduct searches, which includes searches for drugs at schools on the request of the management of the school. This includes the right to test learners for drug and substance use.
- With regard to education and awareness, the focus was on the use of information generated by the SAPS to ensure that school communities, parents, school governing bodies and other community institutions were made aware of particular drug threats. These stakeholders were mobilised to provide information and to work with the service providers in health and social services to implement prevention and early intervention programmes and to access treatment and support services. SAPS members are not generally trained to provide drug education and drug counselling; hence information is used in support of education programmes offered by trained professionals.

Victim Empowerment Programme

- Victim Empowerment was initiated through the National Crime Prevention Strategy aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. Government commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) in August 2008. The SAPS' responsibilities for victim empowerment are defined in the SAPS' Victim Empowerment Programme. These responsibilities include that of developing, monitoring and implementing policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime, sensitising and training SAPS members to render a professional, victim-friendly service and assist in establishing victim-support rooms.
- The SAPS' accredited VEP training programme sensitises police officials to the needs of crime victims and includes affirming communication skills, sensitisation on victim needs, networking with other services available within the locality and making referrals to appropriate services outside the SAPS (medical, psychological, etc.). During the reporting period 1 122 members were trained in the VEP.
- The SAPS provides Victim Support Rooms at police stations for all victims of crime (consultation, interviews and statement-taking), but specifically for victims of violent and intimate crimes such as domestic violence, sexual offences and rape, child abuse and assault. The number of Victim Support Rooms increased from 621 to 795 at the end of March 2009 and is indicated per province in table 13.

Table 13: Total number of victim support rooms per province:

Component	Total
Eastern Cape	92
Free State	50
Gauteng	124
KwaZulu-Natal	156
Mpumalanga	58
North West	39
Northern Cape	44
Limpopo	58
Western Cape	174
Total	795

- The Victims' Charter, a sub-programme of the VEP, is an important instrument for promoting justice for all. The implementation of the Victims' Charter is coordinated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Minimum Standards on Services for Victims of Crime were developed in order to further explain the rights of victims as contained in the Charter. These documents, developed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in cooperation with other departments, are important instruments that elaborate and consolidate rights and obligations relating to services applicable to victims and survivors of crime in South Africa.
- As part of the drive to create awareness on the Victims' Charter, each department identified a "specific right" as a theme to support Victims' Rights Week (15 to 19 September 2008). The SAPS identified "the right to be treated with respect, dignity and fairness" as its theme, and the Mathafeni community in Mpumalanga was selected to host the event.

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

The SAPS continues to participate and support all police stations within the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP)/Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes. Some of the programmes in which the SAPS participated included crime prevention through environmental design, participation in all local governments' priority actions, the 16 Days of Activism campaign, addressing social crime prevention within all sectors in the nodes, addressing crimes against women and children, victim empowerment initiatives and initiatives to reduce drug and alcohol abuse.

The following table provides an overview of the key projects executed at police stations within the ISRDP and URP nodes:

Eastern Cape Mdantsane, Motherwell, Chris Hani and OR Thambo	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The development of community houses. ● Upgrading of roads to improve reaction time. ● Building of bridges. ● Destruction of dilapidated buildings. ● Street naming and the erection of humps.
---	---

<p>Limpopo Greater Sekhukhune and Maruleng</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crime awareness campaigns. ● Safer Schools Programmes, sensitising learners about drug and alcohol abuse. ● Community outreach programme (visits by Magoshi or Tribal Authorities). ● Moral Regeneration Projects to renew people's morality and value system to fight crime and poverty. ● Sports Against Crime activities.
<p>Western Cape Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neighbourhood watch programmes. ● The erection of street humps and walkways. ● Street naming and house numbering in Mountain View.
<p>Mpumalanga Bushbuckridge</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The establishment of two contact points to intensify sector policing. ● Branding of stock. ● Operation "Go Back to School". ● Youth in Sports and Music against Crime programmes. ● Operation Greed to address robberies.
<p>Free State Maluti-a-Phofung</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anti-stock theft project. ● Tavern Owners Forums. ● Operation Mark to sensitise communities to mark their belongings. ● Initiation school project.
<p>Gauteng Alexandra</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The establishment of Domestic forums and a Domestic Violence Unit within the detective environment to deal with domestic violence cases. ● The upgrading of the Victim Support Room with professional social workers. ● CCTV cameras in crime threat areas. ● The opening of the Alexandra Recreational Centre with rugby, cricket and athletic facilities.

ii) **Public/private partnerships**

Community Policing Forums (CPFs)

- In terms of section 22 (2) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) community policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as an approach to policing that recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in maintaining safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public by means of which crime and community safety issues can be jointly addressed.
- Police/community partnerships were structured by means of community policing forums (CPFs), as prescribed by section 27 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995. The aim of a community policing forum is to promote the local accountability of the police and to ensure cooperation of communities with the SAPS in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. At present 1 109 CPFs had been established at

1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations. See paragraph 8.3.3 (c) (i) for more detailed information on the Secretariat's involvement in CPFs.

Business against Crime

- Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) is one of the key strategic partners of the SAPS in the fight against crime and is the primary conduit through which the business sector interacts with Government on broad crime-related matters. The objective is to provide the specialist skills and expertise of business to assist the SAPS in building the necessary capacity to effectively tackle crime. BACSA engages with the SAPS at all levels, from national to station level, and has offices in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Northern Cape.

The current focus areas are:

- The *Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme*, which is a cabinet-approved initiative led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development with the aim of strengthening the current capacity in the criminal justice system, including a retention strategy and case management strategy.
- The *Violent Organised Crime (trio crimes) Reduction Programme* – a multi-faceted programme for dealing with trio crimes including business, residential and vehicle robberies and through which partnerships are created between business and the SAPS across the country.

Specific areas of cooperation include:

- Establishment of joint structures and mechanisms through which business information on vehicle crime is channelled to national and provincial levels to determine trends.
- Training of call takers of the Gauteng 10111 Operations Centre by private experts to improve service delivery.
- The piloting of force-multiplying technology such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition targeted at stolen and hijacked vehicles. This involves the use of cameras and software that recognise a number plate, capture an image of the number plate and vehicle, and interpret the characters of the number plate into data which is validated against various databases and other systems in identifying suspect and circulated vehicles.
- Attending to a number of vehicle theft and hijacking issues, including the expansion of the use of Microdot Technology to combat vehicle crime. Microdot technology entails the application of 10 000 small dots that are laser etched at a microscopic level to contain a VIN or a Personal Identification Number (PIN). The dots are applied to at least 88 different positions on the vehicle for full coverage. Although microdot technology is not a total solution for vehicle theft, it is a preventive measure since vehicle identification can be done on only one dot.
- Examining the wreck environment to recommend tighter classificatory controls

across the industry to reduce the scope for vehicle and insurance fraud.

- Implementing a Best Practice Model at more than 30 motor vehicle registration and licensing authorities to reduce opportunities for illegal activities, to improve the collection of revenue and simultaneously improve service delivery.
 - Improving legislation such as the Second-Hand Goods Act.
 - Supporting the SAPS at cluster and provincial level in the creation of war rooms, trio task teams and specialised prosecution support.
 - Reducing cellphone theft by ensuring that the legal requirements are adhered to with regard to the reporting and blacklisting of lost, stolen and destroyed cellphones and developing mechanisms to reduce the theft of cellphones and their use in priority crimes, including organised crime.
- The *Non-ferrous Metal Theft Reduction project* led by the SAPS, with the support of Business Against Crime South Africa and the relevant sectors of business that are affected by this crime.

Primedia Crime Line

- A partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS was officially launched in June 2007. The purpose of the partnership is to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via sms to the number 32211 or reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. The information is passed on electronically to the SAPS' Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. Police officials respond to the information and successes are fed back to Crime Stop via the nodal points. Although the original partnership was between the SAPS and Primedia, it has since been expanded to include other partners such as the SABC, Jacaranda FM, Algoa FM and several other community radio stations. Other supporters include Pick and Pay, Mimmos, NetStar and e-block watch. From 2007-06-06 to 2009-05-14, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership.

Churches against crime – Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO)

- The SAPS continued with the Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) partnership in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape. The partnership involves church groups in reducing the levels of crime. Initiatives deriving from this partnership include the distribution of pamphlets, the forming of neighbourhood watches, discussions on domestic violence, crime awareness programmes, community meetings and prayer sessions.

Tourism Safety

- As a result of media surveys and crime reports, tourism safety and security in South Africa was identified as a challenge. The SAPS and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism collaborated in an effort to address tourism safety in South Africa by developing a National Tourism Safety and Awareness Strategy. The role of the SAPS in this regard is to provide information regarding hot spot areas and crime trends that

may impact on tourist safety at local level.

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF)

- The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF) serves as a platform or communication mechanism at which the nine provincial CPF chairpersons meet to share good practices and address challenges facing the CPFs, to advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and to give relevant guidance in the implementation of community policing. To support the objectives of the CPFs and the NCPCF, various issues were addressed during the reporting period such as the Communication and Marketing Strategy for CPFs, training for members of the CPFs and logistical matters such as identity cards, cellphones and reflector jackets for CPF members.

Reservists

- Reservists are being used to support the SAPS in its fight against crime, as part of a cooperative police-community relationship. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing and it supports a problem-orientated approach. Different categories of reservists were established. The categories into which reservists had been appointed determine the nature of the work that they perform. The categories are as follows:

Category A: Functional deployment

Category B: Deployed as support personnel at police stations

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

Category D: Rural and urban safety.

- The strength of the Reserve Police Force stood at 53 200 active reservists on 2009-03-31.
- 14 011 reservists were trained in 2008/2009, of which 12 541 were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes, aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing functions, were presented. These programmes include the administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival.
- At a Reservist Summit held in March 2009, the Minister for Safety and Security instructed that the current legislative/regulatory framework for Reservists be reviewed. The Minister also instructed that a National Task Team be established to consider employment-related matters, and that this Task Team interfaces with provinces in facilitating the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent employees of the SAPS.
- Subsequent to the Reservist Summit, provincial and divisional commissioners were requested to prioritise qualifying reservists with a commendable track record for participation in recruitment and enlistment processes and to enhance the recruitment and enlistment of reservists for the June/July 2009 intake.
- A moratorium was placed on the recruitment of volunteers as reservists, pending the review of the current policy prescripts regulating the recruitment, selection and

enlistment of reservists, with effect from 2009-04-01.

c) Sector Policing

- Sector policing entails that, by understanding the causes of crime and the factors that enables it to take place, the police and the community join their capabilities and, in partnership, launch projects to address such causes, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.
- Sector policing is a policing model which focuses on the geographical division of a police station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of the community. Sector policing entails initiatives by station commissioners to mobilise the community and other stakeholders in the sector through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes to improve relations between the community and the police and to identify the policing needs of the sector.
- During the period under review, the focus of implementation was on the 169 high-contact crime stations, which included 12 of the 14 presidential stations.

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

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

Implementation of sector policing at the 169 high-contact crime stations		
Province	Number of high-contact police stations	Number of stations that implemented sector policing
Eastern Cape	30	24
Free State	13	13
Gauteng	33	33
KwaZulu-Natal	27	3
Mpumalanga	16	16
North West	10	9
Northern Cape	8	3
Limpopo	15	11
Western Cape	17	17
Total	169	129

- From the figures in the above table it is clear that sector policing had been implemented at 129 (76.3%) of the 169 high-contact crime police stations at the end of March 2009.
- The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on the following:
 - The active participation of community key players
 - Sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis (human and physical)

- The incorporation of the CPF structures and stakeholders
- The active involvement of Local Government
- Full analyses of crime trends and sharing crime information/ intelligence with relevant stakeholders.
- A toolkit was developed to assist station management in implementing sector policing. The toolkit provides help with issues such as marketing pamphlets, guidelines for community-based structures, sector profiles, meeting procedures and the recruitment of reservists.

d) Escapes from police custody

- The number of escapes from police custody and the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents during the 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years respectively are indicated in table 15. From the table it is clear that, contrary to the decreasing trends experienced between 2005/2006 and 2007/2008, the number of escapes increased by 8,1% between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, while the number of escapees involved in these incidents also increased by 16,7% during the same period.
- The most incidents (167 or 23,2%) occurred in the Western Cape, followed by Gauteng with 143 incidents (19,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal with 90 incidents (12,5%). The number of incidents increased during 2008/2009 in six of the provinces, with the Western Cape depicting the highest increase with 37 more incidents, followed by Limpopo with 23 more incidents.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the most escapees during 2008/2009 (200 or 17,5%), followed by Gauteng with 192 escapees (16,8%) and the Western Cape with 172 escapees (15,0%). With the exception of the Northern Cape where the number of escapees decreased with 19 during 2008/2009, the number of people escaping from police custody increased in all provinces. The highest increase (70 escapees) was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Limpopo with 36.
- When the number of incidents is compared with the number of escapees, it is evident that single individuals escaped in almost all incidents in the Western Cape, while the ratio of escapees per incident in KwaZulu-Natal is calculated as 2.2. The highest ratio of escapees per incident (3.2) was recorded in the North West.

Table 15: Escapes from police custody during the 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years

Province	1. Incidents				2. Escapees			
	Financial Year				Financial Year			
	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009
Eastern Cape	106	69	55	65	218	139	100	119
Free State	63	40	32	44	90	52	51	74
Gauteng	164	123	141	143	250	223	181	192
KwaZulu-Natal	162	179	81	90	280	242	130	200
Mpumalanga	152	144	69	61	319	260	88	96
Northern Cape	63	52	51	41	80	61	73	54
Limpopo	67	54	40	63	173	91	57	93
North West	127	92	65	45	265	166	133	144
Western Cape	204	152	130	167	233	174	167	172
Total RSA	1 108	905	664	719	1 908	1 408	980	1 144

e) **Attacks on and murders of members of the SAPS**

- An analysis of attacks on police officials done in the past clearly revealed that most police officials were attacked while they were in hot pursuit of suspects, on the point of arresting suspects or while they were making arrests. No evidence exists to support the myth that police officers are mainly killed for their firearms or that a relationship exists between police corruption and the murder of police officials.
- Although most police officers were attacked while they were on duty, an analysis of those attacks during which police officers were killed, indicated that most police officers were murdered while they were off duty. When police officers are off duty they are at their most vulnerable, because they usually do not wear bullet proof vests, do not enjoy the protection afforded by being in the company of colleagues and are less vigilant than when they are on duty. Many police officers also put themselves on duty when they realise that a crime (particularly armed robbery) is in progress in their immediate vicinity, even if they are off duty.
- The number of attacks on members of the SAPS recorded during the 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years is reflected in table 16. From the table it is evident that attacks on members of the SAPS during the abovementioned periods peaked in 2005/2006, before it gradually decreased during 2006/2007 and 2007/2008. However, an increase of 175 incidents (38.5%) was recorded in 2008/2009. This increase is mostly attributed to the 151 more attacks (142,5%) reported in KwaZulu-Natal and the 36 more attacks (80%) in the Eastern Cape.
- Most of the incidents (257 or 40,9%) were reported in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by the Western Cape with 85 incidents (13,5%), the Eastern Cape (81 incidents or 12,9%) and Gauteng with 79 incidents (12,6%).

Table 16: Attacks on members of the SAPS

Province	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gauteng	157	188	223	177	123	79
KwaZulu-Natal	61	79	288	115	106	257
Mpumalanga	74	80	136	85	31	24
Eastern Cape	74	69	125	86	45	81
Western Cape	229	228	265	145	73	85
Northern Cape	13	0	87	52	9	29
North West	65	43	92	50	32	32
Limpopo	35	27	32	10	16	19
Free State	9	7	26	49	19	23
Total	717	721	1 274	769	454	629

Table 17: Members of the SAPS murdered

Province	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gauteng	38	16	26	38	38	21
KwaZulu-Natal	21	28	23	32	21	28
Mpumalanga	5	7	7	7	9	6
Eastern Cape	14	14	16	6	12	11
Western Cape	11	10	10	6	10	11
Northern Cape	0	0	1	3	1	2
North West	11	12	7	8	2	3
Limpopo	5	4	4	2	6	7
Free State	3	3	1	6	8	6
Head Office						10
Total	108	94	95	108	107	105

Despite the increase experienced in the number of attacks on police officials during 2008/2009, the number of members killed during such attacks, as indicated in table 17, stayed more or less the same during 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, with a decrease of -1.9% during 2008/2009. Most of the police officers killed were from KwaZulu-Natal (28 or 26.7%), followed by Gauteng with 21 members (20%) and the Eastern Cape and Western Cape with 11 fatalities (10.5%) respectively.

Table 18: Proportion of fatal attacks on SAPS members

2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
15,1%	13,0%	7,5%	14,0%	23,6%	16,7%

The proportion of fatal attacks (incidents in which one or more police officers succumb to injuries sustained during attacks) during 2008/2009 stood at 16,7%, which was substantially lower than the 23,6% experienced during 2007/2008, which had been the highest fatality rate since 2002/2003. (See table 18 above).

9.4.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

During the 2003 Cabinet Lekgotla, a decision had been taken to transfer the responsibility for borderline control from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to the SAPS. Stemming from the above, the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy was formulated, which was implemented from 2004 to 2009.

a) Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines

Borderline functions include the following:

- Prevent, detect and combat the illegal cross-border movement of persons and goods.
- Effectively collect, collate, interpret, disseminate and react to information relating to transnational crime.
- Cooperate with state departments and interested parties players involved in border control to effectively combat the illegal flow of people and goods across the republic's borderlines.
- Liaise and cooperate with neighbouring countries in respect of borderline control.

The borderline policing function is divided into three areas, namely land borderline control, sea borderline control and air borderline.

Land borderline control

- The transfer of the borderline control function from the SANDF was concluded on 2009-03-31 with the taking over of the borderline function at two operational bases at the Limpopo border with Zimbabwe. The SAPS is now deploying members at the Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Beitbridge, Musina and Madimbo bases in this province. Challenges in the taking over of these borderline functions were the substantial number of people crossing the borderline, the poor maintenance of the Norex fence between the two countries and the presence of protected wildlife along the borderline.
- In 2008/2009 the SAPS procured and deployed four 4x4 vehicles, night-sight apparatus, binoculars, global positioning systems and communication systems for borderline functions. Borderline Operations were deploying horses along the borders of the Eastern Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal. The deployment of horses would increase police visibility, as well as reaction time to stock theft.
- Since 2005 several measures have been put in place to strengthen borderline control, which included the continuous assessment of cross-border movement and visits to farms and schools along the borderlines. The aim was to gather information about illegal activities and to ensure that farmers along the borders attended local meetings where they were offered the opportunity to share any information related to criminal activities along the borders.

Sea borderline control

- Operational responsibilities at Sea Borderline Control include sea patrols, vehicle patrols, searching vessels, policing slipways and small harbours, enforcing the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), the Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), observation and way-laying operations and the policing of 3 600 km of the coastline which extends 300 nautical miles from the shore to the open sea.
- The SAPS had permanent sea border control units at Richards Bay and Simon's Town and was establishing permanent units in Saldanha Bay, Port Elizabeth and East London.
- A programme had been developed to equip members at sea borderline control units to perform effective borderline policing duties. Nine members were trained to skip SAPS coastal patrol vessels.
- During the period under review nine 7.8 meter-high speed rubber ducks, 4x4 vehicles, night-sight apparatus and binoculars were procured for members at these units.

Air borderline control

- Operational responsibilities for Air Borderline Control entail the policing of 1 200 smaller airfields and airstrips. A process was initiated for procuring surveillance equipment such as radars for the surveillance of the RSA airspace along the borders. This equipment will not only detect illegal cross-border movement of smaller aircrafts, but will also complement the current surveillance capacity.

Table 19 reflects statistics for the financial year 2008/2009 relating to successes achieved at borderlines.

Table 19: Successes achieved at borderlines

Stolen/Hijacked vehicles	
Arrests	95
Seizures	530
Value	R53 000 000.00

Firearms and ammunition	
Arrests	156
Seizures	265 firearms and 209 rounds of ammunition
Value	Firearms: R265 000 Ammunition: R1 045

Narcotics	
Arrests	348
Cannabis	174 270 034 gram
Value	R243 978 047.60

Illegal immigrants/Aiding and abetting	
Arrests	50 153

Illegal goods	
Arrests	80
Value	R45 398 372.00

Human trafficking and maritime-related offences	
Arrests	87

9.4.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

Specialised operations provide a rapid response capability for intervening in extreme situations that ordinary members of the SAPS cannot handle efficiently. This includes interventions in public violence, serious and violent crime incidents, the policing of major events, specialised operational support (Special Task Force and Air Wing), peacekeeping missions, cross-border operations as well as escorting dangerous criminals and VIP protection.

a) Interventions in medium-risk operations

Combating of public violence and stabilising of serious crime incidents

The crime combating capacity within the SAPS deals with medium-to-high risk operations and intervened in various major incidents including the following:

- The protest actions by South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) primarily related to labour issues, wage negotiations, the dismissal of workers and unsatisfactory salaries.
- The labour dispute by South African Commercial and Catering Allied Workers Union (SACCAWU) over wages with the retailer Woolworths.
- The nationwide protest actions by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) against the increasing high prices of food and fuel.
- The strike at the Tshwane University of Technology campuses in Pretoria West, Pretoria CBD, Soshanguve and Garankuwa in January/February 2009.
- Various operations were conducted to combat serious crimes against the farming community, taxi violence, cash-in-transit robberies, armed robberies and gang related crimes.
- Incidents of xenophobia occurred from April to July 2008 aimed at various groups of immigrants from all over Africa. 1 288 incidents were reported nationwide in which sixty people were killed and approximately 635 injured. 1 436 arrests were made during these incidents.

The combating of public violence led to the arrest of 1 959 persons in 743 crowd-related incidents.



Assistance for big events

In 2008/2009 the SAPS attended to 302 major events including assistance for the protection of very important persons. Major events included:

- The World Telecommunications Standardisation Assembly in Gauteng in October 2008.
- The Zone V1 Games in the North West in December 2008.
- The Australian Cricket tour to South Africa from February to April 2009.
- The FIFA Confederations Cup draw in Sandton in November 2008.
- The voter registration in November 2008.
- The A1 Grand Prix at Kyalami in February 2009.
- Various football matches.

b) Interventions in high-risk operations*Specialised operational support*

- During the period under review the Special Task Force conducted 230 operations, including 30 hostage situations, which led to 180 arrests and the seizure of 41 firearms.
- In 2008/2009, 53 members successfully completed the Special Task Force Course.
- The SAPS' Air Wing clocked up 9 305 flying hours, which included crime prevention operations, call-outs, information-driven operations, assistance to foreign countries, special forces operations, dagga spraying operations, communication flights, shows, training and maintenance flights.
- To enhance the training of pilots and visibility with regard to airborne operations, the SAPS procured six new R44 helicopters in 2008/2009.
- Assistance was provided to Botswana and the Namibian Police in the establishment of their own Police Air Wing Units, as well as the provision of training to these countries.
- National Intervention Units conducted 447 interventions for escorting dangerous criminals.

Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of SAPS members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations.

- During the period under review 145 members were deployed to Sudan. They were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence, establishing and maintaining contact with local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day

activities and to monitor and report on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.

- Assistance was provided during Operation Rachel, a joint operation between RSA and Mozambique, to prevent arms from crossing the border into South Africa.
- Six members attended a planning conference for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade in Botswana; 23 members attended the Command Post Exercise for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade; and 13 members attended a seminar on Standard Operational Procedures and Map Exercise for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade in Angola.



2008/2009

10. Programme 3: Detective Services

10.1 Purpose

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

10.2 Measurable objectives

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

The Detective Services programme comprises three subprogrammes:

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



10.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 20: Actual performance against target

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason	
Crime investigations	Crimes investigated	Percentage of contact crime in respect of:				
		Charges (cases) to court	39%	39.94%	Target achieved.	
		Detection rate	53%	52.45%	Target not achieved, since the offences previously known as rape and indecent assault (which included attempts for both crimes) and which had always been indicated as separate crime categories when crime statistics were provided, basically became a single crime category namely sexual offences, with different subcategories (according to different sections of the law).	
		Conviction rate	19%	21.54%	Target achieved.	
		Undetected	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	185 057 cases undetected.		
		Percentage of contact-related crime in respect of:				
		Charges (cases) to court	29%	30.58%	Target achieved.	
		Detection rate	44%	45.09%	Target achieved.	
		Conviction rate	16%	24.76%	Target achieved.	
		Undetected	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	71 489 cases undetected.		
Percentage of property-related crime in respect of:						
Charges (cases) to court	11%	11.64%	Target achieved.			
Detection rate	15%	15.41%	Target achieved.			
Conviction rate	13%	22.65%	Target achieved.			
Undetected	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	464 011 cases undetected.				

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason	
Crime investigations	Crimes investigated	Percentage of crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection in respect of:				
		Charges (cases) to court	93%	96.04%	Target achieved.	
		Detection rate	94%	97.05%	Target achieved.	
		Conviction rate	17%	45.92%	Target achieved.	
		Percentage of other serious crime in respect of:				
		Charges (cases) to court	25%	31.30%	Target achieved.	
		Detection rate	36%	40.71%	Target achieved.	
		Conviction rate	26%	39.31%	Target achieved.	
		Undetected	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	310 491 cases undetected.		
		Percentage of all serious crimes combined in respect of:				
		Charges (cases) to court	32%	34.13%	Target achieved.	
		Detection rate	42%	42.82%	Target achieved.	
		Conviction rate	14%	30.81%	Target achieved.	
		Percentage of commercial crime charges in respect of:				
Charges (cases) to court	24%	26.68%	Target achieved.			
Detection rate	36%	38.69%	Target achieved.			
Conviction rate	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	45.95%				
Undetected	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	12 535 cases undetected.				

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime investigations	Crimes investigated	Percentage of organised crime-related cases to court.	25%	40%	An increase of 15% organised crime related cases to court is noted. This increase can be attributed to the fact that the organised crime mandate has been extended to include the investigation of violent organised crime cases.
		Percentage of charges (cases) to court for sexual offences and assaults against women (18 years and above). (Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault, common assault, kidnapping and abduction.)	40%	52.35%	Target achieved.
		Detection rate of sexual offences and assaults against women (18 years and above). (Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault, common assault, kidnapping and abduction.)	42%	67.39%	Target achieved.
		Percentage of charges (cases) to court for sexual offences and assaults against children (under 18 years). (Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault, common assault, kidnapping and abduction.)	30%	58.10%	Target achieved.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime investigations	Crimes investigated	Detection rate of sexual offences and assaults against children (under 18 years). (Murder, attempted murder, rape, attempted rape, assault GBH, indecent assault, common assault, kidnapping and abduction).	40%	75.79%	Target achieved.
		Detection rate regarding charges (cases) of corruption against police officials in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	Total number of cases reported 990 Detection rate 95.15%	
Criminal Record Centre	Fingerprint identification	Conviction rate regarding charges (cases) of corruption against police officials in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004).	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009.	Total number of cases reported 990 Guilty 50.06%	
		Percentage of offenders' previous conviction reports generated within 30 days.	85% within 30 days.	75.25% achieved.	The drop in the percentage of previous conviction reports that were generated within 35 days can be attributed to the lack of sufficient processing capability of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).
Forensic Science Laboratory	Forensic evidence	Percentage of exhibits analysed within 35 days.	92% analysed within 35 days.	92.2% achieved.	Target achieved.

10.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

10.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

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

- In evaluating the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, three different criteria are used. The first criterion is the number of charges/cases referred to court and the second is the detection rate (the ability to solve cases). The Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security requested the SAPS to include conviction rates in future reports. Table 21 reflects the total number of charges referred to court, the detection rate and conviction rates achieved from 2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31 regarding contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- The number of charges reported reflects the number of charges that were reported at police stations in respect of the above crimes. These figures were drawn from the Crime Management Information System (CMIS), which is a live system that is continuously updated.
- The total number of charges of a specific crime that had been investigated was determined by the number of charges reported (new charges), as well as charges that were still pending from previous financial years (charges that were still being investigated). The number of charges referred to court was divided by the total number of charges which had been investigated to determine the percentage of charges referred to court.
- To determine the detection rate, the total number of charges referred to court, charges withdrawn before court and charges closed as unfounded were divided by the total number of charges investigated. Charges withdrawn before court are charges which had, for example, been sent to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision and a decision was made not to prosecute. The reason for this decision might be that there had not been enough evidence or it was a civil case. Charges are closed as unfounded if it is established, in the course of the investigation, that a crime had not actually been committed.
- To determine the conviction rate, the total number of charges in which the accused was found guilty and charges closed by other means were divided by the total number of charges referred to court and charges previously to court. Charges closed by other means are charges where the accused died during the trial, a warrant of arrest was issued for the accused after he or she had failed to appear in court or the accused was declared a President's patient or diversions, e.g. juveniles.
- Charges referred to court differ from the detection rate in respect of the different categories of crime. Charges that rely on police action, resulting in direct arrests, usually have higher rates, because the perpetrators were arrested at the scene of the crime, for example, shoplifting and drug-related crimes. Charges involving suspects who were unknown at the time of the crime tend to have lower rates of detection and referral to court.

- Regarding undetected cases, a case docket is closed as undetected when the investigation process has been finalised and the suspect is unknown or there is no information about the identity of the suspect.

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- Table 21 indicates that the total number of charges reported decreased by 7 365 (-1,06%) in comparison with the same period in 2007/2008. The highest decrease in reported charges was in respect of common robbery with 5 753 charges (-8, 85%). Charges referred to court decreased by -1,68% to 39,94%. However, an increase of 3,28% was noted in sexual offences, 1,94% in common robbery and 1,69% in common assault. The detection rate decreased by -2, 09% to 52, 45% except in the case of common robbery which increased by 1,73%. The conviction rate for contact crimes increased by 2,27% to 21, 54%, with common assault showing the highest increase of 2,56%.
- The targets set for contact crimes for the 2008/2009 financial year were: 39% for cases to court 53% for detection rate and 19% for conviction rate. The analyses indicate that the SAPS met the set targets in respect of cases to court and the conviction rate, but not in the case of the detection rate. The decrease in the detection rate can be attributed to the fact that with the introduction of the Criminal Law, Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) which was implemented on 16 December 2007, the offences previously known as rape and indecent assault (which included attempts in both cases) and which had always been indicated as separate crime categories when crime statistics were provided, basically became a single crime category, namely sexual offences, with different subcategories (according to different sections of the Act).

Property-related crime

- 10 671 (2,05%) more charges were reported to the police in comparison with the same period in the 2007/2008 financial year. The highest increase in reported charges was for burglary non-residential with 7 014 more charges (11,13%). Marginally, there were small increases in all property-related crimes in respect of charges referred to court. Marginal increases overall were noted in the detection rate, except in the case of stock theft, which decreased by 0,26%. The conviction rate increased with 1,78% to 22,65% with theft out of motor vehicles indicating the highest increase of 1,25%.
- The targets set for property-related crimes for the 2008/2009 financial year were: cases to court 11%, detection rate 15% and conviction rate 13%. The analysis indicates that the SAPS met the set targets with regard to property-related crimes.

Crime dependent on police action

- 16 367 (9,57%) more charges were reported by the police in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year. The biggest increase in reported charges was in driving under the influence of alcohol with 7 760 more charges (16,03%). Driving under the influence of alcohol also indicates the biggest increase in charges to court with 0,35% to 95,76%, the detection rate by 0,35% to 96,73% and the conviction rate with 4,63% to 28,25%.

- The targets set for crime dependent on police action for detection for the 2008/2009 financial year was: cases to court 93%, detection rate 94% and conviction rate 17%. The analysis indicates that the SAPS met the set targets.

When these crimes are combined, the reported charges increased by 41 213 (2,00%) while charges referred to court increased by 0,25% to 34,13%. A target of 32% for charges to court had been set for the 2008/2009 financial year. The detection rate was 42,82%. A target of 42% had been set for the 2008/2009 financial year. The conviction rate increased by 5,04% to 30,81%. A target of 14% had been set for the 2008/2009 financial year. Analysis indicates that the SAPS met all these targets.

During the 2008/2009 financial year, 1 019 350 cases were closed as undetected for contact crimes, property-related crimes and other serious crimes. Of these 1 019 350 undetected cases, 10 862 warrant of arrest were issued (the suspect is known to the complainant but cannot be traced – after a year, if the suspect have not been traced, the docket is reopened and reinvestigated). In 135 678 cases, fingerprints were available (positive fingerprints of suspects were found on crime scenes, but the suspect is unknown – these cases are being monitored for at least five years). However, in 872 810 out of the total of 1 019 350 cases the suspect was unknown or there were no information on the identity of the suspect available.

The Hi-Tech Project Centre which was established in 1996, continued to provide professional support to investigating officers through court-directed operational, tactical, analytical and advisory assistance, which includes the optimal use of all available databases and technology. Investigators now have access to information which they can use to oppose bail, get assistance in the swift identification of suspects and in apprehending wanted suspects, as well as collated information on a suspect's status (e.g. in custody).

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

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

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

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

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

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

In view of the different kinds of information recorded by the departments it is not possible to draw any correlation between the statistics at present. However, in conjunction with the various departments, the Criminal Justice Review has been tasked with the responsibility of developing a set of performance indicators which will measure the investigative and justice processes of cases.



Table 21: Performance of general investigations

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported		Total number of complaints incomplete		% Cases referred to court		% Detection rate		% Conviction rate								
	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	% diff	07/08	08/09	% diff							
Contact crime (crime against a person)																	
Murder	18487	18148	-339	-1.83	29424	29521	97	0.33	11779 (23.38%)	10883 (23.26%)	-0.12%	13852 (27.35%)	12710 (27.19%)	4534 (12.82%)	4818 (12.82%)	-0.16%	0.15%
Attempted murder	18795	18298	-497	-2.64	8182	8228	46	0.56	9081 (32.42%)	8426 (32.22%)	-0.20%	11646 (42.30%)	10956 (41.37%)	2194 (11.31%)	2471 (12.28%)	-0.93%	0.97%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	118312	121392	3080	2.60	40223	41479	1256	3.12	15020 (10.73%)	15948 (11.65%)	0.92%	17759 (12.88%)	18816 (13.71%)	3072 (9.32%)	3548 (10.24%)	0.83%	0.92%
Common robbery	64985	59232	-5753	-8.85	8872	9562	690	7.78	21041 (26.61%)	19620 (28.55%)	1.94%	25339 (32.59%)	23706 (34.32%)	4962 (15.20%)	5720 (16.43%)	1.73%	1.23%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	210104	203777	-6327	-3.01	26272	27249	977	3.72	144598 (59.53%)	137154 (60.37%)	0.84%	177179 (74.08%)	169780 (74.01%)	42908 (21.50%)	47837 (22.83%)	-0.07%	1.33%
Common assault	198049	192838	-5211	-2.63	28615	29174	559	1.95	110212 (46.50%)	105439 (48.19%)	1.69%	164744 (71.46%)	157207 (71.33%)	40682 (27.89%)	43857 (30.45%)	-0.13%	2.56%
Sexual offences	63818	71500	7682	12.04	18345	18336	-9	-0.05	43037 (47.60%)	41495 (50.88%)	3.28%	54466 (61.85%)	52027 (62.37%)	10932 (12.05%)	11019 (11.53%)	0.52%	-0.52%
Total	692550	685185	-7365	-1.06	159933	163549	3616	2.26	354768 (41.62%)	338965 (39.94%)	-1.68%	464985 (54.54%)	445202 (52.45%)	109284 (19.27%)	119270 (21.54%)	-2.09%	2.27%
Contact-related crime																	
Arson	7396	6846	-550	-7.44	1739	1862	123	7.07	2050 (22.33%)	1931 (21.84%)	-0.49%	3464 (37.10%)	3220 (36.47%)	447 (13.65%)	506 (14.49%)	-0.63%	0.84%
Malicious damage to property	136968	134261	-2707	-1.98	13930	14656	726	5.21	47558 (30.54%)	46266 (31.38%)	0.84%	69133 (45.28%)	67848 (45.55%)	14154 (21.77%)	16192 (23.63%)	0.27%	1.86%
Total	144364	141107	-3257	-2.26	15669	16518	849	5.42	49608 (31.00%)	48197 (30.58%)	-0.42%	72597 (45.36%)	71068 (45.09%)	14601 (21.27%)	16698 (24.76%)	-0.27%	3.49%
Property-related crime																	
Burglary at residential premises	237853	246616	8763	3.68	32937	35757	2820	8.56	43995 (15.42%)	43583 (15.76%)	0.34%	55654 (19.71%)	55121 (19.87%)	15619 (21.82%)	17105 (23.02%)	0.16%	1.20%
Burglary at non-residential premises	62995	70009	7014	11.13	8314	8997	683	8.22	10281 (13.91%)	11305 (14.52%)	0.61%	12444 (16.94%)	13598 (17.50%)	3828 (22.73%)	4438 (23.43%)	0.56%	0.70%
Theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles	80226	75968	-4258	-5.31	44623	46162	1539	3.45	6105 (4.64%)	6364 (5.13%)	0.49%	7973 (6.08%)	8465 (6.76%)	1713 (12.10%)	1926 (13.22%)	0.68%	1.12%



Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate			
	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	% diff	
Property-related crime																
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	111661	109548	-2113	-1.89	9373	10133	760	8.11	8996 (6.98%)	8860 (7.36%)	0.38%	12600 (9.89%)	12606 (10.43%)	2774 (19.12%)	3048 (20.37%)	1.25%
Stock theft	28778	30043	1265	4.40	7364	7267	-97	-1.32	4317 (11.53%)	4462 (12.02%)	0.49%	8712 (24.07%)	8907 (23.81%)	1929 (25.08%)	1820 (24.16%)	-0.92%
Total	521513	532184	10671	2.05	102611	108316	5705	5.56	73694 (11.81%)	74574 (11.64%)	-0.17%	97383 (15.60%)	98697 (15.41%)	25863 (20.87%)	28337 (22.65%)	1.78%
Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection																
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	13476	14045	569	4.22	1340	1255	-85	-6.34	13032 (86.96%)	13356 (86.26%)	-0.70%	13580 (90.62%)	13818 (89.77%)	4446 (14.30%)	5059 (15.55%)	1.25%
Drug-related crime	109134	117172	8038	7.37	1649	1526	-123	-7.46	107541 (97.08%)	115381 (97.11%)	0.03%	108493 (97.94%)	116306 (97.92%)	67871 (47.81%)	74903 (49.42%)	1.61%
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	48405	56165	7760	16.03	1529	1573	44	2.88	47654 (95.41%)	55402 (95.76%)	0.35%	48141 (96.38%)	55963 (96.73%)	19745 (23.62%)	46576 (28.25%)	4.63%
Total	171015	187382	16367	9.57	4518	4354	-164	-3.63	168227 (95.84%)	184139 (96.04%)	0.20%	170214 (96.97%)	186087 (97.05%)	92062 (35.87%)	126538 (45.92%)	10.05%
Other serious crime																
Theft other	395296	394124	-1172	-0.30	60443	63679	3236	5.35	88709 (17.84%)	94476 (19.95%)	2.11%	135615 (28.09%)	141464 (29.82%)	28572 (22.15%)	36385 (24.89%)	2.74%
Fraud	65286	77474	12188	18.67	35245	35169	-76	-0.22	24065 (23.36%)	29649 (26.42%)	3.06%	37543 (37.35%)	43487 (38.81%)	12121 (29.76%)	17707 (36.71%)	6.95%
Shoplifting	66992	80773	13781	20.57	623	585	-38	-6.10	66253 (96.97%)	79885 (97.99%)	1.02%	66758 (97.94%)	80417 (98.68%)	45283 (49.67%)	56855 (54.47%)	4.80%
Total	527574	552371	24797	4.70	96311	99433	3122	3.24	179027 (28.70%)	204010 (31.30%)	2.60%	239916 (38.46%)	265368 (40.71%)	85976 (33.66%)	110947 (39.31%)	5.65%

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate			
	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	% diff	
Some subcategories of aggravated robbery forming part of aggravated robbery above																
Carjacking	14201	14915	714	5.03	12531	12837	306	2.44	1678 (6.28%)	1967 (7.09%)	0.81%	2014 (7.53%)	2333 (8.41%)	338 (7.90%)	414 (8.99%)	1.09%
Truck hijacking	1245	1437	192	15.42	1504	1566	62	4.12	128 (4.66%)	138 (4.60%)	-0.06%	168 (6.11%)	172 (5.73%)	34 (9.47%)	32 (8.79%)	-0.68%
Robbery of cash-in-transit	395	386	-9	-2.28	423	412	-11	-2.60	109 (13.33%)	93 (11.65%)	-1.68%	117 (14.30%)	102 (12.78%)	26 (7.18%)	19 (5.52%)	-1.66%
Bank robbery	144	102	-42	-29.17	162	156	-6	-3.70	58 (18.95%)	47 (18.22%)	-0.73%	67 (21.90%)	48 (18.60%)	21 (11.67%)	10 (5.78%)	-5.89%
Robbery at residential premises	14481	18438	3957	27.33	6805	7062	257	3.78	3012 (14.15%)	4095 (16.06%)	1.91%	3365 (15.81%)	4578 (17.95%)	523 (8.40%)	774 (10.50%)	2.10%
Robbery at business premises	9862	13920	4058	41.15	3903	4075	172	4.41	1784 (12.96%)	2787 (15.49%)	2.53%	2018 (14.66%)	3124 (17.36%)	249 (6.96%)	320 (6.93%)	-0.03%
Total	40328	49198	8870	21.99	25328	26108	780	3.08	6769 (10.31%)	9127 (12.12%)	1.81%	7749 (11.80%)	10357 (13.75%)	1191 (7.95%)	1569 (8.98%)	1.03%
All 20 serious crimes combined																
Contact crimes (crime against the person)	692550	685185	-7365	-1.06	159933	163549	3616	2.26	354768 (41.62%)	338965 (39.94%)	-1.68%	464985 (54.54%)	445202 (52.45%)	109284 (19.27%)	119270 (21.54%)	2.27%
Contact-related crimes (crime against property)	144364	141107	-3257	-2.26	15669	16518	849	5.42	49608 (31.00%)	48197 (30.58%)	-0.42%	72597 (45.36%)	71068 (45.09%)	14601 (21.27%)	16698 (24.76%)	3.49%
Property-related crimes	521513	532184	10671	2.05	102611	108316	5705	5.56	73694 (11.81%)	74574 (11.64%)	-0.17%	97383 (15.60%)	98697 (15.41%)	25863 (20.87%)	28337 (22.65%)	1.78%
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection	171015	187382	16367	9.57	4518	4354	-164	-3.63	168227 (95.84%)	184139 (96.04%)	0.20%	170214 (96.97%)	186087 (97.05%)	92062 (35.87%)	126538 (45.92%)	10.05%
Other serious crime	527574	552371	24797	4.70	96311	99433	3122	3.24	179027 (28.70%)	204010 (31.30%)	2.60%	239916 (38.46%)	265368 (40.71%)	85976 (33.66%)	110947 (39.31%)	5.65%
Total	2057016	2098229	41213	2.00	379042	392170	13128	3.46	825324 (33.88%)	849885 (34.13%)	0.25%	1045095 (42.90%)	1066422 (42.82%)	327786 (25.77%)	401790 (30.81%)	5.04%

b) Organised crime-related charges

- Organised crime is any serious crime which is systematically and persistently committed on a continuous basis or for a determinate period by a consciously concerted organised criminal group of two or more persons or a criminal enterprise in pursuit of an undue financial or other material benefit.
- Organised crime spans a wide area: illegal drugs and substances; smuggling and trading in counterfeit goods; the plundering of mineral and marine resources; smuggling firearms; human and child trafficking; car and truck hijacking; aggravated robberies; cable theft; money laundering and fraud, to mention a few.
- In terms of the Organised Crime Project Investigation process (OCPI), 145 organised crime groups (projects) composed of 750 targets were identified and investigated of which 41 were successfully terminated, resulting in the arrest of 374 suspects. Organised crime follows the principle that a project investigation is only registered once the usual investigative methods had failed to address the organised criminal group and the threat it represents. This is done through the Organised Crime Secretariat. Most of these criminal groups specialise in drug-related crime; motor vehicle theft; hijacking motor vehicles and trucks; fraud; corruption; trafficking in non-ferrous metals; precious metals and stones.
- The above entails that 40% of the organised crime projects that were under investigation for the period under review were taken to court. A target of 25% had been set for the reporting period, which indicates that the SAPS achieved its target.
- The mandate of organised crime includes the investigation of specific violent crime that can, in the majority of instances, not be investigated by means of an OCPI. During the reporting period, 3 884 arrests were made and 343 convictions were secured for specific violent crimes such as carjacking, truck hijacking, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robberies, house and business robberies. The aggregate successes for project and non-projects investigations is 7 060 arrests and 868 convictions.

Drug-related crimes

- An analysis of the threats emanating from organised crime groups over the past decade identified drug threats as accounting for the largest proportion of known threats. Drug smuggling as an organised crime usually ties in with other dimensions of organised crime such as diamond, gold and abalone smuggling, as well as vehicle hijacking. Dependency on drugs can become so expensive that drug users must commit crime to feed their habit (e.g. all kinds of theft, including motor vehicle theft and armed robbery). Furthermore, some drugs may lead to violent crime such as murder, attempted murder, rape and all kinds of assault. Drugs such as cannabis, Mandrax, cocaine, heroin, Ecstasy, CAT and Tik-Tik pose major threats to South Africa.
- During the reporting period a total of 20 clandestine drug laboratories manufacturing Methamphetamine (Tik/Crystal meth) were dismantled.

- In support of the clandestine laboratory investigations, the chemical monitoring programme responsible for monitoring precursor chemicals to prevent the diversion of the chemicals for the manufacture of illicit drugs, dealt with 327 import notifications of precursor chemicals to South Africa. A further 1 383 export notifications of precursor chemicals were forwarded to the relevant foreign authorities.
- The following quantities of narcotics were seized during the investigation of organised crime cases: 401.362 kg cocaine, 2814.404 kg crack cocaine, 17 330.806 kg cannabis, 3 700 Ecstasy tablets, 84 183.5 Mandrax tablets, 10 945.621 kg Tik , 2 988.65 kg heroin and 293.062 kg Methcathinone. The Narcotics Desk assisted with 147 international drug-related enquiries and 22 control deliveries.
- In terms of the Dagga Eradication Programme, three spray operations were conducted, resulting in the destruction of approximately 892 500 kg of crop, estimated at R892.5 million.

Precious Metals and Diamonds

- During the reporting period, 452 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals. The total value of diamonds, gold, other precious metals and cash seized was R367 725 390.
- Non-ferrous metals investigations are primarily focused on the theft of copper cables (electricity and rail cable) from fixed establishments. 117 arrests were made relating to the theft and possession of non-ferrous metals. A total of 23 convictions were secured.

Seizure of Assets

- To create a more coordinated approach between the Organised Crime Units and Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU), the Organised Crime Component made members available to the AFU for conducting investigations to trace the assets of organised criminal groups. During the reporting period assets to the value of R70 613 724 were frozen in 71 AFU cases.

Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998

- An initiative between the Organised Crime Unit and the National Prosecuting Authority resulted in a significant increase of 104 prosecutions being instituted for the period under review (compared to 26 prosecutions in 2007/2008) for contravention of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No. 121 of 1998), which deals with racketeering. A conviction for racketeering was obtained in six of these cases.

Cross-border crime operations

- In establishing better coordination and developing mutually beneficial activities, systems and processes, the emphasis was placed on improving cooperation between SARPCCO countries in addressing cross-border crime, including illegal firearms, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling and stolen/hijacked vehicles.
- The following operations in which South Africa participated were held within the

region: Operation Mosi involving Namibia, Botswana and Angola; Operation Black Rhino involving Zimbabwe; Operation Ntumba involving Lesotho, South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland; Operation Cross-border; Operation Rachel 2008; and Operation Fall Back. 223 vehicles were impounded, 6817 firearms were seized, 173 illegal immigrants were arrested and 22 bags of cannabis were seized.

- The International Vehicle Crime Investigation Unit repatriated 499 stolen vehicles to South Africa. 33 stolen vehicles were expatriated from South Africa. 1 238 vehicle-related enquiries were received, which resulted in the seizure of 427 vehicles.
- During the reporting period, 27 members from the SAPS, including Organised Crime and the Special Task Force, participated in Operation Rachel 2008, a joint operation between South Africa and Mozambique. The aim of the operation is to benefit and help develop neighbouring countries and to prevent arms from crossing the border into South Africa. The following are some of the weaponry that were destroyed during Operation Rachel - 2008: 6 708 firearms, seven million rounds of ammunition, 852 hand grenades, 738 mortar bombs, 17 mortar launchers, 151 PG 7 rockets, 186 PG 7 boosters, 206 detonators, 27 air personnel mines, 19 anti-air bombs (HS17).

Disruptive Operations

- Several selective disruptive operations were held in support of investigations into organised crime. These operations focused on a wide variety of criminal activities ranging from illegal immigrants, narcotics and abalone. During these operations 2 527 illegal immigrants were arrested, 11 vehicles, approximately 800 kg of copper (stolen wire) were recovered, 22 kg dagga and 658 kg abalone were seized.

c) Charges relating to commercial crime

The Commercial Branch uses the number of cases to calculate its performance indicators, and not the number of charges. Cases that are investigated by the Commercial Branch often result in multiple charges being added against the accused on the charge sheet, so it may then take months and sometimes years to determine the final number of charges. In the light of these factors and the time line of the cases, the Commercial Branch is therefore evaluated on the number of cases and not the number of charges.

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

- Given the mandate described above, the Commercial Branch has the following five operational groups:
 - **The Banking-related Crime Group** attends to offences relating to, among other things, cheques, cards, and motor vehicle finance fraud.

- **The Intellectual Property Rights Groups** focuses on matters relating to intellectual property rights, revenue, trade and industry and black dollars (counterfeit goods).
- **The Statures and Fraud Groups** deals with matters relating to statutes, fraud (general), and Advanced Fee Fraud (4-1-9 letter scams) and other fraud scams.
- **The Serious Cases, Financial Crimes and Corruption Group** deals with matters relating to serious and high-profile cases, financial crimes, money laundering and corruption.
- **The Electronic Crime Group** focuses on matters relating to crimes that were committed by electronic means.

The Commercial Branch investigated the following crimes in 2008/2009:

Cyber/electronic Crime

- Cyber crime is highly prevalent in crimes that are investigated and combated by the Commercial Branch. Cyber-attacks can be malicious or accidental, it can involve attacks by other nations, organised groups, or individuals and can be motivated by monetary gain, ill-will, political interests, or curiosity. Perpetrators include disgruntled employees, teenagers, hackers and business rivals. Victims can include companies, employees, students, etc.
- Internet Fraud, which forms an integral part of cyber crime, includes all types of fraud committed on a personal computer or via the Internet. In 2008/2009, 1 426 internet-fraud cases were reported.

Cards

- Cards include all types of cards and include stolen cards and cloned cards and the crime committed with these types of cards. A significant growth in the credit card market and developments in electronic commerce resulted in more transactions being conducted electronically, while development and modernisation in the commerce environment contributed to easier access to and faster processing of transactions. The associated security features have proven to not be entirely fool proof.
- This led to the exploitation of credit card systems by criminals, which indicated a sharp increase of 7 718 cases (52%) in comparison to 3 686 cases in 2007/2008.

Intellectual property right (counterfeit goods)

- The violation of intellectual property rights is an international problem. As a result of the extent of the problem, several operations were held in the provinces. Large amounts of counterfeit goods were seized from flea markets, street vendors and shops during these operations.
- 769 cases were investigated and 543 arrests were made, resulting in 350 convictions. The value of counterfeit goods seized amounted to R45 202 717. When comparing the

number of cases reported in 2007/2008 to those reported in 2008/2009, an increase of 10.14% is evident. The value of counterfeit currency seized amounted to R2 282 640.

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

- Fraudulent letters relating to Advance Fee Fraud (4-1-9 scams) are reported to the SAPS daily. On average 90% of fraudulent letters are emailed to potential victims, inviting them to travel to South Africa to participate in alleged business deals that turn out to be fraudulent scams. Syndicates may revert to kidnapping their victims to demand ransom money from them or their families. During the reporting period 108 cases were registered and 159 cases were received from abroad for investigation. 32 arrests were made, which include citizens and non-citizens. The value involved in these cases amount to R32 871 782.

Road Accident Fund

- Task teams were established in Johannesburg and Durban to investigate cases involving the Road Accident Fund (these cases usually relate to fraud and/or theft). The task teams were working from the offices of the Road Accident Fund and they have dedicated prosecutors involved with the prosecution of these cases. During the period under review, 1 750 cases were received and 367 arrests were made, resulting in 342 convictions.

Money laundering

- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is currently the most important international body which specialises solely in combating money laundering. The FATF was established by the 1989 G-7 Summit in Paris to combat money laundering. The FATF issued forty recommendations and later nine special recommendations for action against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. 179 new suspicious transaction reports had been received from the Financial Intelligence Centre and were disseminated to the provinces for investigation. If the financial investigation detects a criminal offence/crime, a criminal case docket is being registered. These case dockets are being registered as e.g. fraud or theft, depending on the type of crime that was detected.

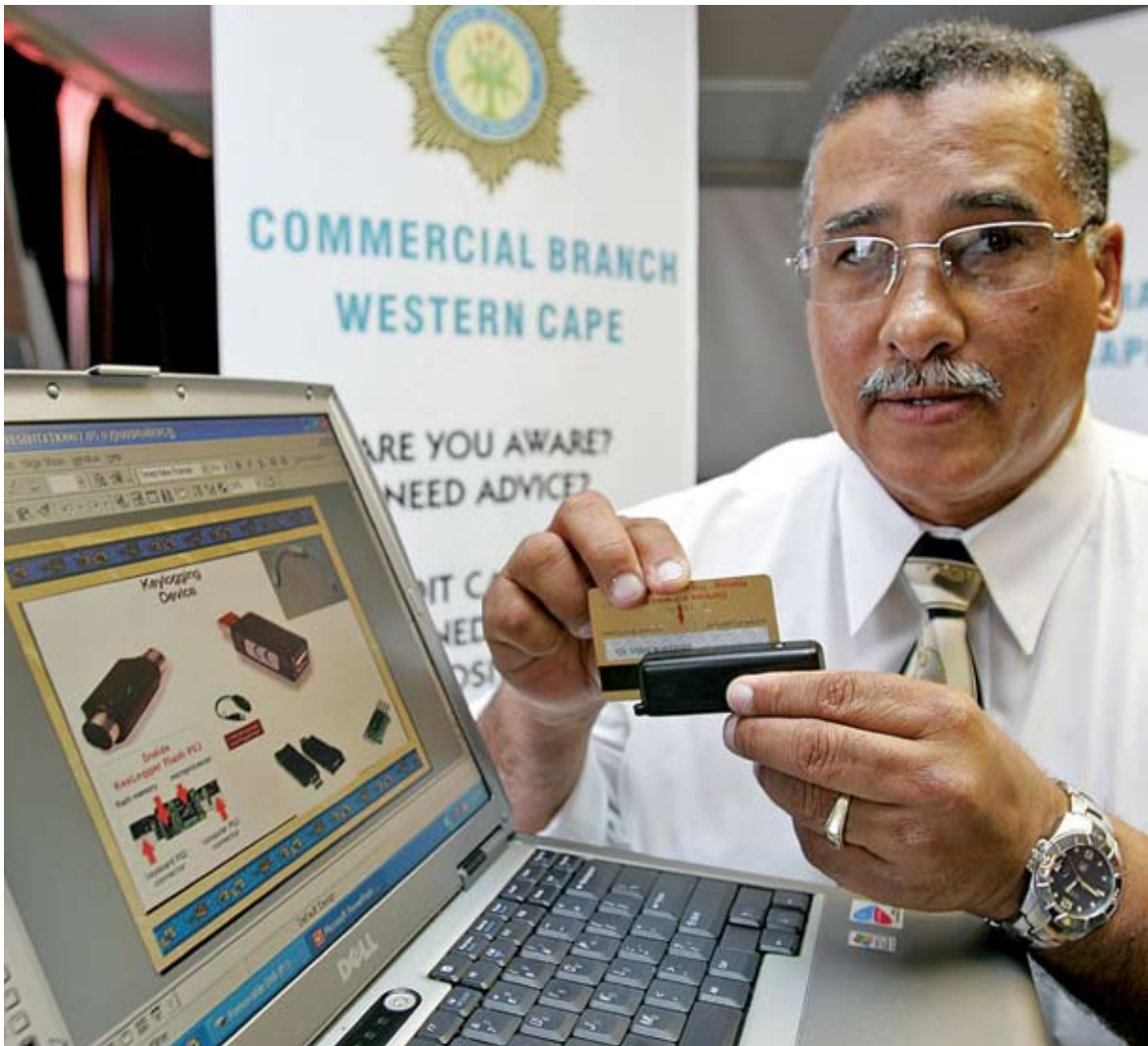
Attorneys trust fund cases

- Cases that are reported in terms of the Attorney Trust Fund will either be theft of trust funds or fraud. During the reporting period 161 cases were received, which led to eight arrests and 15 convictions.

Corruption – Section 34 reports

- The Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No.12 of 2004) came into operation on 27 April 2004. During the reporting period, 1 931 new reports were received, registered and processed. 112 reports were received from the National Anti-corruption Hotline: Public Service Commission. These reports relate to suspicions and are not criminal case dockets. If the investigation reveals that a crime was committed, a criminal case docket is registered.

- Table 22 reflects a summary of the investigation of commercial crime cases. From the table it is evident that the Commercial Branch received 28 683 cases (an increase of 17.6%) compared to 24 388 cases in 2007/2008. 11 668 persons were arrested or made their first appearance in court, compared to 10 115 in 2007/2008, indicating an increase of 15.4% in the number of arrests (the latter included cases carried over from previous years). The number of persons convicted increased by 24.3% from 6 484 recorded in 2007/2008 to 8 058 for the reporting period.
- On average 26.68% of cases relating to commercial crime were referred to court. A detection rate of 38.69% and conviction rate of 45.95% were achieved. The following targets were set regarding commercial crime investigation for the 2008/2009 financial year: cases to court at 24% and a detection rate of 36%. The above indicates that the Commercial Branch achieved its targets.
- 12 535 cases were undetected because commercial crimes are being committed in a highly technological environment which makes it difficult to link a suspect to a crime. Depending on the degree of specialisation and technical detail, court rolls, the workload of investigators and prosecutors, cases investigated by the Commercial Branch on average could take anything between twelve months and ten years. A shortage of experienced commercial crime analysts also exists.



2008/2009

Table 22: Investigation of cases involving commercial crime

Crime description	Breakdown per type of crime: Number of Cases Received, Arrests, Convictions and Values										
	Cases received				Arrests/ First Appearances			Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		Cases	Number	Value (R)	
	Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Actual	Potential	Accused	Counts	Actual	Potential	
Internet Fraud	1 426	171 893 410	74 634 172	199	10	13 696 545	6 561 690	97	192	1 496 127	0
Fraud with Counterfeit Credit Cards	1 780	48 900 828	4 561 991	410	22	13 566 364	2 473 880	210	477	6 115 681	655 547
Fraud with Stolen Credit Cards	778	35 990 325	1 041 291	311	22	8 280 243	786 366	116	297	10 899 168	33 435
Fraud with Other Cards	5 160	77 485 475	820 867	313	4	3 887 799	179 814	75	234	1 750 514	4 522
Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965	18	248 065	73 500	10	6	624 400	0	1	1	0	233 700
SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989	38	310 800	13 600	41	2	2 527 064	12 500	2	2	2 400	21 210
Fraud with Stolen Cheques	1 555	152 636 319	47 174 565	227	10	360 366 593	21 836 667	91	241	12 574 400	537 276
Fraud with Cloned Cheques	603	54 487 332	66 404 236	85	1	16 524 932	1 317 180	31	35	2 889 772	238 400
4-1-9 Scams (Advance Fee Fraud)	108	32 871 782	48 098 949	13	19	899 000	29 990	1	1	0	30 000
Black dollar Fraud Scams	29	1 863 300	183 200	15	14	724 900	118 200	15	15	762 230	55 000
Kiteflying	5	747 858	0	1	0	411 175	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fraud	12 185	3 725 500 183	347 191 932	6 549	54	671 897 946	41 681 462	5 080	11 807	487 856 277	58 103 890
Theft	1 216	342 940 698	69 707 499	573	10	87 402 865	50 374 689	409	5 691	148 747 883	20 067 101
Forgery and Uttering	588	153 382 268	33 626 505	222	9	55 730 389	1 628 262	100	258	12 847 427	589 184
Corruption Act, 1992/ Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	89	74 863 323	3 855 000	65	0	37 000 395	11 050 000	2	2	15 600	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	1	0	153 000	0	0	0	0	1	1	496 000	0
Exchange Control Act, 2003	11	62 464 805	0	0	2	44 800	0	1	1	44 800	0
Insolvency Act, 1936	12	1 427 265	0	6	0	35 528 893	0	0	0	0	0

Crime description	Cases received						Arrests/ First Appearances						Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Number		Potential	SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Value (R)		Potential	Cases	Number		Accused	Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential	Actual	Potential				Actual	Potential			Counts	Accused		Actual	Potential	
Companies Act, 1973	9	5 795 953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Close Corporation Act, 1984	3	300 000	0	1	0	0	300 000	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	18 091	0	0	
Usury Act, 1968	6	170 000	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	204	9	27 998	0	0	0	0	0	
Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	769	31 583 242	12 703 552	374	169	26 786 453	12 008 261	341	6 191	350	15 160 344	2 509 554	350	15 160 344	2 509 554	350	15 160 344	
Other crime	2 289	258 768 689	23 605 136	1 828	66	167 354 450	8 819 259	1 688	5 292	1 620	131 065 372	3 368 951	1 620	131 065 372	3 368 951	1 620	131 065 372	
Total	28 683	5 234 631 920	733 848 995	11 248	420	1 503 555 206	158 878 220	8 269	30 943	8 058	832 770 084	86 447 770	8 058	832 770 084	86 447 770	8 058	832 770 084	



d) Charges to court and detection rate for crimes against women and children*Persons 18 years and older*

- Figures pertaining to some contact crimes (murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, attempted rape and indecent assault), common assault and assault GBH) against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years) which often occur in the domestic/family environment are provided. Table 23 indicates that 42,13% of all reported sexual offences, 47,39% of all reported common assaults and 30,18% of all reported assault GBH were committed against adult women. A further 16,20% and 13,42% of all reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against women.
- Table 23 indicates that the total number of charges reported decreased by 6 833 (-3,50%) in comparison with the same period in 2007/2008. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of murder with 108 (-4,25%) fewer charges. Charges referred to court decreased marginally with 0,27% to 52,35%, with the exception of sexual offences, which shows the biggest increase of 1,12%. The detection rate decreased marginally with 0,15% to 67,39%, except for sexual offences with an increase of 1,69%. The conviction rate increased with 2,71% to 25,77% with assault GBH indicating the biggest increase of 3,47%. Common assault also indicates an increase of 3,21%.
- The targets for crimes against persons 18 years and older for the 2008/2009 financial year were: cases to court 40% and detection rate 42%. The conviction rate was to be benchmarked. The analysis reveals that the SAPS met these targets.

Persons younger than 18 years

- Figures pertaining to some contact crimes indicated that 28,16% of all reported sexual offences, 7,54% of all reported common assault; and 6,09% of all reported assault GBH cases, had been committed against children during 2008/2009. A further 4,27% and 4,64% of reported attempted murders and murders respectively were committed against them.
- From table 23 it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 4 975 (-9,26%) in comparison with the same period in 2007/2008. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of murder with 172 (-16,95%) fewer charges reported. The charges referred to court increased marginally with 0,79% to 58,10% with murder indicating the highest increase of 2,63%. The detection rate increased by 1,23% to 75,79% with assault GBH indicating the biggest increase of 2,42%. The conviction rate increased by 1,38% to 20,24% with assault GBH indicating the biggest increase of 3,16%. Common assault also indicated an increase of 3,03%.
- The targets for crimes against persons younger than 18 years for the 2008/2009 financial year were: cases to court 30% and detection rate 40%. The conviction rate was to be benchmarked. The analysis revealed that the SAPS met these targets.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS)

- As part of the restructuring process of the SAPS, the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units were relocated to station level, to strengthen police stations and improve service delivery to the public at local level. The long-term objective is to train each and every police official to assist victims of women and child abuse. Members of the former "FCS Units" now fall under the command and control of the Detective Commander of the local Detective Services, and no longer function as independent specialised units (excluding in the Western Cape).
- During the 2008/2009 financial year, 182 members completed the FCS investigators course.
- Officers from FCS Head Office and the United States of America presented 12 courses on Sexual Offences (including the legal aspects) nationally. The officers from FCS Head Office were involved in the development of the Sexual Offences Investigator's Course (SOIC) and the First Responder to Sexual Offences Course, which will be presented during 2009/2010.
- 1 883 multi-disciplinary meetings were attended and 1 900 lectures were presented to audiences (children and adults) to alert the community to the combating of sexual offences.
- During the period under review, the SAPS members involved in the investigation of FCS-related crimes dealt with 45 984 cases (comprising of 3 707 enquiries and 42 277 dockets), which led to 24 981 arrests.



Table 23: Investigation of crimes against women and children

Crimes Against Women and Children																				
Annual Report: RSA - April 2008 - March 2009																				
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Cases referred to court			% Detection rate			% Conviction rate							
	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	diff	% diff	07/08	08/09	% diff					
Crimes against children under the age of 18 years																				
Murder	1015	843	-172	-16.95	3598	2652	-946	-26.29	1129 (24.47%)	947 (27.10%)	-182 (-16.13%)	-16.13%	1482 (32.13%)	1147 (32.82%)	-335 (-23.29%)	-23.29%	601 (12.95%)	524 (11.90%)	-77 (-12.65%)	-10.5%
Attempted murder	852	782	-70	-8.22	626	555	-71	-11.34	743 (50.27%)	636 (47.57%)	-107 (-14.40%)	-14.40%	922 (62.38%)	830 (62.08%)	-92 (-10.0%)	-10.0%	232 (12.60%)	231 (13.71%)	-1 (-0.43%)	1.11%
Common assault	16091	14544	-1547	-9.61	3807	3315	-492	-12.92	12282 (61.72%)	11119 (62.26%)	-1163 (-9.47%)	-9.47%	18584 (93.40%)	16774 (93.92%)	-1810 (-9.74%)	-9.74%	5427 (33.34%)	5512 (36.37%)	85 (1.57%)	3.03%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	13625	12422	-1203	-8.83	3651	2961	-690	-18.90	14315 (82.86%)	12925 (84.02%)	-1390 (-9.71%)	-9.71%	17620 (101.99%)	16062 (104.41%)	-1558 (-8.84%)	-8.84%	5071 (23.76%)	5475 (26.92%)	404 (7.97%)	3.16%
Sexual offences	22124	20141	-1983	-8.96	12455	11504	-951	-7.64	16147 (46.70%)	14881 (47.02%)	-1266 (-7.84%)	-7.84%	19434 (56.20%)	18030 (56.98%)	-1404 (-7.22%)	-7.22%	4028 (10.79%)	3750 (10.73%)	-278 (-6.81%)	-0.06%
Total	53707	48732	-4975	-9.26	24137	20987	-3150	-13.05	44616 (57.31%)	40508 (58.10%)	-4108 (-9.21%)	-9.21%	58042 (74.56%)	52843 (75.79%)	-5199 (-8.97%)	-8.97%	15359 (18.86%)	15492 (20.24%)	133 (0.87%)	1.38%
Crimes against women 18 years and older																				
Murder	2544	2436	-108	-4.25	2709	2796	87	3.21	1656 (31.52%)	1592 (30.43%)	-64 (-3.87%)	-3.87%	1865 (35.50%)	1820 (34.79%)	-45 (-2.41%)	-2.41%	770 (17.05%)	794 (16.52%)	24 (3.12%)	-0.53%
Attempted murder	3016	2966	-50	-1.66	1134	1100	-34	-3.00	1627 (39.20%)	1469 (36.13%)	-158 (-9.71%)	-9.71%	1979 (47.69%)	1796 (44.17%)	-183 (-9.25%)	-9.25%	514 (15.46%)	529 (16.22%)	15 (2.92%)	0.76%
Common assault	94286	91390	-2896	-3.07	11157	9979	-1178	-10.56	56479 (53.56%)	54142 (53.41%)	-2337 (-4.15%)	-4.15%	78031 (74.00%)	74601 (73.59%)	-3430 (-4.45%)	-4.45%	20878 (28.86%)	22679 (32.07%)	1801 (7.91%)	3.21%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	64084	61509	-2575	-4.02	6769	6098	-671	-9.91	45867 (64.74%)	42978 (63.57%)	-2889 (-6.30%)	-6.30%	54480 (76.89%)	51420 (76.06%)	-3060 (-5.62%)	-5.62%	15122 (23.68%)	16710 (27.15%)	1588 (10.50%)	3.47%
Sexual offences	31328	30124	-1204	-3.84	12105	10583	-1522	-12.57	14935 (34.39%)	14456 (35.51%)	-479 (-3.21%)	-3.21%	18403 (42.37%)	17936 (44.06%)	-467 (-2.53%)	-2.53%	3451 (10.59%)	3225 (10.70%)	-226 (-6.93%)	0.11%
Total	195258	188425	-6833	-3.50	33874	30556	-3318	-9.80	120564 (52.62%)	114637 (52.35%)	-5927 (-4.92%)	-4.92%	154758 (67.54%)	147573 (67.39%)	-7185 (-4.64%)	-4.64%	40735 (23.06%)	43937 (25.77%)	3202 (7.29%)	2.71%

10.4.2 Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre (CRC)

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

- The National Criminal Record Centre (CRC) is responsible for identifying and confirming any previous convictions of suspects in crimes being investigated by the SAPS. During the 2008/2009 financial year, 1 138 649 crime-related fingerprint enquiries were received. Of these enquiries, 532 137 (46,74%) resulted in the identification of previous convictions.
- Given that the turn-around time for these reports is of extreme importance to the SAPS, as well as the community at large, it was found that, on average, 75,25% of the total number of enquiries received for previous conviction reports was generated within 30 days.
- During the period under review, a total of 1 012 911 enquiries not relating to crime were also received. These enquiries are made to determine whether or not persons applying for firearm licences, professional driver's licences and for work as security officers have any criminal records. Of this total, 203 359 (20.07%) resulted in the identification of applicants linked to previous convictions.
- 348 696 cases were received for investigation. Of this number, 124 768 (35,78%) were found to be linked to fingerprint-related evidence, which led to the positive identification of a total of 18 123 cases.

b) Photographs and plans

- 82 836 crime scenes and 278 152 sundry items were photographed during the period under review. In addition to the photographs that were taken, 76 scale plans, 20 219 sketch plans and 17 497 photo plans were completed. 9 051 video recordings and an additional 346 copies were made on request. A total of 7 298 facial compositions, 517 facial sketches and 73 facial comparisons were compiled and 7 753 entries for facial recognition expertise were required.

c) MorphoTouch

- 7 642 MorphoTouch operations were held for the 2008/2009 financial year during which the fingerprints of 245 569 persons were tested. This resulted in the identification of 11 345 wanted persons.

d) Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

- 5 550 palm-print and 11 659 fingerprint identifications were performed. A total of 552 manual palm-print and 1 242 manual fingerprint identifications were performed by CRC personnel.

e) Local Criminal Record Centres

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

Exhibits processed	91 184
Cases processed	19 173
Positive cases processed	7 902
Number of Microviper investigations	1 969
Number of positive Microviper investigations	105
Number of shoe-print investigations	287
Number of positive shoe-print investigations	263
Objects etched	2 179
Positive etches	1 053

10.4.3 Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL)**a) Exhibits analysed**

The Forensic Science Laboratory received a total of 244 248 cases for analysis, of which 175 467 entries were analysed. Of these 175 467 entries, 161 780 (92,20%) were analysed within 35 days.

b) Ballistics

- During the 2008/2009 financial year, a total of 19 504 entries were received. Of these entries, 3 418 projectiles, 17 833 cartridge cases and 10 292 firearms were placed on the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS). A total of 14 111 positive hits were made with IBIS during this period.
- During 2008/2009 the IBIS system was upgraded to a three-dimensional system which is backwards compatible with the older two-dimensional system. The new system can deliver 100% accuracy when it comes to the correlation of crime specimens, something which the older system could not do.

c) Biology

- During the period under review, the Biology Section received 54 568 items of biological material that needed to be examined. The examinations of 52 533 of these items were completed.
- According to the DNA Criminal Intelligence Database (DCID), 474 inter-case hits were identified. It must be noted that it is possible for multiple samples to be linked to the same case.
- The Forensic Amendment Bill was proposed during the 2008/2009 financial year. The Bill is aimed at focusing on real evidence namely fingerprints, DNA and other forensic exhibit material to improve the conviction rate in South African courts. The legislation would provide the legislative framework for building a National DNA Database in South

Africa. It would allow permits for speculative searches to link suspects to cases and the taking of a non-intimate sample by an authorised police official. A non-intimate sample is a sample of blood taken by means of a finger prick. The Forensic Amendment Bill will be phased in over a five-year period.

d) Scientific analysis

- The Scientific Analysis Section received 5 509 entries during the 2008/2009 financial year, 4 967 of which were analysed. The following kinds of entries were received:
 - Incidents of suicide: 786
 - Primer residue analysis: 8 252
 - Time-lapse (samples taken two-and-a-half hours after the incident occurred): 195
- The Scientific Analysis Section acquired Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (IRMS) technology, making the SAPS Forensic Science Laboratory one of the few forensic laboratories in the world with such technology. The IRMS analyses and profiles materials such as explosives.

e) Chemistry

- The Chemistry Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory is responsible for analysing suspected illegal substances, as well as other substances that need further analysis. For the period under review, the Chemistry Section received 33 119 entries and analysed 32 201 entries. The analyses of illegal substances done by the Chemistry Section are listed in table 12.
- 552 toxicology entries were received in 2008/2009, 49 of which were concluded.
- 555 cases for fire investigation were received during the reporting period, 119 of which were concluded.

f) Questioned documents

- The Questioned Documents Section received 14 018 cases during 2008/2009 and analysed 13 729 entries.
- The total value of all fraud cases received and examined amounted to R206 163 489.00.
- 356 583 South African banknotes with a total face value of R6 522 496.00 were received for examination during the 2008/2009 financial year.
- Sixteen cases involving counterfeit coinage and eight cases involving counterfeit foreign currency were received for examination during the reporting period.
- Seven entries concerning black dollars were received for examination during the period under review. A black dollar is used in a scam where the con-man attempts to deceive a victim into believing that it is possible to make original US dollars out of similarly sized black coated paper.

- 33 entries of suspected fraudulent driver's licences were received for investigation during the period under review.
- 710 entries involving handwriting, cheques and identification documents/passports were received for investigation during the period under review.
- 11 106 entries emanating from assets-in-transit and banking companies were received for investigation during the period under review.

A new Forensic Science Laboratory is under construction in the Western Cape. The laboratory will use robotic storage and retrieval systems to archive exhibits, eliminating potential misplacement of exhibits. A mini-rail transport system of approximately one kilometre will convey larger exhibits and supplies to the various disciplines within the laboratory. A pneumatic tube system will transport smaller exhibits and related items between the various sections for analysis purposes. The laboratory will use solar heating and intelligent lighting to make the facility more energy efficient.



11. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

11.1 Purpose

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

11.2 Measurable objectives

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

There are two subprogrammes:

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

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



11.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 24: Actual performance against target

Subprogrammes	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Intelligence Operations	Neutralised threats	Number of operations conducted to neutralize crime threats ⁵ .	Maintain or increase ⁶	Decreased from 18 631 operations in 2007/2008 to 17 035 operations in 2008/2009.	Decrease of 1 536 in the number of operations due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The restructuring of the Division Crime Intelligence during 2008/2009 which led to the establishment of a crime intelligence capacity in all 1 116 station precincts and the establishment of such a capacity in all 176 cluster stations. This led to a more focused approach in the collection of crime information and intelligence, coupled with the merging of large numbers of intelligence driven operations with the same focus and targets, especially on cluster level.
Intelligence and Information Management	Crime intelligence products	Number of crime intelligence products.	Maintain or increase ⁷	Increased from 95 848 reports in 2007/2008 to 142 020 reports in 2008/2009.	Increase of 46 122 in the number of reports due to more focused collection of crime-related information and intelligence (ground coverage).

⁵ Crime Intelligence operations with regard to Social fabric-related contact crimes are usually only conducted in cases where serial murderers, serial rapist and pedophiles are involved.

⁶ The type of threat will determine the frequency of operations conducted.

⁷ The type of threat will determine the frequency of intelligence products (reports) generated.

11.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

11.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations

a) Operations conducted to neutralise crime threats

- Threats are neutralized through overt and covert operations at various levels of activity. Crime Intelligence conducted or contributed to a total of 17 035 operations. The intelligence/information gathered resulted in the arrest of 14 444 individuals and the recovery of goods/items with an estimated value of R 3 998 878 971.00. These operations – which focused on violent organized crime, security intelligence, property-related crime and crimes dependent on police action for detection – comprised of Intelligence operations, Court operations and Ad hoc operations.

Intelligence operations

- Intelligence operations are operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence to gather intelligence/information to better understand a situation. The intelligence/information is used to generate more focused operations. For the 2008/2009 financial year Crime Intelligence conducted 8 103 operations of this nature.

Court operations

- Court operations are operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence, together with the Detective Service, to generate intelligence/ information that could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. During the period under review, a total of 2 373 court operations were conducted.

Ad hoc operations

- Ad hoc operations are operations initiated by other components within the SAPS using intelligence/information supplied by Crime Intelligence. 6 559 operations were conducted for the period under review.

11.4.2 Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management

a) Intelligence and information products

- For the financial year under review, Crime Intelligence produced a total of 142 020 reports. This consisted of 9 953 strategic reports; 40 131 tactical reports; 22 370 crime prevention reports; and 69 566 information reports.

Strategic intelligence /information products

- These products were provided to the National Commissioner, the Minister for Safety and Security, the Presidency and political decision-makers at national and provincial level. For the year under review, a total of 9 953 strategic intelligence and information products relating to the following were produced:

Category	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	3 269
Security intelligence	1 903
Property-related crime	3 655
Crimes dependent on police action	1 090
Other crimes	36
Total	9 953

Tactical intelligence /information products

- Tactical information was used to guide operational units to specific locations where suspects linked to a variety of crimes were arrested and property was seized. A total of 40 131 tactical products relating to the following were compiled:

Category	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	13 850
Security intelligence	6 825
Property-related crime	9 982
Crimes dependent on police action	4 002
Other Crimes	5 472
Total	40 131

Crime prevention intelligence/information products

- Crime prevention intelligence/information reports were forwarded to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. They were also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to address identified crime threats effectively. During the period under review, Crime Intelligence compiled and forwarded 22 370 reports relating to the following:

Category	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	5 528
Security intelligence	4 805
Property-related crime	9 870
Crimes dependent on police action	1 757
Other crimes	410
Total	22 370

Information products

- Crime Intelligence compiled a total of 69 566 information products during the year under review. The information products assisted divisional commissioners and provincial commissioners in making decisions on the identification of areas susceptible to criminal activity, the appropriate deployment of resources to address crime in identified areas, and the identification of organised crime-related risks. These reports related to the following:

Category	Number of reports
Violent organised crime	19 779
Security intelligence	13 440
Property-related crime	18 514
Crimes dependent on police action	7 127
Other crimes	10 706
Total	69 566



2008/2009

12. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

12.1 Purpose

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

12.2 Measurable objectives

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

There are five subprogrammes:

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



12.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 25: Actual performance against target

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
VIP Protection Services	Protection of all identified VIPs while in transit	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	Maintain or decrease	No security breaches occurred.	Target achieved.
Static and Mobile Security	Static protection of all identified VIPs including the President and Deputy President	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	Maintain or decrease	Seven security breaches occurred compared to nine security breaches in 2007/2008.	Target achieved.
	Protection of valuable cargo	Safe delivery rate of valuable cargo.	98%-99% delivery	100% delivery.	Target achieved.
Ports of Entry Security	Security and policing at ports of entry and exit	The extent of crimes at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease from 952 illegal firearms in 2007/2008 to 199 firearms in 2008/2009. Decrease from 919 stolen vehicles recovered in 2007/2008 to 772 vehicles in 2008/2009. 39 619 793 g cannabis (57 330 kg in 2007/2008) 479 Mandrax tablets (171 207 tablets in 2007/2008) 31 500g methaqualone (equal to 63 000 mandrax tablets) 189 371 g crystal meth (120 kg in 2007/2008) 1907 238 g cocaine (2 822 kg in 2007/2008) The estimated street value for these drugs is R663 905 068.90. Increase in the recovery of illegal goods valued at R238 370 023 compared to R135 777 142 in 2007/2008. The number of persons arrested for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, maritime-related offences and violations of the Immigration Act, 2002 was 59 954, compared to 51 856 in 2007/2008. 	The decrease in the recovery of the number of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles and illegal drugs recovered can be attributed to the stringent policing and security measures implemented at land ports of entry.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Railway Police	Crime prevention and combating in the rail environment	Priority crime rate in the railway environment.	Maintain or decrease	<p>40 428 cases reported within the railway environment compared to 26 567 cases in 2007/2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social fabric-related contact crimes 1 477 Violent organised contact crimes 1 856 Property-related crimes 3 849 Crime dependent on police action for detection 5 985 Other crime 27 261 <p>35 161 arrests made within the railway environment compared to 21 314 in 2007/2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social fabric-related contact crimes 737 Violent organised contact crimes 771 Property-related crimes 1 565 Crime dependent on police action for detection 11 982 Other crime 20 106 	The significant increase in reported cases and arrests within the railway environment can be attributed to the roll-out of railway police in 2007/2008 and the establishment of the National Mobile Train Units in 2008/2009, focusing on long distance deployments to enhance police visibility across the rail environment.
Government Security Regulator	Institutionalise security of National Key Points and Strategic Installations	Extent of compliance with legislative and institutional framework.	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 145 Key points were evaluated. • 311 Assessments and 53 audits (Government and Parastatals) were conducted. • Five Institutional Security Structures were created. • Minimum Physical Security Standards were finalised and signed by the National Commissioner for implementation by Government Institutions. 	

12.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

12.4.1 Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services

a) Security breaches and complaints lodged

- Protection and Security Services provided protection to 206 presidential, national and provincial dignitaries; 492 foreign dignitaries, including heads of state; and 11 presidential VIPs. 2 287 VIP operations, 177 special events and 144 provincial events were managed and conducted.
- During the period under review, nine written complaints were received from VIPs and dealt with. No security breaches occurred.
- The Counter-assault Team, which deals with all the high-risk situations that cannot be dealt with efficiently by ordinary members of the SAPS, was involved in 92 foreign and local deployments that were managed without any incidents.

12.4.2 Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security

a) Security breaches and complaints lodged

- Static Guard Services protected 25 installations, including government buildings, as well as 90 presidential and national ministerial residences.
- The number of security breaches decreased from nine in 2007/2008 to seven in 2008/2009. The following security breaches that had been reported were still under investigation:
 - During the first quarter, one security breach relating to theft occurred at the Pan African Parliament.
 - During the second quarter, one security breach occurred relating to theft at a VIP's residence.
 - During the fourth quarter, five security breaches were reported relating to trespassing and theft at Bryntirion, a VIP residence and at Kings House, Durban respectively.
- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable cargo, including safeguarding cash currency for the South African Reserve Bank. A combined total of 209 cargos were protected and a 100% safe delivery rate was achieved.

12.4.3 Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security

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

- There currently are 73 Ports of Entry (53 landports, eight seaports, one dry port (City Deep) and 11 airports).

- The table below provides an indication of the actual posts filled within the ports of entry environment from 2005/2006 to the 2008/2009 financial year:

Province	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Eastern Cape	69	79	100	192
Free State	119	141	181	253
Gauteng	915	1 176	2 086	2 560
KwaZulu-Natal	940	1 148	1 251	1 524
Mpumalanga	180	309	294	365
North West	119	114	119	228
Northern Cape	46	85	85	148
Limpopo	70	335	402	484
Western Cape	112	137	153	428
Total	2 570	3 524	4 671	6 182

- Table 26 provides an indication of successes achieved at ports of entry and exit during 2008/2009.
- A comprehensive strategy in capacity building and process optimisation was developed. It is an interdepartmental effort coordinated by the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC). This strategy includes:
 - Optimising Standard Operational procedures.
 - Establishing a formal relationship with the SANPARK Board for information sharing and profile strengthening intelligence.
 - The establishing of telecommunication networks and communications.
 - Training of personnel to increase the level of police integrity and discipline.
- Implementation plans have been finalised in preparation for both the Confederation and 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The main focus was on security appraisals, recruiting personnel, procuring physical and IT equipment, improving and testing the local port security plan, defining and upgrading existing standard operational procedures and contingency plans.

Table 26: Successes achieved by the Border Police at ports for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Firearms and ammunition	
Arrests	72 for firearms 33 for ammunition
Seizures	199 firearms 2 446 ammunition
Value	Firearms: R597 000.00 Ammunition: R12 230.00

Narcotics	
Arrests	870
Seizures	
Cocaine	1 907 238 g
Cannabis	39 619 793 g
Mandrax tablets	479
Crystal Meth	189 371 g
Methaqualone	31 500 g (63 000 tablets)
Cannabis, Mandrax, Crystal Meth (TIK) and cocaine have been identified as priority drugs in South Africa. Other illegal drugs such as heroin, CAT, Crack, Ecstasy and Cannabis plants were also seized at ports of entry and exit.	
Value	R663 905 068.90

Stolen/Hijacked vehicles	
Arrests	673
Seizures	701 vehicles 71 trucks
Value	R77, 200, 000.00

Marine Resources	
Arrests	9
Seizures	537,70 kg and 232 other resources

Transnational commerce-related crimes	
Arrests	353
Value	R 238 370 023.63

Illegal immigrants	
Arrests	57 944

Crimes other	
Arrests	3 000

Summons issued	
Total No.	8 518

Corruption	
Arrests	58

Actions carried out	
Operations conducted	2 380
Roadblocks	33 807
Perimeter inspections/patrols	118 640

12.4.4 Subprogramme: Railway Police

a) Priority crime rate and arrests in the railway environment

- Regular national and provincial operations were conducted in the railway environment. A total of 13 167 priority crimes and 27 261 other crimes were recorded in the 2008/2009 financial year (see table 27). This led to 35 161 arrests (15 055 arrests for priority crimes and 20 106 for other crimes) and the recovery of goods to the value of R 21 430 307.93 in the 2008/2009 financial year.
- Partnerships for addressing crime in the railway environment were established between the SAPS, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation, the Department of Transport and rail operators.
- An additional six new railway police stations were rolled out at Bellville and Philippi in the Western Cape, Escombe and Cavendish in KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Ruth and Swartskop in the Eastern Cape. A total of 19 railway police facilities have been completed to date (which includes Provincial Command Structures and SAPS Railway Police Stations). The current deployment of Railway Police personnel for Metrorail is 1 994 and 405 for Mainline Services.
- Railway police deployments are focused on Local Metrorail Train services, as well as on long distance cross-border trains and rail routes to prevent and combat crime.
- An increase in police visibility built public confidence. As a result, the crimes that were reported increased from 26 567 in 2007/2008 to 40 428 in 2008/2009. This included the availability of SAPS police stations (reporting facilities) within four metropolitan areas and six regional structures, as well as the establishment of the National Mobile Train Units (NMTU) focusing on long distance deployments.

Table 27: Cases reported in the railway environment

Type of crime	Number
Social fabric-related contact crimes	
Murder and attempted murder	199
Rape and attempted rape	177
Assault GBH	427
Common assault	674
Total	1 477
Violent organised contact crime	
Carjacking and truckjacking	15
Robbery at residential premises (house robberies)	3
Robbery at business premises (business robberies)	13
Cash-in-transit robbery	0
Bank robbery	0
Other aggravated robberies	564
Robbery involving the pointing of a firearm	496

Violent organised contact crime	
Common robbery	765
Total	1 856
Property-related crimes	
Housebreaking (all)	197
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	115
Theft out of/from vehicles	125
Shoplifting	8
Theft (other)	3398
Stock theft	6
Total	3 849
Crimes dependent on police action for detection, contact-related crime and other priority crime	
Narcotic-related crimes	1213
Driving under the influence of alcohol	22
Illegal possession of illegal firearms and ammunition	71
Driving without valid driver's licence	13
Dealing in liquor	28
Obstruction of police duties	32
Contravention of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996	126
Illegal gambling	379
Riotous behaviour	72
Illegal walking	26
Smoking on train	224
Train surfing	31
Commercial Crime	140
Arson	7
Malicious damage to property	363
Leaving train at an unlawful place	737
Embarking from moving train	1627
Undocumented person	874
Total	5 985
Total reported	13 167

12.5.5 Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

The security of government institutions and key economic infrastructure is receiving attention. Developments in this regard include the establishment of the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC). The latter is tasked with enhancing the monitoring and evaluation initiatives of protection and security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points (NKP) Bill. The NKP Bill went through a consultative process with NEDLAC before it was tabled before Parliament for consideration.

a) National key points registered / evaluated

- National Key Points were monitored and evaluated effectively to ensure that they comply with the entire legislative framework and the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980).
- 145 national key points were evaluated during the 2008/2009 financial year.
- The following functions were conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980:
 - 20 security service providers were registered
 - 35 criminal records were detected
 - 1 195 applications for security guards were received
 - Five security guards were deregistered
 - 16 training providers were registered
 - Two training institutions were revoked
 - Nine training institutions were suspended

b) Strategic Installations Appraised

- Strategic installations inspections were conducted to the highest standard using the approved monitoring and evaluation systems.
- 126 audits were conducted at Government and Parastatals during the 2008/2009 financial year.
- A physical security appraisal was conducted at OR Tambo International Airport and Cape Town International Airport.

c) Institutional security structures created

- Five Institutional security structures were created, namely:
 - The National Security Officers Liaison Forum (SOLF)
 - The Private Security Industry Conference
 - The Government Sector Security Council (GSSC)
 - The Joint Planning Committee (JPC)
 - The Provincial Security Officers Liaison Forum (SOLF).
- The Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) was established in 2006 to consult and

communicate with all key players to regulate physical security. Since the establishment of the GSSC, three annual meetings had been held to engage all key players and to inform them about the regulatory structure within the Government Sector.

d) Extent to which standards for physical security are set

- Minimum Physical Security Standards were completed and signed by the National Commissioner for implementation by Government Institutions. Marketing and distribution commenced.



2008/2009



POLICE



DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
for the year ended 31 March 2009

The Audit Committee reports in terms of section 38(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999, as amended and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13 and 27(1)(10)(b) and (c) that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, and has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and has discharged its responsibilities contained therein.

The Audit Committee consist of the members listed hereunder and meets at least (3) three times per annum as per its approved terms of reference. During the current year, (3) three meetings were held.

Name of Member	Number of Meetings attended
Mr B Coka (Chairperson)	3
Ms MM Stander (Deputy National Commissioner)	3
Mr WG du Preez	2
Dr L Konar	1
Ms M Roos	1
Ms KT Rapoo	2
Ms B Ngunjiri	2

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

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

The Audit Committee is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management and the internal auditors and discussions with the independent external auditors

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE**
for the year ended 31 March 2009

on the result of their audits the status in addressing the matters raised by SCOPA, that the internal accounting controls are operating, though they need strengthening and improvement to ensure that the financial records may be relied upon for preparing the annual financial statements, and accountability for assets and liabilities is maintained.

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

The Audit Committee has evaluated the annual financial statements of the South African Police Services for the year ended 31 March 2009 and, based on the information provided to the Audit Committee, considers that it complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the South African Police Act (Act 68 of 1995) and the Public Finance Management Act, 1 of 1999, as amended and South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice. The Audit Committee concurs that the adoption of the going concern premise in the preparation of the annual financial statements is appropriate. At their meeting held on 29 July 2009 the Audit Committee recommended the adoption of the Annual Financial Statements by the South African Police Service.

B COKA
Chairperson
2009-07-30

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
for the year ended 31 March 2009

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Introduction**

1. I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Safety and Security which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2009, and the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 161 to 216.

The 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 modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), 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.

The Auditor-General's responsibility

3. As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.
4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing read with *General Notice 616 of 2008*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 31057 of 15 May 2008*. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation 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.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
for the year ended 31 March 2009

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

Opinion

7. In my opinion these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Safety and Security as at 31 March 2009 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in accounting policy note 1.1 and in the manner required by the PFMA.

Basis of accounting

8. Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to accounting policy note 1.1, which describes the basis of accounting. The department's policy is to prepare financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury.

Other matters

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

Governance framework

9. The governance principles that impact the auditor's opinion on the financial statements are related to the responsibilities and practices exercised by the accounting officer and executive management and are reflected in the key governance responsibilities addressed below.

Key governance responsibilities

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Matter	Y	N
Clear trail of supporting documentation that is easily available and provided in a timely manner		
1. No significant difficulties were experienced during the audit concerning delays or the availability of requested information.	√	
Quality of financial statements and related management information		
2. The financial statements were not subject to any material amendments resulting from the audit.	√	
3. The annual report was submitted for consideration prior to the tabling of the auditor's report.	√	
Timeliness of financial statements and management information		
4. The annual financial statements were submitted for auditing as per the legislated deadlines (section 40 of the PFMA).	√	
Availability of key officials during audit		
5. Key officials were available throughout the audit process.	√	
Development and compliance with risk management, effective internal control and governance practices		
6. Audit committee		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Safety and Security had an audit committee in operation throughout the financial year. 	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The audit committee operates in accordance with approved, written terms of reference. 	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The audit committee substantially fulfilled its responsibilities for the year, as set out in section 77 of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10. 	√	
7. Internal audit		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Safety and Security had an internal audit function in operation throughout the financial year. 	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal audit function operates in terms of an approved internal audit plan. 	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal audit function substantially fulfilled its responsibilities for the year, as set out in Treasury Regulation 3.2. 	√	
8. There are no significant deficiencies in the design and implementation of internal control in respect of financial and risk management.	√	
9. There are no significant deficiencies in the design and implementation of internal control in respect of compliance with applicable laws and regulations.	√	
10. The information systems were appropriate to facilitate the preparation of the financial statements.	√	
11. A risk assessment was conducted on a regular basis and a risk management strategy, which includes a fraud prevention plan, is documented and used as set out in Treasury Regulation 3.2.	√	
12. Powers and duties have been assigned as set out in section 44 of the PFMA.	√	
Follow-up of audit findings		
13. The prior year audit findings have been substantially addressed.	√	
14. SCOPA resolutions have been substantially implemented.	√	
Issues relating to the reporting of performance information		
15. The information systems were appropriate to facilitate the preparation of a performance report that is accurate and complete.		√
16. Adequate control processes and procedures are designed and implemented to ensure the accuracy and completeness of reported performance information.		√

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERALTO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
for the year ended 31 March 2009

17.	A strategic plan was prepared and approved for the financial year under review for purposes of monitoring the performance in relation to the budget and delivery by the Department of Safety and Security against its mandate, predetermined objectives, outputs, indicators and targets Treasury Regulations 5.1, 5.2 and 6.1.	√	
18.	There is a functioning performance management system and performance bonuses are only paid after proper assessment and approval by those charged with governance.	√	

Investigations

12. For the year under review, 787 investigations were conducted into suspended policemen, 623 of which investigations were finalised. The suspensions were mainly due to financial misconduct (fraud, corruption, theft and bribery).

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**Report on performance information**

13. I have reviewed the performance information as set out on pages xx to xx.

The accounting officer's responsibility for the performance information

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

The Auditor-General's responsibility

15. I conducted my engagement in accordance with section 13 of the PAA read with *General Notice 616 of 2008*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 31057 of 15 May 2008*.
16. In terms of the foregoing my engagement included performing procedures of an audit nature to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about the performance information and related systems, processes and procedures. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement.

Findings (Performance information)**Non-compliance with regulatory requirements**

17. The accounting officer did not ensure that the SAPS has and maintains an effective, efficient and transparent system and internal controls regarding performance management, which describe and represent how the department's processes of performance planning,

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERALTO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY
for the year ended 31 March 2009

monitoring, measurement, review and reporting will be conducted, organised and managed, as required in terms of section 38(1)(a)(i) and (b) of the PFMA.

Reported performance information did not meet criteria

18. The targets with regard to programme 2: Visible policing and programme 3: Detective services were not:
- specific in clearly identifying the nature and the required level of performance
 - measurable in identifying the required performance
 - time-bound in specifying the time period or deadline for delivery.

Reported performance information not reliable

19. There were inadequate controls during the year to ensure that performance information generated by the Case Administration System (CAS) for programme 2: Visible policing and programme 3: Detective services, is accurate and complete.

Source information not accurate and complete

20. The accuracy and completeness of reported performance information could not be verified for programme 2: Visible policing and programme 3: Detective services. This was as a result of performance information that has either been captured inaccurately or incomplete from source documentation such as case dockets.

OTHER REPORTS**Performance audits**

21. A performance audit was conducted concerning entities that are connected with government employees and doing business with national departments. The report covered the period April 2005 to March 2006 and was tabled on 20 April 2009.
22. A performance audit was conducted concerning service delivery at police stations and 10111 call centres. The report covered the period March 2007 to February 2008 and was tabled on 20 April 2009.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

TO PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF VOTE 22: DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY for the year ended 31 March 2009

APPRECIATION

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

Auditor - General

Pretoria
31 July 2009



**AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA**

Auditing to build public confidence

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

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

1. General review of the state of financial affairs

The original allocation for the Department included in the Estimates of National Expenditure 2008 amounted to R40 453 243 000. The Adjusted Estimates for 2008/09 included an additional amount of R1 039 066 000, which increased the Department's allocation to R41 492 309 000. This represents an increase of 14 % over the previous financial year's adjusted allocation of R36 386 105 000.

The total expenditure for the 2008/09 financial year amounted to R41 492 309 000, which represents a spending rate of 100 %. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2007/08 R'000	2008/09 R'000	Increase/(Decrease)
* Compensation of employees	25 522 647	29 046 228	13,8 %
* Departmental operational costs	10 863 458	12 446 081	14,6 %
Total expenditure	36 386 105	41 492 309	14,0 %

Spending on compensation of employees (70,1 % in 2007/08 and 70,0 % in 2008/09 of the total amounts) remained the most significant expense in the Department's Vote.

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

Expenditure	2007/08 R'000	2008/09 R'000	Increase/(Decrease)
1. Administration	12 063 129	13 958 877	15,7 %
2. Visible Policing	15 332 583	17 095 597	11,5 %
3. Detective Services	5 978 782	6 786 741	13,5 %
4. Crime Intelligence	1 299 424	1 440 204	10,8 %
5. Protection and Security Services	1 712 187	2 210 890	29,1 %
Total expenditure	36 386 105	41 492 309	14,0 %

The Department's estimates will increase over the medium term to R55,030 billion in 2011/12, at an average rate of 9,9% over the period.

2. Services rendered by the Department

2.1 Services rendered

Apart from the Department's core responsibilities, various other internal and extra departmental services have been rendered in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

(Act No 2 of 2000) and the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). As the purpose of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 is to give full effect to the constitutional right of the public to access any information held by the State, it is the Department's objective to foster a culture of transparency and accountability towards the public and to actively promote a society in which the people of the Republic of South Africa have effective access to information, thereby enabling them to exercise and protect all of their rights.

The aim of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 is to address firearm-related crime by removing illegally possessed firearms from society and to ensure effective control over firearms owned legally by individuals and Government.

A list of services rendered is included under the heading 'Programme performance' in the Annual Report.

2.2 Tariff policy

In view of the provisions contained in Treasury Regulation 7.3.1 all fees, charges and tariffs that are not or cannot be fixed by any law and that relate to revenue accruing to a revenue fund were reviewed by the Department's Tariffs Committee for the 2008/09 financial year, and new fees, charges and tariffs were introduced.

2.3 Auxiliary Services

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

The functional responsibilities of the Department include the provision of:

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

2.4 Inventories

The following major categories of inventories as on 31 March 2009, comprising all main logistical stores within the Department, are hereby disclosed:

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Category	Costing indicator	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Ammunition	*	87 358	62 867
Computers and radios	*	94 917	102 057
Firearm spares	*	14 421	14 297
Stationery	*	57 375	34 448
Sundry	*	53 030	46 346
Uniform and clothing	*	219 101	192 858
Parts and other maintenance material	*	31 647	25 619
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	**	172 745	125 067
Fuel and oil	***	2 201	1 561
Total		732 795	605 120

Costing indicators

- * The value of the inventory is determined by multiplying the quantity of the specific item with the latest purchase price.
- ** The value of the inventory is based on the daily rand-dollar exchange rate and the Gold Spot rate.
- *** Fuel and oil are based on the petrol and oil prices as on 31 March 2009.

3. Capacity constraints and improvements

As reported in the previous annual report, the Department, during the past seven years, gradually improved its organizational structure by increasing the number of personnel on the fixed establishment in order to meet the capacity needs. Since 1 April 2002, the Department embarked upon a strategy to increase its capacity, both human and physical, a process to continue for the next three financial years. Similarly, spending on capital immovable assets will also remain a prominent feature of the Vote.

4. Utilization of donor funds

The balance on donor funds brought forward to the 2008/2009 financial year amounts to R8,958 million (R2,878 million from the European union (EU) for crimes against woman and children, R0,913 million from Belgium to support departmental programmes, R5,167 million from the African renaissance fund for Democratic Republic of the Congo projects).

The final audit on the EU project took place during October 2008 and the audit report to close the project was received on 6 April 2009.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

5. Organizations to whom transfer payments have been made

In terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998), and the Skills Development Services Act, 1999 (Act No. 9 of 1999), an amount of R17,896 million was paid to the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority during 2008/09.

6. Public private partnerships (PPP)

The Department signed an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on 2 September 2002, in terms of which an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was implemented, that replaced the manual method of searching and classifying fingerprints.

In terms of the agreement the IDC was the owner of AFIS, and made the system available to the Department as end user in return for the commercial search revenue to be generated on behalf of the IDC in the amount of approximately R120 million.

The Criminal Record Centre and local Criminal Record Centres within the Department performed the searching of fingerprints on the AFIS database. In an amendment to the agreement signed on 2 September 2002, the Department and the IDC agreed to outsource commercial searches to an outside company. In terms of the outsourcing, the outside company was paid for the non-commercial searches performed by them by the commercial market and the said company took over the debts of the Department owed to the IDC for AFIS.

As a result of problems experienced with the maintenance of AFIS and the IDC being owner of AFIS, the Department decided to offer an amount of R20 million to the IDC. The offer was accepted by the IDC and to provide for this and other arrangements, an agreement was entered into between the Department and the IDC on 29 January 2008 and the amount of R20 million was paid to the IDC on 31 May 2008. The Department and the outside company are currently negotiating the future relationship in relation to the performance of commercial searches by them.

7. Corporate governance arrangements

7.1 Fraud Prevention Policies

The Department was represented at all quarterly meetings of the Department of Public Service and Administration's (DPSA) Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee (ACCC), in addition to its active participation in the 3rd National Anti-corruption Summit for all sectors of South African society. The Department is assisting the ACCC with the development of a consolidated training approach within the public sector regarding corruption and fraud prevention and is participating in national initiatives to develop and implement international corruption and fraud prevention protocols. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in conjunction with the DPSA, issued a request through the ACCC to all government departments to acknowledge International Anti-corruption Day on the 9th of December 2008. The Department developed a sensitisation pamphlet

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**
for the year ended 31 March 2009

on the basic elements of the SAPS' Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan and the publishing of the Public Service Commission's Anti-Corruption Hotline. The pamphlet was distributed to all 1 115 police stations country-wide and to the chairpersons of the Community Police Forums.

The practical implementation of the SAPS' Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was prioritized with specific requirements regarding the prevention, detection and effective investigation of corruption and fraud being provided to Divisional, Provincial and Station Commissioners for implementation. A communication plan for the internal and external publishing of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was developed. Initiatives in this regard included the developing of the sensitization pamphlet for distribution by all police stations, but also the inclusion of sensitization material in the salary advice of all employees. The implementation of the Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan was further enhanced by developing a manual for the practical application of corruption and fraud preventive measures at all levels in the Department, with the focus being on the ensuring of the distribution and availability of the manual at station level.

The Department has, in an effort to improve corruption and fraud prevention mechanisms within the Department, engaged in a partnership with the Institute for Security Studies.

7.2 Management processes aimed at managing the conflict of interest

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

7.3 Risk Management Approach

The implementation of the Risk Management Framework progressed significantly during 2008/2009. Risk assessments were conducted at the Division: Personnel Services, the Division: Supply Chain Management, the Component: Communication and Liaison Services and the SAPS' Hostage and Suicide Negotiation capacity within the Division: Visible Policing. Station-level corruption and fraud risk identification was conducted for use in the further implementation of the SAPS' Corruption and Fraud Prevention Plan.

The acquiring of a Risk Management Information System (RMIS) for the Department is key to the effective institutionalizing of risk management. A working draft of the user requirement for the proposed RMIS was developed and is in the process of being consulted.

Risk assurance is a crucial element of the Risk Management Framework and to this end, the conducting of the inaugural National Risk Committee meeting on 19 May 2008 was arranged which included a presentation on the role and functions of the Committee as well as the approach to risk management within the Department.

A Risk Management National Instruction was finalized and issued as National Instruction 1 of

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

2009. The National Instruction formally structures the application of risk management within the Department, within the context of the approved Risk Management Framework.

Treasury Regulation 3.2.1 requires the communication of the risk management approach within the Department. Clear direction on the Risk Management Framework as well as implementation guidelines were provided to all national divisions and components and provincial offices. Risks were prioritised and graded in terms of severity and the outcome of the risk assessment was used to define both the annual and strategic three-year audit plans of the Internal Audit Component.

7.4 Implementation and assessment of the Code of Conduct

The SAPS Code of Conduct provides a clear indication of the standards of conduct required of all employees in performing the functions associated with policing services. The Code of Conduct is included in all corporate documentation developed by the Department for use within the Service and by public and private sector role-players and stakeholders. The corporate documentation includes the SAPS Annual Performance Plan, the Annual Report, the Strategic Plan and documentation that are used to communicate specifically with employees such as the SAPS Bulletin. The Code of Conduct, supported by the SAPS Values and Code of Ethics are also available on the Department's website at <http://www.saps.gov.za>.

The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) which focuses on the implementation of the Batho Pele Principles also supports the implementation of the Code of Conduct. In recent years, the Department required all national divisions, provinces and stations to develop a Service Delivery Improvement Plan. These Service Delivery Improvement Plans were included in the Operational Plans of divisions, provinces and stations.

The importance of the Code of Conduct and the need for employees to focus on its implementation during the course of their day-to-day activities are reinforced in a directive issued to all divisions, provinces and stations. This directive requires employees to have intimate knowledge of the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics and to ensure that they adhere to these principles. The directive also identifies specific activities that must be implemented, particularly at station level in support of the improvement of basic service delivery and implementation of the Code of Conduct.

7.5 Effectiveness of Internal Audit and Audit Committee

The Strategic Internal Audit Plan, which extends over three years and incorporates the Annual Plan for the 2008/2009 financial year, was approved by the Audit Committee. The approach was to formulate a risk-based plan that aligned the priorities of the Internal Audit Component with the objectives and goals of the Department and related strategic risk areas facing the Department for the next three years. The projects, amongst others, include the following types of reviews:

- Risk-based compliance;

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

- Financial Discipline; and
- Cyclical reviews.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

7.6 Safety, health and environment-related issues

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

Ongoing projects to improve health and safety in 2008/2009.

- Research on proper personal protective equipment/clothing;
- Communication Plan to promote awareness on Health and Safety;
- Development of Safe Working Procedures and Standards for Health and Safety on specific duties;
- Legal Compliance Audits (inspections) at workplaces of the Department;
- Medical Surveillance Programme; and
- Sensitizing Station Commissioners on Health and Safety Compliance and Responsibilities.

8. Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

None

9. New/proposed activities

None

10. Asset management

The Department embarked on an asset management strategy involving the enhancement of the asset register by means of system developments and minimum information requirements to promote the capturing of assets of a movable nature. Several initiatives were implemented, with the emphasis on serialized assets.

The major categories per volume and monetary value are:

- All vehicles (SAP number/registration number);
- Livestock (transponder/serial number);
- Machinery and equipment (serial number);

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

- Firearms (serial number); and
- Computer hardware (bar code/ web number/serial number) have unique serial numbers, which are captured in the relevant interlinked processes, namely financial authorization, procurement, payment, receipt, distribution and disposal. Although substantial progress has been made, intensified efforts are pursued.

Asset management as a function in the Department requires an integrated approach and continuous process. The functions of asset management and supply chain management respectively relating to the asset life cycle and supply chain management cycle, are integrated cycles and not mutually independent.

The integrated asset management approach also requires that some key asset management activities be performed by other functional groupings in the Department such as Strategic Management, Evaluation Services, Loss Management, Information Systems Management, Financial Services and eventually the users of assets.

11. Events after the reporting date

None

12 Performance information

The following accountability frameworks are in place to measure performance information pertaining to service delivery indicators and targets:

- A strategic management framework document which serves as a guideline on inter alia the development and measurement of performance information at all levels of the Department;
- Emanating from the 5 year Strategic Plan, an Annual Performance Plan has been compiled to direct the Department with regard to the implementation of the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE), with specific focus on measurable objectives, indicators and targets per financial programme as reflected in the ENE;
- Dedicated personnel, who have been trained in strategic management, are responsible for gathering, monitoring and evaluating the indicators and targets per financial programme;
- In accordance with Treasury Regulation 5.3, quarterly reports are being compiled in order to monitor progress regarding the implementation of the Annual Performance Plan, including the indicators and targets. Corrective action has been taken where necessary; and
- Various information systems are in place which captures the performance information e.g. Crime Administration System (CAS) and the Operational Planning and Monitoring System

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER
for the year ended 31 March 2009

(OPAM). These systems also assist with the verification and analysis of performance information.

13. Scopa resolutions

The following progress has been made regarding various Scopa resolutions:

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings on progress
Audit Report: 2006 Par 5.1 Page 130 Scopa Resolution 12/2007	Lack of monitoring in the administrative environment Supply Chain Management	Substantial Progress
Audit Report: 2006 Par 5.2 Page 131	Lack of Monitoring in the operational environment	
Par 5.2.1 Page 131	Vehicle fleet management	Substantial Progress
Par 5.2.2 Page 132	Firearm control	Substantial Progress
Scopa Resolution 12/2007		
Par 6.2 Page 132 Scopa Resolution 12/2007	Dockets and case administration system	Substantial Progress

14. Approved

The Annual Financial Statements set out in pages 161 to 216, as well as a set of Annual Financial statements compiled for consolidation purposes, have been approved by the acting Accounting Officer.



**NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
(ACTING ACCOUNTING OFFICER)**

Date: 29/05/2009

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Appropriation per Programme						2007/08		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000
1. Administration									
Current payment	12,681,735	0	(214,936)	12,466,799	12,466,799	0	100%	10,811,907	10,811,907
Transfers and subsidies	186,230	0	9,337	195,567	195,567	0	100%	176,147	176,147
Payment for capital assets	973,732	0	322,779	1,296,511	1,296,511	0	100%	1,075,075	1,075,075
2. Visible Policing									
Current payment	16,113,401	0	9,713	16,123,114	16,123,114	0	100%	14,091,442	14,091,442
Transfers and subsidies	122,823	0	3,681	126,504	126,504	0	100%	107,674	107,674
Payment for capital assets	959,316	0	(113,337)	845,979	845,979	0	100%	1,133,467	1,133,467
3. Detective Services									
Current payment	6,483,514	0	(52,462)	6,431,052	6,431,052	0	100%	5,688,730	5,688,730
Transfers and subsidies	34,377	0	11,896	46,273	46,273	0	100%	38,338	38,338
Payment for capital assets	196,874	0	112,542	309,416	309,416	0	100%	251,714	251,714
4. Crime Intelligence									
Current payment	1,418,178	0	(20,370)	1,397,808	1,397,808	0	100%	1,259,180	1,259,180
Transfers and subsidies	7,185	0	436	7,621	7,621	0	100%	8,378	8,378
Payment for capital assets	23,426	0	11,349	34,775	34,775	0	100%	31,866	31,866
5. Protection and Security Services									
Current payment	2,211,869	0	(122,834)	2,089,035	2,089,035	0	100%	1,610,668	1,610,668
Transfers and subsidies	2,859	0	330	3,189	3,189	0	100%	3,597	3,597
Payment for capital assets	76,790	0	41,876	118,666	118,666	0	100%	97,922	97,922
Total	41,492,309	0	0	41,492,309	41,492,309	0	100%	36,386,105	36,386,105
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental revenue				376,456				345,051	
Aid assistance				7,234				39,028	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				41,875,999				36,770,184	
Add: Aid assistance					13,449				24,808
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)				41,505,758					36,410,913

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	29,085,214	0	(38,986)	29,046,228	29,046,228	0	100%	25,522,647	25,522,647	
Goods and services	9,823,483	0	(363,985)	9,459,498	9,459,498	0	100%	7,935,853	7,935,853	
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	0	0	2,082	2,082	2,082	0	100%	3,427	3,427	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	19,432	0	3,015	22,447	22,447	0	100%	19,630	19,630	
Departmental agencies and accounts	17,657	0	770	18,427	18,427	0	100%	16,298	16,298	
Households	316,385	0	21,895	338,280	338,280	0	100%	298,206	298,206	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	843,278	0	147,872	991,150	991,150	0	100%	732,470	732,470	
Machinery and equipment	1,386,325	0	225,876	1,612,201	1,612,201	0	100%	1,856,602	1,856,602	
Biological assets	535	0	1,461	1,996	1,996	0	100%	972	972	
Total	41,492,309	0	0	41,492,309	41,492,309	0	100%	36,386,105	36,386,105	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Detail per sub-programme	2008/09						2007/08			
	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 Minister										
Current payment	1,612	0	(8)	1,604	1,604	0	100%	951	951	
1.2 Deputy Minister										
Current payment	1,328	0	0	1,328	1,328	0	100%	773	773	
1.3 Management										
Current payment	40,616	0	10,477	51,093	51,093	0	100%	45,964	45,964	
Transfers and subsidies	13	0	586	599	599	0	100%	13	13	
Payment for capital assets	1,030	0	233	1,263	1,263	0	100%	1,002	1,002	
1.4 Corporate Services										
Current payment	11,010,995	0	(77,591)	10,933,404	10,933,404	0	100%	9,446,091	9,446,091	
Transfers and subsidies	186,217	0	8,751	194,968	194,968	0	100%	176,134	176,134	
Payment for capital assets	972,702	0	322,546	1,295,248	1,295,248	0	100%	1,074,073	1,074,073	
1.5 Property Management										
Current payment	1,627,184	0	(147,814)	1,479,370	1,479,370	0	100%	1,318,128	1,318,128	
Total	13,841,697	0	117,180	13,958,877	13,958,877	0	100%	12,063,129	12,063,129	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Economic classification	Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	7,833,945	0	17,620	7,851,565	7,851,565	0	100%	6,954,981	6,954,981	
Goods and services	4,847,790	0	(234,638)	4,613,152	4,613,152	0	100%	3,853,499	3,853,499	
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	0	0	2,082	2,082	2,082	0	100%	3,427	3,427	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	2,698	0	605	3,303	3,303	0	100%	2,837	2,837	
Departmental agencies and accounts	17,150	0	746	17,896	17,896	0	100%	15,886	15,886	
Households	166,382	0	7,986	174,368	174,368	0	100%	157,424	157,424	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	843,278	0	143,061	986,339	986,339	0	100%	726,802	726,802	
Machinery and equipment	129,919	0	178,326	308,245	308,245	0	100%	347,478	347,478	
Biological assets	535	0	1,392	1,927	1,927	0	100%	795	795	
Total	13,841,697	0	117,180	13,958,877	13,958,877	0	100%	12,063,129	12,063,129	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing										
Detail per sub-programme	2008/09						2007/08			
	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	14,536,613	0	80,308	14,616,921	14,616,921	0	100%	12,729,708	12,729,708	
Transfers and subsidies	113,076	0	4,111	117,187	117,187	0	100%	99,426	99,426	
Payment for capital assets	887,056	0	(83,061)	803,995	803,995	0	100%	881,190	881,190	
2.2 Borderline Security										
Current payment	178,433	0	(31,617)	146,816	146,816	0	100%	63,519	63,519	
Transfers and subsidies	113	0	111	224	224	0	100%	193	193	
Payment for capital assets	42,012	0	(20,345)	21,667	21,667	0	100%	105,038	105,038	
2.3 Specialised Interventions										
Current payment	1,398,355	0	(38,978)	1,359,377	1,359,377	0	100%	1,298,215	1,298,215	
Transfers and subsidies	9,634	0	(541)	9,093	9,093	0	100%	8,055	8,055	
Payment for capital assets	30,248	0	(9,931)	20,317	20,317	0	100%	147,239	147,239	
Total	17,195,540	0	(99,943)	17,095,597	17,095,597	0	100%	15,332,583	15,332,583	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Economic classification	Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	12,936,911	0	49,165	12,986,076	12,986,076	0	100%	11,383,543	11,383,543	
Goods and services	3,176,490	0	(39,452)	3,137,038	3,137,038	0	100%	2,707,899	2,707,899	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	12,095	0	1,528	13,623	13,623	0	100%	11,642	11,642	
Departmental agencies and accounts	507	0	24	531	531	0	100%	412	412	
Households	110,221	0	2,129	112,350	112,350	0	100%	95,620	95,620	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	4,712	4,712	4,712	0	100%	1,134	1,134	
Machinery and equipment	959,316	0	(118,118)	841,198	841,198	0	100%	1,132,276	1,132,276	
Biological assets	0	0	69	69	69	0	100%	57	57	
Total	17,195,540	0	(99,943)	17,095,597	17,095,597	0	100%	15,332,583	15,332,583	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail per sub-programme	Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	5,488,853	0	(47,292)	5,441,561	5,441,561	0	100%	4,883,703	4,883,703	
Transfers and subsidies	31,769	0	12,804	44,573	44,573	0	100%	37,229	37,229	
Payment for capital assets	83,044	0	99,392	182,436	182,436	0	100%	176,312	176,312	
3.2 Criminal Record Centre										
Current payment	636,299	0	(6,216)	630,083	630,083	0	100%	561,257	561,257	
Transfers and subsidies	2,123	0	(931)	1,192	1,192	0	100%	900	900	
Payment for capital assets	13,742	0	10,549	24,291	24,291	0	100%	21,219	21,219	
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory										
Current payment	358,362	0	1,046	359,408	359,408	0	100%	243,770	243,770	
Transfers and subsidies	485	0	23	508	508	0	100%	209	209	
Payment for capital assets	100,088	0	2,601	102,689	102,689	0	100%	54,183	54,183	
Total	6,714,765	0	71,976	6,786,741	6,786,741	0	100%	5,978,782	5,978,782	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 for the year ended 31 March 2009

Economic classification	Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	5,221,750	0	(80,384)	5,141,366	5,141,366	0	100%	4,672,366	4,672,366	
Goods and services	1,261,764	0	27,922	1,289,686	1,289,686	0	100%	1,016,364	1,016,364	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	3,550	0	524	4,074	4,074	0	100%	3,861	3,861	
Households	30,827	0	11,372	42,199	42,199	0	100%	34,477	34,477	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	17	17	17	0	100%	196	196	
Machinery and equipment	196,874	0	112,525	309,399	309,399	0	100%	251,518	251,518	
Total	6,714,765	0	71,976	6,786,741	6,786,741	0	100%	5,978,782	5,978,782	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Detail per sub-programme		2008/09						2007/08		
		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	659,083	0	(25,333)	633,750	633,750	0	100%	572,714	572,714
	Transfers and subsidies	3,368	0	343	3,711	3,711	0	100%	4,656	4,656
	Payment for capital assets	13,001	0	620	13,621	13,621	0	100%	20,903	20,903
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management										
	Current payment	759,095	0	4,963	764,058	764,058	0	100%	686,466	686,466
	Transfers and subsidies	3,817	0	93	3,910	3,910	0	100%	3,722	3,722
	Payment for capital assets	10,425	0	10,729	21,154	21,154	0	100%	10,963	10,963
	Total	1,448,789	0	(8,585)	1,440,204	1,440,204	0	100%	1,299,424	1,299,424

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Economic classification	Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	1,235,478	0	(41,881)	1,193,597	1,193,597	0	100%	1,086,680	1,086,680	
Goods and services	182,700	0	21,511	204,211	204,211	0	100%	172,500	172,500	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	533	0	37	570	570	0	100%	521	521	
Households	6,652	0	399	7,051	7,051	0	100%	7,857	7,857	
Payment for capital assets										
Machinery and equipment	23,426	0	11,349	34,775	34,775	0	100%	31,866	31,866	
Total	1,448,789	0	(8,585)	1,440,204	1,440,204	0	100%	1,299,424	1,299,424	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
 VOTE 22
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
 for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail per sub-programme	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	
5.1 VIP Protection Services										
Current payment	348,616	0	(28,481)	320,135	320,135	0	100%	280,953	280,953	
Transfers and subsidies	698	0	(26)	672	672	0	100%	924	924	
Payment for capital assets	9,154	0	23,381	32,535	32,535	0	100%	30,662	30,662	
5.2 Static and Mobile Security										
Current payment	467,701	0	(22,237)	445,464	445,464	0	100%	383,088	383,088	
Transfers and subsidies	888	0	(7)	881	881	0	100%	742	742	
Payment for capital assets	6,550	0	20,293	26,843	26,843	0	100%	24,782	24,782	
5.3 Port of Entry Security										
Current payment	771,864	0	(33,468)	738,396	738,396	0	100%	530,067	530,067	
Transfers and subsidies	1,041	0	(28)	1,013	1,013	0	100%	1,284	1,284	
Payment for capital assets	36,405	0	(16,035)	20,370	20,370	0	100%	20,987	20,987	
5.4 Rail Police										
Current payment	413,398	0	(30,396)	383,002	383,002	0	100%	233,164	233,164	
Transfers and subsidies	56	0	117	173	173	0	100%	173	173	
Payment for capital assets	20,265	0	6,988	27,253	27,253	0	100%	19,675	19,675	
5.5 Government Security Regulator										
Current payment	37,975	0	(1,821)	36,154	36,154	0	100%	31,182	31,182	
Transfers and subsidies	6	0	61	67	67	0	100%	59	59	
Payment for capital assets	771	0	5,258	6,029	6,029	0	100%	1,074	1,074	
5.6 Operational Support										
Current payment	172,315	0	(6,431)	165,884	165,884	0	100%	152,214	152,214	
Transfers and subsidies	170	0	213	383	383	0	100%	415	415	
Payment for capital assets	3,645	0	1,991	5,636	5,636	0	100%	742	742	
Total	2,291,518	0	(80,628)	2,210,890	2,210,890	0	100%	1,712,187	1,712,187	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Economic classification	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
	2008/09					2007/08				
	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	1,857,130	0	16,494	1,873,624	1,873,624	0	100%	1,425,077	1,425,077	
Goods and services	354,739	0	(139,328)	215,411	215,411	0	100%	185,591	185,591	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	556	0	321	877	877	0	100%	769	769	
Households	2,303	0	9	2,312	2,312	0	100%	2,828	2,828	
Payment for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	82	82	82	0	100%	4,338	4,338	
Machinery and equipment	76,790	0	41,794	118,584	118,584	0	100%	93,464	93,464	
Biological assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	120	120	
Total	2,291,518	0	(80,628)	2,210,890	2,210,890	0	100%	1,712,187	1,712,187	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**
for the year ended 31 March 2009

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

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	41,492,309	36,386,105
Departmental revenue	2	376,456	345,051
Aid assistance	3	7,234	39,028
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>41,875,999</u>	<u>36,770,184</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	29,046,228	25,522,647
Goods and services	5	9,459,498	7,935,853
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	6	2,082	3,427
Aid assistance	3	9,626	16,787
Total current expenditure		<u>38,517,434</u>	<u>33,478,714</u>
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	379,154	334,134
Aid assistance	3	1	1
Total transfers and subsidies		<u>379,155</u>	<u>334,135</u>
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	2,605,347	2,590,044
Aid assistance	3	3,822	8,020
Total expenditure for capital assets		<u>2,609,169</u>	<u>2,598,064</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>41,505,758</u>	<u>36,410,913</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>370,241</u>	<u>359,271</u>
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Departmental revenue	14	376,456	345,051
Aid assistance	3	(6,215)	14,220
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>370,241</u>	<u>359,271</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		197,720	163,431
Cash and cash equivalents	9	25,140	21,004
Prepayments and advances	10	44,488	29,701
Receivables	11	122,819	108,135
Aid assistance receivable	3	5,273	4,591
Non-current assets		72,617	64,054
Receivables	12	72,617	64,054
TOTAL ASSETS		270,337	227,485
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		154,475	130,884
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	10,253	6,247
Bank overdraft	15	115,517	90,246
Payables	16	12,928	13,081
Aid assistance repayable	3	5,916	8,958
Aid assistance unutilised	3	9,861	12,352
TOTAL LIABILITIES		154,475	130,884
NET ASSETS		115,862	96,601
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		115,862	96,601
TOTAL		115,862	96,601

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		96,601	65,042
Transfers:		19,261	31,559
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.5	(4,972)	(3,633)
Debts revised	11.5	(12,580)	(10,474)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(94,957)	(95,922)
Debts raised		131,770	141,588
Closing balance		<u>115,862</u>	<u>96,601</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		41,873,484	36,755,596
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	41,492,309	36,386,105
Departmental revenue received	2	373,941	330,463
Aid assistance received	3	7,234	39,028
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital		(38,187)	(35,480)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(372,450)	(349,487)
Current payments		(38,517,434)	(33,478,714)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(379,155)	(334,135)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	2,566,258	2,557,780
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	3.2 & 8	(2,609,169)	(2,598,064)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	2,515	14,588
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,606,654)	(2,583,476)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		19,261	31,559
Net cash flows from financing activities		19,261	31,559
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(21,135)	5,863
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(69,242)	(75,105)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	(90,377)	(69,242)

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2009

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 2 of 2006.

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

1.2 Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

1.3 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

1.4 Comparative figures

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

1.5 Comparative figures - Appropriation Statement

A comparison between actual amounts and final appropriation per major classification of expenditure is included in the Appropriation Statement.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2009

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

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

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

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.2 Statutory Appropriation

Statutory appropriations are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the statutory appropriations made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Total statutory appropriations are presented in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Unexpended statutory appropriations are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.3 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when received, unless otherwise stated. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

2.3.1 Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and or regulations (excluding fines, penalties & forfeits).

Tax receipts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when received.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

for the year ended 31 March 2009

2.3.2 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

2.3.3 Fines, penalties & forfeits

Fines, penalties & forfeits are compulsory unrequited amounts which were imposed by a court or quasi-judicial body and collected by the department. Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

2.3.4 Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

2.3.5 Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on sale of capital assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

2.3.6 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Repayments of loans and advances previously extended to employees and public corporations for policy purposes are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance on receipt of the funds.

Cheques issued in previous accounting periods that expire before being banked are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cheque becomes stale. When the cheque is reissued the payment is made from Revenue.

Forex gains are recognised on payment of funds.

2.3.7 Transfers received (including gifts, donations and sponsorships)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund and recorded as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

All in-kind gifts, donations and sponsorships are disclosed at fair value in an annexure to the financial statements.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2009**2.4 Direct Exchequer receipts**

All direct exchequer receipts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

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

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised as revenue when notification of the assistance is received from the National Treasury or when the department directly receives the cash from the donor(s).

All in-kind local and foreign aid assistance are disclosed at fair value in the annexures to the annual financial statements.

The cash payments made during the year relating to local and foreign aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. The value of the assistance expensed prior to the receipt of the funds is recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Inappropriately expensed amounts using local and foreign aid assistance and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

All CARA funds received must be recorded as revenue when funds are received. The cash payments made during the year relating to CARA earmarked projects are recognised as current or capital expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Inappropriately expensed amounts using CARA funds and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

3. Expenditure**3.1 Compensation of employees****3.1.1 Short-term employee benefits**

Salaries and wages comprise payments to employees (including leave entitlements, thirteenth cheques and performance bonuses). Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). Capitalised compensation forms part of the expenditure for capital assets in the Statement of Financial Performance.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2009

All other payments are classified as current expense.

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or Position.

3.1.2 Post retirement benefits

The department provides retirement benefits (pension benefits) for certain of its employees through a defined benefit plan for government employees. These benefits are funded by both employer and employee contributions.

Employer contributions (i.e. social contributions) to the fund are expensed when the final authorisation for payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financial statements of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the National/Provincial Revenue Fund and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

The department provides medical benefits for certain of its employees. Employer contributions to the medical funds are expensed when final authorisation for payment to the fund is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.1.3 Termination benefits

Termination benefits such as severance packages are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance as a transfer (to households) when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

[1] This accounting policy is only relevant where the department elects to capitalise the compensation paid to employees involved on capital projects.

3.1.4 Other long-term employee benefits

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

Long-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or Position.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2009**3.2 Goods and services**

Payments made for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). The expense is classified as capital if the goods and services were used for a capital project or an asset of R5 000 or more is purchased. All assets costing less than R5 000 will also be reflected under goods and services.

3.3 Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes the rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures. If it is not possible to distinguish between payment for the use of land and fixed structures on it, the whole amount should be recorded under goods and services.

3.4 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but amounts are disclosed as a disclosure note.

Forex losses are recognised on payment of funds.

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 discovered unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the Statement of Financial Position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received. Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure, subject to availability of savings, in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of approval.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2009**3.7 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If the expenditure is recoverable it is treated as an asset until it is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

3.8 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

3.9 Expenditure for capital assets

Payments made for capital assets are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

4. Assets**4.1 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2 Other financial assets

Other financial assets are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

4.3 Prepayments and advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the payments are made.

Pre-payments and advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2009**4.4 Receivables**

Receivables included in the Statement of Financial Position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

4.5 Inventory

Inventories purchased during the financial year are disclosed at cost in the notes.

4.6 Capital assets**4.6.1 Movable assets**

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the 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.

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

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.

Work-in-progress of a capital nature is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance as "expenditure for capital asset". On completion, the total cost of the project is included in the asset register of the department that legally owns the asset or the provincial/national department of public works.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current "goods and services" in the Statement of Financial Performance.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2009**5. Liabilities****5.1 Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.2 Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

5.3 Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft is carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

5.4 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise of amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are recognised at historical cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.5 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

5.6 Commitments

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.7 Accruals

Accruals are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or the Statement of Financial Position.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 22

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2009

5.9 Lease commitments

Lease commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

Operating and finance lease commitments are expensed when the payments are made. Assets acquired in terms of finance lease agreements are disclosed in the annexures and disclosure notes to the financial statements.

6. Receivables for departmental revenue

Receivables for departmental revenue are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

7. Net Assets**7.1 Recoverable revenue**

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year.

8 Related party transactions

Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

9. Key management personnel

Compensation paid to key management personnel including their family members where relevant, is included in the disclosure notes.

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 FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriated Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Appropriation Received 2007/08
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	13,958,877	13,958,877	0	12,063,129
Visible Policing	17,095,597	17,095,597	0	15,332,583
Detective Services	6,786,741	6,786,741	0	5,978,782
Crime Intelligence	1,440,204	1,440,204	0	1,299,424
Protection and Security Services	2,210,890	2,210,890	0	1,712,187
Total	41,492,309	41,492,309	0	36,386,105

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	223,023	179,409
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	24,336	8,021
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	2,235	986
Sales of capital assets	2.4	2,515	14,588
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2.5	124,347	142,047
Departmental revenue collected		376,456	345,051

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	2	217,375	173,409
Administrative fees		121,065	97,452
Other sales		96,310	75,957
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		5,648	6,000
Total		223,023	179,409

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Fines	2	186	2,202
Forfeits		24,150	5,819
Total		24,336	8,021

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 2 continued...

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		2,235	986
Total		2,235	986
2.4 Sales of capital assets	2		
Tangible capital assets		2,515	14,588
Machinery and equipment	30.2	2,511	14,583
Biological assets	30.2	4	5
Total		2,515	14,588
2.5 Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		1,792	1,969
Other receipts including recoverable revenue		122,555	140,078
Total		124,347	142,047
3. Aid assistance			
3.1 Assistance received in cash from RDP			
Foreign			
Opening Balance		4,367	2,499
Revenue		334	15,928
Expenditure		4,058	14,060
Current		4,057	14,059
Capital		0	0
Transfers		1	1
Closing Balance		643	4,367
3.2 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund			
Opening Balance		12,352	0
Revenue		6,900	23,100
Expenditure		9,391	10,748
Current		5,569	2,728
Capital	30.1	3,822	8,020
Closing Balance		9,861	12,352

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 3 continued...

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
3.3 Total			
Opening Balance		16,719	2,499
Revenue		7,234	39,028
Expenditure		13,449	24,808
Current		9,626	16,787
Capital		3,822	8,020
Transfers		1	1
Closing Balance	ANNEXURE 4	10,504	16,719
Analysis of balance			
Aid assistance receivable		5,273	4,591
RDP		5,273	4,591
Aid assistance unutilised		9,861	12,352
CARA Fund		9,861	12,352
Aid assistance repayable		5,916	8,958
RDP		5,916	8,958
Closing balance		10,504	16,719
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		18,479,990	16,336,317
Performance award		260,954	218,965
Service based		42,545	29,822
Compensative/circumstantial		417,036	409,327
Other non-pensionable allowances		3,348,241	2,873,736
Total		22,548,766	19,868,167
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		3,073,844	2,658,013
Medical		3,418,821	2,991,912
UIF		1	12
Official unions and associations		4,796	4,543
Total		6,497,462	5,654,480
Total compensation of employees		29,046,228	25,522,647
Average number of employees		177,951	168,261

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		32,978	31,776
Advertising		26,957	32,062
Assets less than R5,000	5.1	325,684	299,846
Bursaries (employees)		2,355	2,163
Catering		3,750	37
Communication		676,118	623,198
Computer services	5.2	1,538,734	1,173,630
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5.3	1,352,361	1,109,991
Entertainment		16,786	14,779
Audit cost - external	5.4	31,405	35,125
Inventory	5.5	2,719,233	2,071,476
Operating leases		1,187,136	1,112,412
Owned and leasehold property expenditure	5.6	529,173	383,095
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		1,647	2,715
Travel and subsistence	5.7	613,748	618,050
Venues and facilities		17,804	17,788
Training and staff development		29,374	28,795
Other operating expenditure	5.8	354,255	378,915
Total		9,459,498	7,935,853
5.1 Assets less than R5,000	5		
Tangible assets		252,473	275,267
Biological assets		12	7
Machinery and equipment		252,461	275,260
Intangible		73,211	24,579
Computer software		73,211	24,579
Total		325,684	299,846
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1,143,069	808,306
External computer service providers		395,665	365,324
Total		1,538,734	1,173,630

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
5.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	5		
Business and advisory services		14,435	13,895
Infrastructure and planning		3,491	2,159
Laboratory services		106	0
Legal costs		82,935	75,434
Contractors		622,407	528,466
Agency and support/outsourced services		628,987	490,037
Total		1,352,361	1,109,991
5.4 External audit fees	5		
Regularity audits		26,150	24,244
Performance audits		4,764	9,958
Forensic audits		283	0
Other audits		208	923
Total		31,405	35,125
5.5 Inventory	5		
Learning and teaching support material		324	0
Food and food supplies		1,752	0
Fuel, oil and gas		1,852,684	1,381,328
Other consumable materials		150,183	116,551
Maintenance material		383,580	308,834
Stationery and printing		241,378	206,612
Medical supplies		8,430	5,179
Military stores		80,902	52,972
Total		2,719,233	2,071,476
5.6 Owned and leasehold property expenditure	5		
Municipal services		360,564	266,263
Property management fees		17,075	13,793
Other		151,534	103,039
Total		529,173	383,095

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 5 continued...

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		556,270	557,359
Foreign		57,478	60,691
Total		613,748	618,050
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		5,176	4,528
Resettlement costs		21,585	63,761
Other		327,494	310,626
Total		354,255	378,915
6. Financial transactions in assets and liabilities			
Material losses through criminal conduct		68	304
Theft	6.4	7	0
Other material losses	6.1	61	304
Other material losses written off	6.2	125	91
Debts written off	6.3	1,889	3,032
Total		2,082	3,427
6.1 Other material losses	6		
Nature of other material losses			
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Cheque Fraud: Civilian	None	1	5
Lost cash: Police actions	None	60	299
Total		61	304
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Vehicle accidents		125	90
Legal services		0	1
Total		125	91

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 6 continued...

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
6.3 Debts written off	6		
Nature of debts written off			
Salaries		1,554	1,341
State guarantees		142	415
Tax debt		28	1,207
Fruitless and wasteful		165	69
Total		1,889	3,032
6.4 Details of theft	6		
Stolen equipment		7	0
Total		7	0
6.5 Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt		(3,371)	(2,421)
Property related debt		(1,519)	(1,042)
Admin related debt		(82)	(170)
Total		(4,972)	(3,633)
6.6 Assets written off			
Nature of write-off	30.2 & 31.2		
Transport assets		463,420	402,775
Computer equipment		23,627	29,944
Furniture and office equipment		681	1,641
Other machinery and equipment		64,959	14,793
Biological assets		404	170
Immovable assets		1,989	1,155
Total		555,080	450,478
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	22,447	19,630
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	18,427	16,298
Households	7.3	338,280	298,206
Total		379,154	334,134

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 7 continued...

	Note	2008/09	2007/08	
		R'000	R'000	
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7			
Fines and penalties		248	21	
Regional Service Council		0	16	
Vehicle licences		22,199	19,593	
Total		22,447	19,630	
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7			
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		17,896	15,886	
SA Civil Aviation		531	412	
Total		18,427	16,298	
7.3 Households	7			
Employer social benefit		240,296	216,992	
Claims against the State (Households)		97,820	80,957	
Payment as an act of grace		164	257	
Total		338,280	298,206	
8. Expenditure for capital assets				
Tangible assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	31.1	991,150	732,470	
Machinery and equipment	30.1	1,612,201	1,856,602	
Biological assets	30.1	1,996	972	
Total		2,605,347	2,590,044	
8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2008/09				
		Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		2,605,347	3,822	2,609,169
Buildings and other fixed structures		991,150	0	991,150
Machinery and equipment		1,612,201	3,822	1,616,023
Biological assets		1,996	0	1,996
Total		2,605,347	3,822	2,609,169

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 8 continued...

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2007/08

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total assets acquired	2,590,044	8,020	2,598,064

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
9. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		25,987	18,307
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		(847)	2,697
Total		25,140	21,004

10. Prepayments and advances

Description

		2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
Staff advances		3,042	3,899
Travel and subsistence		40,201	23,513
Prepayments		1,235	981
Advances paid to other entities		10	1,308
Total		44,488	29,701

11. Receivables - current

	Note	2008/09			2007/08
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total
Claims recoverable	11.1	13,809	21,233	2,099	37,141
	ANNEXURE 2				
Staff debtors	11.2	50,638	21,806	879	73,323
Private enterprises	11.3	0	0	0	0
Other debtors	11.4	7,831	205	4,319	12,355
Total		72,278	43,244	7,297	122,819

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable	11		
National departments		25,422	17,739
Provincial departments		11,126	10,179
Private enterprises		593	7,195
Total		37,141	35,113

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

<i>Detail note 11 continued...</i>	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
11.2 Staff debtors	11		
Salary related debt		57,141	44,568
Administration related debt		9,088	8,077
Inventory/property related debt		7,094	6,486
Total		<u>73,323</u>	<u>59,131</u>
11.3 Private enterprises	11		
Dishonoured cheques		0	1
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
11.4 Other debtors	11		
Administration related debt		12,355	13,890
Total		<u>12,355</u>	<u>13,890</u>
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		4,111	3,786
Capital decrease		(16,620)	(14,208)
Interest correction		(71)	(52)
Total		<u>(12,580)</u>	<u>(10,474)</u>
12. Receivables - non-current			
Staff debtors		72,617	64,054
Total		<u>72,617</u>	<u>64,054</u>
13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		0	1
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		0	0
Paid during the year		0	(1)
Closing balance		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund			
Opening balance		6,247	10,682
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		376,456	345,051
Paid during the year		(372,450)	(349,486)
Closing balance		<u>10,253</u>	<u>6,247</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
15. Bank overdraft			
Paymaster General Account		115,517	90,246
Total		<u>115,517</u>	<u>90,246</u>
16. Payables – current			
Description			
Clearing accounts	16.1	11,731	13,035
Other payables	16.2	1,197	46
Total		<u>12,928</u>	<u>13,081</u>
16.1 Clearing accounts	16		
Description			
Amounts recovered to be cleared		11,731	13,035
		<u>11,731</u>	<u>13,035</u>
16.2 Other payables	16		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		1,197	46
		<u>1,197</u>	<u>46</u>
17. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		370,241	359,271
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2,196,017	2,198,509
(Increase) in receivables – current		(23,247)	(26,327)
Decrease in prepayments and advances		(14,787)	(3,959)
Decrease in payables – current		(153)	(5,194)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(2,515)	(14,588)
Surrenders to revenue fund		(372,450)	(349,487)
Expenditure on capital assets		2,609,169	2,598,064
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>2,566,258</u>	<u>2,557,780</u>
18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		(115,517)	(90,246)
Cash on hand		25,987	18,307
Cash with commercial banks		(847)	2,697
Total		<u>(90,377)</u>	<u>(69,242)</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

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

	Note	2008/09	2007/08	
		R'000	R'000	
19. Contingent liabilities				
Liable to	Nature			
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	269	1,039
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	154,833	187,130
Claims	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	7,595,885	5,793,940
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	18,225	7,027
Capped leave commitments	Employees		4,362,118	4,151,802
			<u>12,131,330</u>	<u>10,140,938</u>

20. Commitments

Current expenditure

Approved and contracted	402,453	730,324
	<u>402,453</u>	<u>730,324</u>

Capital expenditure

Approved and contracted	225,035	230,351
	<u>225,035</u>	<u>230,351</u>

Total Commitments	<u>627,488</u>	<u>960,675</u>
--------------------------	----------------	----------------

21. Accruals

	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification				
Compensation of employees	21	87	108	21
Goods and services	674,835	158,248	833,083	640,781
Transfers and subsidies	27,060	3,408	30,468	26,228
Buildings and other fixed structures	122,564	66,793	189,357	35,055
Machinery and equipment	120,873	65,164	186,037	107,198
Biological assets	0	0	0	994
Total	<u>945,353</u>	<u>293,700</u>	<u>1,239,053</u>	<u>810,277</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 21 continued...

	Note	2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		689,953	346,259
Visible Policing		406,952	321,030
Detective Services		101,612	115,223
Crime Intelligence		21,563	13,150
Protection and Security Services		15,579	13,796
Donor funds		3,394	819
Total		1,239,053	810,277
Confirmed balances with other departments	ANNEXURE 3	0	28,850
Total		0	28,850

22. Employee benefits

Leave entitlement	1,320,909	1,251,456
Thirteenth cheque	46	40
Capped leave commitments	25,007	18,349
Total	1,345,962	1,269,845

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

23 Lease Commitments

23.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
2008/2009				
Not later than 1 year	0	0	19,510	19,510
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	20,481	20,481
Total lease commitments	0	0	39,991	39,991
2007/2008				
Not later than 1 year	0	0	8,731	8,731
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	11,944	11,944
Total lease commitments	0	0	20,675	20,675

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 23 continued...

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
23.2 Finance leases expenditure				
2007/2008				
Not later than 1 year	0	0	5,258	5,258
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	673	673
Total present value of lease liabilities	0	0	5,931	5,931
Analysis				
Condoned			5,931	5,931
Total			5,931	5,931

	Note	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
24. Receivables for departmental revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		2,760	1,660
Fines, penalties and forfeits		12	6
Interest, dividends and rent on land		75	109
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		2,952	2,261
Total		5,799	4,036
24.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue			
Opening balance		4,036	
Less: Amounts received		4,036	
Add: Amounts recognised		5,799	
Closing balance		5,799	

	2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
25. Irregular expenditure		
25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure		
Opening Balance	13,970	183
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	325	0
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	15,157	23,789
Less: Amounts condoned	28,458	10,002
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation	994	13,970

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 25 continued...

		2008/09 R'000	2007/08 R'000
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		203	13,797
Prior years		791	173
Total		994	13,970
25.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year			
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Procurement	Disciplinary steps taken	4,595	42
Accommodation	Disciplinary steps taken	1,709	3
Guest speakers	Disciplinary steps taken	32	9
Security Services	Disciplinary steps taken	17	9
Training	Disciplinary steps taken	295	38
Total		6,648	101
25.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned			
Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)		
Procurement	Bid Adjudication Committee	26,247	
Accommodation	Bid Adjudication Committee	1,709	
Guest speakers	Bid Adjudication Committee	32	
Security Services	Bid Adjudication Committee	17	
Training	Bid Adjudication Committee	453	
Total		28,458	
26. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
26.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		2,435	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		580	
Less: Amounts condoned		(263)	
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery		(31)	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonation		2,721	
Analysis of awaiting condonation per economic classification			
Current		2,721	
Total		2,721	

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 26 continued...

		2008/09	2007/08
		R'000	R'000
26.2	Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
	Incident	Disciplinary steps taken	
	Amounts condoned		
	License fees	No	13
	Accommodation	No	3
	Air/bus tickets	No	1
	Dormant fuel cards	No	3
	Training	No	1
	Other eg. Meals and cellphone accounts	No	7
			28
	Amounts recovered	Disciplinary steps taken	
	License fees	Yes	2
			2
	Awaiting condonation		
	License fees		325
	Accommodation		105
	Dormant fuel cards		22
	Training		15
	Other eg. Meals and cellphone accounts		83
			550
	Total Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		580

27. Key management personnel

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

Description	Number of Individuals	2008/09	2007/08
Political Office Bearers	3	2,245	1,725
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	21	17,787	15,637
Total		20,032	17,362

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

28. Public Private Partnership

Description of the arrangement

The Department signed an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) on 2 September 2002, in terms of which an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was implemented, that replaced the manual method of searching and classifying fingerprints.

In terms of the agreement the IDC was the owner of AFIS, and made the system available to the Department as end user in return for the commercial search revenue to be generated on behalf of the IDC in the amount of approximately R120m.

The Criminal Record Centre and local Criminal Record Centres within the Department performed the searching of fingerprints on the AFIS database. In an amendment to the agreement signed on 2 September 2002, the Department and the IDC agreed to outsource commercial searches to an outside company. In terms of the outsourcing, the outside company was paid for the non-commercial searches performed by them by commercial market and the said company took over the debts of the Department owed to the IDC for AFIS.

As a result of problems experienced with the maintenance of AFIS and the IDC being owner of AFIS the Department decided to offer an amount of R20 million to the IDC. The offer was accepted by the IDC and to provide for this and other arrangements, an agreement was entered into between the Department and the IDC on 29 January 2008 and the amount of R20 million was paid to the IDC on 31 May 2008. The Department and the outside company are currently negotiating the future relationship in relation to the performance of commercial searches by them.

	2008/09	2007/08
	R'000	R'000
Current expenditure		
Goods and Services (excluding lease payments)	20,000	16,440
Total	<u>20,000</u>	<u>16,440</u>

29. Provisions

Potential irrecoverable debts

Staff debtors	5,648	5,728
Other debtors	478	646
Total	<u>6,126</u>	<u>6,374</u>

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

30. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	8,804,412	96,937	1,744,095	552,687	10,092,757
Transport assets	6,395,327	9,993	1,276,094	463,420	7,217,994
Computer equipment	1,000,194	(2,773)	161,456	23,627	1,135,250
Furniture and Office equipment	56,083	(5,175)	18,730	681	68,957
Other machinery and equipment	1,352,808	94,892	287,815	64,959	1,670,556
Biological assets	7,224	(7)	2,195	404	9,008
Biological assets	7,224	(7)	2,195	404	9,008
Total movable tangible capital assets	8,811,636	96,930	1,746,290	553,091	10,101,765

30.1 Additions to movable tangible capital asset per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Cash	Non-Cash	Received: Paid and not yet captured in asset register	(Capital work in progress - current costs)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	1,616,023	218,417	(167,305)	(2,064)	79,024	1,744,095
Transport assets	1,137,450	58,277	(6,517)	(2,064)	88,948	1,276,094
Computer equipment	159,526	37,760	(43,865)	0	8,035	161,456
Furniture and Office equipment	24,637	4,614	(8,706)	0	(1,815)	18,730
Other machinery and equipment	294,410	117,766	(108,217)	0	(16,144)	287,815
Biological assets	1,996	1,212	(19)	0	(994)	2,195
Biological assets	1,996	1,212	(19)	0	(994)	2,195
Total additions to movable tangible capital assets	1,618,019	219,629	(167,324)	(2,064)	78,030	1,746,290

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 30 continued...

30.2 Disposals of movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Sold (cash)	Non-cash	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	518,758	33,929	552,687	2,511
Transport assets	457,210	6,210	463,420	2,455
Computer equipment	8,527	15,100	23,627	0
Furniture and office equipment	449	232	681	0
Other machinery and equipment	52,572	12,387	64,959	56
Biological assets	233	171	404	4
Biological assets	233	171	404	4
Total disposal of movable tangible capital assets	518,991	34,100	553,091	2,515

30.3 Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2008

	Opening balance	Current Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	6,996,063	223,768	2,033,734	449,153	8,804,412
Transport assets	5,334,231	92,168	1,371,703	402,775	6,395,327
Computer equipment	635,535	58,270	336,333	29,944	1,000,194
Furniture and office equipment	48,010	1,867	7,847	1,641	56,083
Other machinery and equipment	978,287	71,463	317,851	14,793	1,352,808
Biological assets	1,171	159	6,064	170	7,224
Biological assets	1,171	159	6,064	170	7,224
Total movable capital tangible assets	6,997,234	223,927	2,039,798	449,323	8,811,636

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 30 continued...

30.4 Minor Assets

Minor assets of the department for 31 March 2009

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Minor Assets	0	0	1,426,138	0	1,426,138
TOTAL	0	0	1,426,138	0	1,426,138
Number of minor assets	0	0	641,737	0	641,737
TOTAL	0	0	641,737	0	641,737

31 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

Movement in immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	Opening balance	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	19,459	(5,773)	90	1,989	11,787
Dwellings	1,266	5,923	0	1,266	5,923
Non-residential buildings	14,108	(8,067)	90	267	5,864
Other fixed structures	4,085	(3,629)	0	456	0
Total immovable tangible capital assets	19,459	(5,773)	90	1,989	11,787

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 31 continued...

31.1 Additions

Additions to immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	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	991,150	90	(991,150)	0	90
Dwellings	836	0	(836)	0	0
Non-residential buildings	990,305	90	(990,305)	0	90
Other fixed structures	9	0	(9)	0	0
Total additions to immovable tangible capital assets	991,150	90	(991,150)	0	90

31.2 Disposals

Disposals of immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2009

	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	1,989	1,989	0
Dwellings	0	1,266	1,266	0
Non-residential buildings	0	267	267	0
Other fixed structures	0	456	456	0
Total disposal of immovable tangible capital assets	0	1,989	1,989	0

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Detail note 31 continued...

31.3 Movement for 2007/08

Movement in immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2008

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	18,444	2,170	1,155	19,459
Dwellings	1,958	457	1,149	1,266
Non-residential buildings	13,614	500	6	14,108
Other fixed structures	2,872	1,213	0	4,085
Total immovable tangible capital assets	18,444	2,170	1,155	19,459

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

ANNEXURE 1

Statement of financial guarantees issued as at 31 March 2009 - local

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2008	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee drawdowns during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Currency Revaluation 2008/2009	Closing balance 31/03/2009	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Motor Vehicles								
STANNIC	1,967	1,039	0	0	770	0	269	0
Total	1,967	1,039	0	0	770	0	269	0
Housing								
STANDARD BANK		26,501	301	36	3,552	0	23,286	63
NEDBANK PTY LTD		58,026	644	0	6,378	0	52,292	15
FIRSTRAND BANK: FNB		43,343	756	225	7,039	0	37,285	11
ABSA		49,977	1,345	80	17,774	0	33,628	51
OLD MUTUAL FIN LT		1,286	45	0	249	0	1,082	0
GBS MUTUAL BANK		16	0	0	16	0	0	0
INVESTEC (EX PROV)		12	0	0	0	0	12	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES		116	0	0	34	0	82	0
ITHALA LIMITED		2,791	56	82	356	0	2,573	0
FREESTATE DEVEL CORP		1,205	0	0	158	0	1,047	0
VBS MUTUAL BANK		606	1	0	34	0	573	0
MPUMALANGA		236	0	0	32	0	204	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		1,335	0	0	56	0	1,279	0
GREEN START H/LOAN		236	(3)	187	16	0	404	0
SA HOMELOANS		211	1	0	71	0	141	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD		16	0	0	0	0	16	0
NHFC (Masikheni)		1,217	0	0	288	0	929	0
Total		187,130	3,146	610	36,053	0	154,833	140
Grand Total		188,169	3,146	610	36,823	0	155,102	140

The adjustment of R 3,146,000 to the closing balance of housing guarantees as published during the 2007/08 financial year (opening balance of the 2008/09 financial year), is due to the updating of increases in guaranteed amounts of individual employees, issued during prior financial years.

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

ANNEXURE 2

Claims Recoverable

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	1	0	1	0
Department of Defence	0	0	111	42	111	42
Department of Agriculture	0	0	246	135	246	135
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	209	1	209	1
Department of Communications	0	0	711	42	711	42
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	439	591	439	591
Department of Education	0	0	547	192	547	192
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	0	0	137	56	137	56
Department of Foreign Affairs	0	0	11,390	6,965	11,390	6,965
Department of Health	0	0	5,141	4,896	5,141	4,896
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	179	32	179	32
Department of Housing	0	0	21	16	21	16
Department of Justice and Constitutional Dev	0	0	405	252	405	252
Department of Labour	0	0	172	127	172	127
Department of Land Affairs	0	0	149	0	149	0
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	1	38	1	38
Department of Public Works	0	0	1,627	2	1,627	2
Department of Safety And Security	0	0	0	1,283	0	1,283
Department of Social Development	0	0	275	195	275	195
Department Of Trade And Industry	0	0	144	17	144	17
Department of Transport	0	0	1,950	82	1,950	82
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	0	0	130	22	130	22
Department of Minerals and Energy	0	0	678	354	678	354
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	10	0	10	0

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Annexure 2 continued...

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	0	470	0	470
Department of Sport And Recreation	0	0	67	0	67	0
Department of Provincial and Local Government	0	0	3	167	3	167
Department of State Development	0	0	0	72	0	72
Independent Complaints Directorate	0	0	71	10	71	10
National Assembly: Parliament	0	0	295	201	295	201
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	3	2	3	2
National Prosecuting Authority	0	0	130	269	130	269
National Treasury	0	0	125	1,164	125	1,164
National Communication Centre	0	0	43	43	43	43
Offices of the Premiers	0	0	11	7	11	7
Kwazulu Natal: Provincial Government	0	0	249	394	249	394
Free State Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	28	40	28	40
Western Cape Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	1,163	2,226	1,163	2,226
Limpopo Prov: Provincial Government	2	0	92	117	94	117
Eastern Cape Prov: Provincial Government	11	0	9,087	6,984	9,098	6,984
Gauteng Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	205	161	205	161
North West Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	274	225	274	225
Mpumalanga: Provincial Government	0	0	9	18	9	18
Northern Cape: Provincial Government	0	0	6	7	6	7
Sub Total	13	0	36,535	27,919	36,548	27,919

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

Annexure 2 continued...

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF Africa	0	0	0	10	0	10
Institution for Security Studies	0	0	12	0	12	0
SA Social Security Agency	0	0	201	127	201	127
MEC Safety and Security	0	0	256	280	256	280
SA Reserve Bank	0	0	0	6,703	0	6,703
Schindler Lifts	0	0	7	0	7	0
Airports Company South Africa	0	0	6	6	6	6
Venturescapes	0	0	63	40	63	40
SA Secret Service	0	0	3	1	3	1
4D Décor	0	0	5	5	5	5
Red Hot Events	0	0	2	4	2	4
Build Best	0	0	1	0	1	0
Urban Tonic	0	0	0	4	0	4
Events Management Solutions	0	0	2	0	2	0
Travel Motives	0	0	0	4	0	4
Lange Strategic Communications	0	0	0	4	0	4
South African Communist Party	0	0	13	0	13	0
Green Dolpine Restaurant	0	0	9	0	9	0
Sense of Taste	0	0	11	0	11	0
Salsa Catering	0	0	2	6	2	6
Sub Total	0	0	593	7,194	593	7,194
Total	13	0	37,128	35,113	37,141	35,113

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2009

ANNEXURE 3

Inter- Governmental Payables

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments Amounts not included in Statement of Financial Position						
Department of Foreign Affairs	0	11,835	6,791	6,842	6,791	18,677
Department of Justice And Constitutional Dev	0	8,075	11,434	185	11,434	8,260
Department of Public Works	0	8,940	0	0	0	0
Total	0	28,850	18,225	7,027	18,225	35,877

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

ANNEXURE 4

Statement of local and foreign aid assistance received for the year ended 31 March 2009

Name Of Donor	Purpose	Opening Balance	Revenue	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash					
Local					
CARA Funds		12,352	6,900	9,391	9,861
Subtotal		12,352	6,900	9,391	9,861
Foreign					
European Union	Capacity Building	(4,467)	0	0	(4,467)
European Union	Crimes against Women and Children	2,878	0	1,378	1,500
Denmark	Career management	0	0	0	0
Belgium	Support to SAPS programmes	913	0	913	0
Swiss	Operational training DRC	(124)	0	0	(124)
African Renaissance	DRC Projects	5,106	0	1,053	4,053
United Kingdom	DRC Projects	61	0	19	42
Norwegian	DRC Projects	0	334	13	321
Centre of peace and dialog	Operation Rachel	0	0	682	(682)
Subtotal		4,367	334	4,058	643
Received in kind					
Local					
Royal Household	Protection	0	30	30	0
SARS	Training	0	7	7	0
New Teltron	Traveling	0	32	32	0
S.A. Teemane Holdings	Travel, accommodation & meals	0	2	2	0
SAGEM Security	Conferences in USA and France	0	269	269	0
Financial investigation Tech	Travel and course	0	7	7	0
Foreign					
France	Travel, training, accommodation & meals	0	734	734	0
Canada	Travel, accommodation & meals	0	664	664	0
Libyan Preparatory Committee	Protection	0	23	23	0
USA Secret Services	Travel, accommodation & meals	0	22	22	0
Equatorial Guinea	Protection of Royalty	0	18	18	0
Subtotal		0	1,808	1,808	0
Total		16,719	9,042	15,257	10,504

DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
VOTE 22

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2009

ANNEXURE 5

Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2009

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 01/04/2008	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid during the year	Liabilities cancelled/ reduced during the year	Closing Balance 31/03/2009
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department						
Vehicle accidents	100,364	(8,339)	59,156	8,694	15,411	127,076
Legal expenses	296,715	(51,794)	92,660	1,649	52,665	283,267
Damage to property	46,113	(672)	3,578	2,449	1,026	45,544
Assault	372,469	12,153	141,338	1,788	143,962	380,210
Damage to State property	4,603	43	2,087	512	990	5,231
Police actions	3,596,028	(394,994)	1,937,756	36,169	471,319	4,631,302
Shooting incidents	359,947	(12,730)	170,661	6,130	85,749	425,999
Other (Not yet classified)	1,017,701	(47,095)	858,994	12	132,332	1,697,256
Total	5,793,940	(503,428)	3,266,230	57,403	903,454	7,595,885

Note:

Amounts on this schedule reflects the actual amounts paid and actual amounts claimed (NOT ESTIMATED SETTLEMENT AMOUNTS) in respect of all pending civil claims against the state, which may or may not be settled in future.

Statement of the recoverability of accumulated payments made as at 31 March 2009

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 01/04/2008	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2009
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount	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 Police actions, Shooting incidents and Other (not yet allocated)]	191,887	394	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	230	64,512	168,227
			State funds	1,308		
			Claim by the Department	7,034		
			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	80,105		
Total	191,887	394		88,677	64,512	168,116





TRAINEE

LUSHABA



Human Resources Management

1. Service Delivery

The following table reflects the outcomes of the implementation of the SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) (See paragraph 8.3 (k)).

Table 1.1 Main Service for Service Delivery Improvement Standards

Main service	Actual/potential customers	Standard of service	Actual achievements in relation to set standards
Preventing crime	Every individual, group or government department affected by crime and violence. Services include those the SAPS are compelled to render in terms of existing legislation and its mandate as derived from the following Acts:	The SAPS has set the following standards:	
Combating crime		Initiatives established at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A partnership between SAPS and the Primedia Group was established in 2007 to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously. From 2007-06-06 to 2009-05-14, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership. The partnership between SAPS and Business against Crime South Africa continued with the following specific focus areas: the Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme; the Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme; and the Non-Ferrous Metal Theft Reduction Programme. Various community-based crime prevention projects continued within the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme/ Urban Renewal Programme nodes which includes Crime Prevention through Environmental design, youth crime prevention capacity building programmes and local government initiatives. Victim Support Rooms were increased from 621 to 795. 1 122 members were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme during 2008/2009.
Investigating crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995); The Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No. 127 of 1992) The National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No. 39 of 1994) The Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act. No 12 of 2004) 		
Maintaining crime			
Protecting and securing the inhabitants of the Republic and their property			
Upholding and enforcing the law			
Performing administrative duties			
		Actions undertaken at the 169 high-contact crime Stations and other stations	42 601 roadblocks, 1 006 186 stop and search operations and various other actions led to the arrest of 1 223 505 persons. 44% (536 991) of these arrests were made for priority crimes which include contact crimes, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. Of the 44% arrests made for priority crimes, 48% (259 534) arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.
		Recovery of 85% stolen/lost firearms	106% firearms recovered (13 675 recovered and 12 883 stolen/lost).
		Recovery of 46% stolen/robbed vehicles	46% vehicles recovered (39 838 recovered and 86 579 stolen/robbed).

Main service	Actual/potential customers	Standard of service	Actual achievements in relation to set standards
		Sector Policing implemented at 169 high-contact crime stations	129 stations (76.3%) of the 169 high-contact crime police stations implemented sector policing.
		Percentage of all serious crime in respect of:	
		Charges to court: 32%	A target of 34.13% for cases to court was achieved.
		Detection rate: 42%	A target of 42.82% for the detection rate was achieved.
		Conviction rate: 14%	Conviction rate increased to 30.81%
		Percentage of commercial crime charges in respect of:	
		Charges to court: 24%	A target of 26.68% for charges to court was achieved.
		Detection rate: 36%	A target of 38.69% for the detection rate was achieved.
		Conviction rate: To be benchmarked in 2008/2009	Conviction rate increased to 45.95%
		Percentage of charges to court for sexual offences against women (40%) and children (30%)	A target of 52.35% for women and 58.10% for children was achieved.
		Detection rate for sexual offences against women (42%) and children (40%)	A detection rate of 67.39% for women and 75.79% for children was achieved.

Table 1.2 Consultation arrangements with clients

Type of arrangement	Clients	Actual achievements
Firearms Control	Businesses dealing in firearms, the security sector industry, public museums, game ranchers, hunting businesses and theatrical, film and television companies on the renewal of firearm licences	<p>A radio advertising campaign regarding Firearms Control was transmitted on Community Radio and SABC Radio countrywide and supported by print advertising in the media. Awareness regarding firearms control was created at most SAPS exhibitions.</p> <p>The Electronic Connectivity System is available for firearms and ammunition manufacturers, gunsmiths and dealers, to enable them to submit their firearm and ammunition returns via the Internet.</p>
Drug Awareness Campaign	School going children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 250 000 prevention of drugs leaflets were produced. ● Displays, events and exhibitions on drugs were held across SA at schools and shopping centres. ● Extensive media coverage was received on drug arrests. ● SAPS Museums have permanent displays of all identified illegal drugs.

Type of arrangement	Clients	Actual achievements
Department Imbizo	The general public	<p>Izimbizo engagements with communities on Safety and Security matters were held at the following places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Orkney, Kanana, Madibeng, Rustenburg and Ganyesa in North West ● Danville, Soweto, Moroko, George Coch, Kameeldrift, Laudium and 88 other station Izimbizo in Gauteng ● Bisho, Whittlesea and Port St Johns in the Eastern Cape ● Lwandle and Mitchells Plain in the Western Cape ● Sakhile, Wakkerstroom, KaMhlushwa, Lebombo Kanyamazane, Oshoek, Malelane, Mammetlake, and eMbalenhle in Mpumalanga ● Nine imbizos were held in the Northern Cape ● Umlazi, Dondotha in Richards Bay and Mtambanana in KwaZulu-Natal.
Child Protection Week	Victims of crime, children and the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Child Protection Week was celebrated nationwide through awareness activities aimed at mobilising all spheres of society to promote and protect the well being of children. ● 445 000 leaflets and 23 100 posters on children's rights were distributed at these events.
Crime Prevention	Victims of crime and the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The SAPS/Primedia partnership, Crime Line, continued to make a marked difference in crime fighting. As a direct result of anonymous tip-offs from the community, 749 arrests were made since the launch of Crime Line in June 2007. The value of stolen goods, drugs and counterfeit property seized now stands at R28,1 million. Partners who have now come on board include the SABC, DSTV and Jacaranda. ● 200 000 ACT Against Crime Together (ACT) booklets containing crime prevention hints were produced and distributed. ● Three million crime prevention leaflets were distributed during the festive season campaign.
National Police Day	Victims of crime and the general public	<p>As approved by Cabinet, National Police Day events took place across South Africa on 27 January 2009. This year the focus was on improving and establishing partnerships. Along with widespread media support to promote partnerships in the fight against crime, 815 events were conducted at police stations countrywide and 217 000 community members attended.</p>

Table 1.3 Service Delivery Access Strategies

Access Strategy	Actual Achievements
<p>Upgrading electronic access through the SAPS Website</p>	<p>Contact can now be made with the majority of police stations through the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za via email. The public can now electronically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Praise the SAPS ● Provide information on criminal activities or suspects involved in crime ● Enquire on progress in the investigation of a case ● Provide information on 419-scams ● Provide firearm-related information ● Report on child pornography or child abuse ● Enquire about clearance certificates ● Apply for police civilian recruitment ● Lodge general enquiries, comments and suggestions
<p>Upgrading police stations to increase communities' access to services</p>	<p>A total of 174 Victim Support Rooms were established at police stations countrywide.</p> <p>The following police stations were upgraded in order to enhance service delivery to the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Debenek (Eastern Cape) ● Ceza (KwaZulu-Natal) ● Kagiso (Gauteng) ● Paarl East (Western Cape) ● Saldanha (Western Cape)
<p>Implementing a full-scale language management service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The SAPS as a multilingual organisation can now communicate with the public in any language, South African or foreign, through a centralised translation and interpreting service. This is relevant for - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ complaints by members of the public and responses to such complaints ➢ statements by members of the public ➢ information disseminated to the public. <p>Internal and external communication were enhanced by means of -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a translation, editing and interpreting service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The SAPS translated 4 093 pages of text, edited 14 303 pages and checked 3 972 pages during the reporting period. These pertained mainly to letters from and to the public, dockets, training manuals, replies to questions in Parliament, policy documents, the SAPS' annual report, psychometric tests used by the recruitment section, posters, brochures and other marketing material. ➢ Seventy-two interpreting sessions were held to provide access to information at disciplinary hearings and work-related events, of which 11 sessions were for languages used outside South Africa such as Bangladesh, Chinese, Ethiopian, Urdu, Arabic, Bengali, Portuguese, Mandarin, Hebrew and Dutch. ➢ Twenty-six South African Sign Language interpreting sessions were held to take statements from hearing impaired members of the public, to facilitate communication at Disability Management conferences, Discipline Management, Mother's Day and Father's Day and candle-lighting memorial functions. ➢ One hundred and twenty-three pages of tapes and DVDs were transcribed for use in court cases. ● language-related training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Seventeen members were trained in SA Sign Language

Access Strategy	Actual Achievements
<p>Implementing a full-scale language management service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seven Business Writing Skills and Report Writing courses were presented for 111 members and two Language Management Open Days on general errors were presented for police officials. ➤ Thirty members were trained in SAPS Journal Correspondence ➤ Thirteen members attended the Spanish Beginners course ● an advice centre which deals with daily queries on a wide variety of language matters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 571 internal and external verbal enquiries were attended to. ● language development, including the excerpting, translating, coining and standardising of terminology. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Five thousand and forty-four terms, equivalents and definitions were compiled in this period. ➤ Twelve monthly articles on language matters were compiled and published in the SAPS Journal. These articles are available on the SAPS Website. ➤ An additional 364 pages were written. <p>The SAPS provides a mediation service to deal effectively with complaints pertaining to language rights violations and language policy matters.</p> <p>The SAPS collaborated with language units of other departments such as the SABS TC 37 Committees, the Department of Arts and Culture, and the Department of Defence. The Department of Defence was assisted with the setting up of their language unit.</p>
<p>Sector policing</p>	<p>In order to enhance service delivery to the community, sector policing was implemented at 129 stations of the 169 high-contact crime police stations. Sector policing entails initiatives by station commissioners to mobilize the community through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes.</p>

Table 1.4 Complaints mechanism

Complaints Mechanism	Actual Achievements
<p>SAPS Website Complaints Mechanism</p>	<p>Contact can now be made with the majority of police stations through the SAPS website at www.saps.gov.za via email. The public can now electronically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complain about SAPS Service Delivery ● Complain about corruption in the SAPS or activities relating to fraud ● Provide information or complaints concerning missing persons ● Most stations in Gauteng for example, have a "Feedback Box" in the Community Service Cencte. Many stations also have, via their CPF, a website that contains a link to provide feedback on the SAPS' service delivery.
<p>National Complaints Line (0860010111)</p>	<p>All complaints are attended to individually and investigated by personnel dedicated to providing quality, expedient responses to complaints.</p>
<p>Telephone and postal system (telephone numbers and addresses of service points and commanders)</p>	<p>All levels of management can be contacted by telephone. Alternatively, letters of complaint can be sent to the commanders of stations or units.</p>
<p>Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD)</p>	<p>The ICD acts as the watchdog of the SAPS and the community can complain directly to the ICD about police misconduct.</p>
<p>Suggestion boxes</p>	<p>Suggestion boxes have been placed at the majority of police stations where the public can lodge complaints or provide for the improvement of the police's services.</p>



Table 1.5 Service Information Tool

Types of Information Tools	Actual Achievements
<p>Printed information products and promotional items</p>	<p>An excess of 4 million products were distributed countrywide. Products initiated, written, translated, designed and developed for 2008/2009 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 120 page crime prevention booklet ● Child Protection posters and leaflets ● Domestic Violence leaflets ● Prevention of Sexual Offences ● Victims Charter booklets ● ACT Crime Hints leaflets ● Drugs leaflets ● SAPS School Diaries for high-contact crime precinct scholars ● A variety of promotional items
<p>Monthly salary advices and envelopes for SAPS personnel</p>	<p>Important messages to all SAPS personnel are printed on salary advices and envelopes and reach each employee every month.</p>
<p>Annual SAPS calendar</p>	<p>All members received desk calendars depicting policing objectives and priorities for 2009/2010 and the FIFA World Cup.</p>
<p>Commercial advertising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adverts addressing SAPS priorities were placed in the Sowetan, Daily Sun and Independent Newspapers. ● The ACT Against Crime Together campaign, which forms part of the Government Apex 18 priorities, namely the Anti-Crime Mobilisation Campaign, resulted in advertising on all SABC radio stations and billboards. ● Recruitment advertisements were placed in local print media to recruit new members.
<p>Outside television and radio broadcasts</p>	<p>Police File content produced by SAPS for broadcasting by SABC 2 provided strategic communication support for the following SAPS Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crimes Against Women and Children ● Crime Prevention: Most of the provincial policing successes are highlighted in a special section "Provincial Focus", as well as hints and tips on various issues. ● Every week at least six wanted and five missing persons are featured in the programme. ● Firearms Control Act firearm licence renewal deadlines and the destruction of firearms. ● All successes, initiatives or projects that include police participation, including achievements by the Women's Network and Primedia's Crimeline. ● Police killings and the fact that police members are targets for criminals. ● Additional footage on all priority issues supplied to ABSA TV and Soweto TV every week.

Types of Information Tools	Actual Achievements
<p>Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than 7 000 projects addressing SAPS priorities took place regarding matters such as contact crimes, trio crimes, drugs, firearms, crimes against women and children, tourist safety, border safety, victim support and employee assistance. ● SAPS participated in the National Communication Campaign of 16 Days of Activism for no violence against women and children. ● A nationwide crime awareness and prevention festive season campaign was launched. ● A commemoration day was held at the Union Buildings, Pretoria to commemorate the members that died in the performance of their duties. ● Hallelujah Day was held at the Union Buildings, Pretoria to create unity amongst all people. ● Africa Aerospace and defence Expo in Ysterplaat, Western Cape. ● Targeted Recruitment Campaign: Recruitment at schools and engaged all education provincial subject advisors. SAPS careers were included in student curriculum. Recruitment posters, pamphlets, SAPS career DVDs, career leaflets and advertising were displayed in the media. ● Articles published and posters developed on civil claims. ● "Angels in Blue" Project in Gauteng for widows and orphans. ● Learner Cop Project in Mpumalanga.
<p>SAPS Website</p>	<p>The following can be found on the website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SAPS Strategic plan ● SAPS Annual Performance Plan ● SAPS Annual report ● Annual Crime statistics ● Information on organisational structures, geographical information and telephone numbers of police stations ● Children's corner ● Careers and vacant posts ● Newsworthy information ● Press releases and speeches ● SAPS Journal ● Crime prevention hints
<p>PoITV</p>	<p>This is an in-house broadcast medium designed to facilitate internal communication in the SAPS. It serves as a platform for police management to communicate with its employees through interactive media. PoITV provided strategic communication support for the following SAPS Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sexual offences and related matters. ● ACT, Against Crime Together campaign, educating police officers on how to police the crimes contained in the ACT campaign, and the implication and interpretation of the ACT campaign for police officers. ● Support for the programmes focusing on Crimes Against the Youth.
<p>SAPS Bands</p>	<p>SAPS Bands provided valuable support to Youth Day celebrations, Izimbizos, various Embassy Day Celebrations, opening of legislatures, graduation ceremonies of students, opening of police stations, funerals of police members, parades, police open days at shopping malls, SAPS crime prevention projects and school concerts. In excess of 1 000 performances were conducted by provincial bands.</p>
<p>SAPS Journal online</p>	<p>To allow more access by local and international media and public to police successes, the SAPS Journal online was launched in March 2007. To date, 4.6 million users visited the site. Not less than 40 articles are published on the site per day.</p>
<p>SAPS Journal</p>	<p>This is an in-house magazine distributed free of charge to all members of the SAPS, embassies and some schools. Currently, 180 000 copies are distributed per month. The SAPS Journal's focus is mainly on police successes, but articles on community policing, personnel issues and reservists are also covered.</p>

Types of Information Tools	Actual Achievements
<p>Exhibitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than 60 major exhibitions were held. Through these exhibitions millions of members of the public were reached by communicating key messages, crime prevention and awareness information. 12 of the 60 exhibitions were national shows. The SAPS received gold awards at the following shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bloemfontein Show ➤ Rand Easter Show ➤ Upington Show ➤ Vredendal ➤ Zululand Show ➤ Royal Show ➤ Polokwane ➤ Sasolburg Career show ● Exhibitions were held throughout 2008/2009 at schools, business centres, churches, taxi ranks where focus was placed on the reduction of contact crimes, trio crimes, illegal drugs and substance abuse, firearm safety and responsibility, crimes committed against women and children and the promotion of various careers in the SAPS. ● Exhibition displays at major shopping centres during school holidays and peak season periods were successful in providing crime prevention and related information to the community. Exhibitions at the following shopping malls were successful: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ratanda Village, Heidelberg ➤ Vaalgate Mall, Vanderbijlpark ➤ Boksburg Mall ➤ Sontanga Mall, Katlehong ➤ Soshanguve ➤ Mamelodi ➤ Bronkhorstspuit ➤ Garankuwa ➤ Jabulani Mall, Soweto ➤ Zambezi Kolonade
<p>Protocol</p>	<p>The SAPS Protocol Section dealt with 100 enquires and provided relevant services at 29 events, including the Interpol Conference on Fugitives, the signing of a MOU between the Minister for Safety and Security and the Ambassador of France, Annual Commemoration Day, and the Annual Prestige Award for Women in the SAPS.</p>
<p>SAPS Museums</p>	<p>The SAPS Museums showcase the positive aspects and achievements of policing. The focus falls on education and building partnerships.</p>
<p>Media Liaison</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During the period under review more than 7 000 security-related nationally printed media reports were monitored and 3 000 video recordings of SAPS-related events were made for television. ● International and Local Media were hosted at security readiness displays for the FIFA Soccer World Cup 2010. ● Media activities gave rise to 156 TV interviews, 12 050 radio interviews and 9 638 media releases nationwide. ● Solving It (SABC 3) depicted forensic successes and received a Golden Horn Award (has 3 million viewers). It is also used during SAPS training. ● Interrogation Room (SABC 2) – 1.3 million viewers.
<p>Internal Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A “Policing Booklet Box” concept was distributed to all SAPS staff through the salary envelope. Booklets on how to improve service delivery in various areas are now distributed to members, for example, booklets on the policing of victims’ rights and sexual offences. ● SMS Messages were sent by Management to employees during the festive season and National Police Day internally to 120 000 users. ● Developing a guideline document to facilitate internal communication in the SAPS. ● Developing a service charter for Communication and Liaison Services.

2. Expenditure

The following tables summarize final audited expenditure by programme (Table 2.1) and by salary bands (Table 2.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the department.

Table 2.1 Personnel costs by programme, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees as % of Total Expenditure	Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	13,958,877	7,851,566	939,203	18.9	238	32928
Visible Policing	17,095,597	12,986,076	0	31.3	135	96095
Detective Service	6,786,741	5,141,365	0	12.4	167	30753
Crime Intelligence	1,440,204	1,193,597	0	2.9	167	7142
Protection & Security Services	2,210,890	1,873,624	0	4.5	118	15836
Total	41,492,309	29,046,228	939,203	70.0	159	182754

Table 2.2 Personnel costs by salary band, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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)	215,988	0.7	16	13261
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	8,566,049	29.5	102	84178
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	15,129,425	52.1	196	77335
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4,632,222	15.9	631	7336
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	502,544	1.7	780	644
Total	29,046,228	100	159	182754

The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 2.3) and salary band (Table 2.4), of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

TABLE 2.3 Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Compensation of Employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Compensation of Employees	Home Owners Allowance (R'000)	Home Owners Allowance as % of Compensation of Employees	Medical Assistance (R'000)	Medical Assistance as % of Compensation of Employees	Total Compensation of Employees per Programme (R'000)
Administration	3,412,157	11.7	27,880	0.1	167,439	0.6	729,177	2.5	7,851,566
Visible Policing	9,179,958	31.6	164,367	0.6	447,410	1.5	1,703,106	5.9	12,986,076
Detective Service	3,710,188	12.8	65,461	0.2	159,746	0.5	571,066	2.0	5,141,365
Crime Intelligence	867,354	3.0	11,295	0	34,900	0.1	133,818	0.5	1,193,597
Protection & Security Services	1,310,332	4.5	67,741	0.2	75,198	0.3	281,654	1.0	1,873,624
Total	18,479,989	63.6	336,744	1.2	884,693	3.0	3,418,821	11.8	29,046,228

Table 2.4 Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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)	115,988	0.4	891	0	23,279	0.1	259,778	0.9	215,988
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	5,445,868	18.7	101,307	0.3	440,580	1.5	1,631,426	5.6	8,566,049
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	9,869,114	34.0	191,814	0.7	360,315	1.2	1,273,124	4.4	15,129,425
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2,886,685	9.9	42,732	0.1	59,525	0.2	243,285	0.8	4,632,222
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	162,334	0.6	0	0	994	0	11,208	0	502,544
Total	18,479,989	63.6	336,744	1.2	884,693	3.0	3,418,821	11.8	29,046,228

3. Employment and Vacancies

The following tables summarize the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three key variables: programme (Table 3.1), salary band (Table 3.2) and critical occupation (Table 3.3).

Table 3.1 *Employment and vacancies by programme at end of period, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009*

Programme	Number of Posts	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Administration	33138	32928	0.6	0
Visible Policing	96226	96095	0.1	0
Detective Service	30772	30753	0.1	0
Crime Intelligence	7162	7142	0.3	0
Protection & Security Services	15882	15836	0.3	0
Total	183180	182754	0.2	0

*Note: The SAPS has a growing establishment, with set targets in its HR Plan, which accommodate growth up to the 2011/2012 financial year, in accordance with the MTEF for SAPS.

Table 3.2 *Employment and vacancies by salary band at end of period, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009*

Salary Bands	Number of Posts	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	13267	13261	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	84222	84178	0.1	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77534	77335	0.3	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7451	7336	1.5	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	706	644	8.8	0
Total	183180	182754	0.2	0

*Note: The SAPS has a growing establishment, with set targets in its HR Plan, which accommodate growth up to the 2011/2012 financial year, in accordance with the MTEF for SAPS.

Table 3.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Critical Occupations	Number of Posts	Number of Posts Filled	Vacancy Rate (%)	*Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	53	42	20.8	0
Architects town and traffic planners	9	8	11.1	0
Chemists	681	654	4.0	0
Engineers and related professionals	133	125	6.0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	197	189	4.1	0
Natural sciences related	8	8	0	0
Police	134676	134545	0.1	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	163	140	14.1	0
Total	135920	135711	0.2	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 posts filled within SAPS, but only those posts, which are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of SAPS's core functions.*

4. Job Evaluation

The Public Service Regulations, 1999 introduced job evaluation as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organization. In terms of the Regulations all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. This was complemented by a decision by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration that all SMS jobs must be evaluated before 31 December 2002. With regard to the SAPS, the Equate Job Evaluation System is utilized to determine the salary levels for posts on National and Provincial levels whereas the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) is utilized to determine salary levels for station posts. Table 4.1 indicates the number of posts evaluated.



Table 4.1 Job evaluation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Salary Bands	Number of Posts	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of Posts Upgraded	% of Upgraded Posts Evaluated	Number of Posts Downgraded	% of Downgraded Posts Evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	13267	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	84222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77534	10	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7451	753	10.1	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	706	19	2.7	0	0	0	0
Total	183180	782	0.4	0	0	0	0

Table 4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

None

Table 4.3 Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

Table 4.4 Profile of employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 [i.t.o. PSR 1.V.C.3]

None

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

5. Employment Changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band (Table 5.1) and by critical occupation (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2008)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	2773	10626	138	5.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	81545	3728	1095	1.3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78731	224	1620	2.1
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7735	28	427	5.5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	669	5	30	4.5
Total	171453	14611	3310	1.9

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the department's Annual Report for 2007/2008, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2008/2009 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2008. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions and salary level progressions (Recruits).

Table 5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2008)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	48	1	7	14.6
Architects town and traffic planners	8	0	0	0
Chemists	540	126	12	2.2
Engineers and related professionals	129	1	5	3.9
General legal administration & related professionals	191	0	2	1.0
Natural sciences related	9	0	1	11.1
Police	126074	10462	1991	1.6
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	12	12	8.6
Total	127139	10602	2030	1.6

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the department's Annual Report for 2007/2008, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2008/2009 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2008. Significant movements between salary levels are effected as a result of in-year promotions and salary level progressions (Recruits).

Table 5.3 Reasons why staff are leaving the department, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	336	10.2	0.2	3310	182754
Resignation	1680	50.8	0.9	3310	182754
Expiry of contract	106	3.2	0.1	3310	182754
Discharged due to ill health	323	9.8	0.2	3310	182754
Dismissal-misconduct	48	1.5	0	3310	182754
Retirement	794	24.0	0.4	3310	182754
Other	23	0.7	0	3310	182754
Total	3310	100	1.8	3310	182754

Table 5.4 Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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	42	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	8	0	0
Chemists	654	55	8.4
Engineers and related professionals	125	13	10.4
General legal administration & related professionals	189	10	5.3
Natural sciences related	8	0	0
Police	134545	4170	3.1
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	140	8	5.7
Total	135711	4256	3.1

Table 5.5 Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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)	13261	131	1.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	84178	3306	3.9
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77335	5375	7.0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7336	611	8.3
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	644	17	2.6
Total	182754	9440	5.2

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 categories as on 31 March 2009

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	177	31	28	236	137	45	4	4	53	32	458
Professionals	2444	371	263	3078	1653	1618	310	184	2112	1713	8556
Clerks	6164	919	300	7383	604	13879	2791	773	17443	5302	30732
Service and sales workers	81565	11084	3048	95697	12448	21033	2985	483	24501	3137	135783
Craft and related trades workers	398	75	45	518	309	21	0	0	21	6	854
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	136	8	3	147	5	2	0	0	2	0	154
Elementary occupations	3119	508	25	3652	51	1927	353	4	2284	49	6036
Other, Permanent	61	10	4	75	9	74	6	9	89	8	181
Total	94064	13006	3716	110786	15216	38599	6449	1457	46505	10247	182754

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	420	66	20	506	313	105	29	8	142	156	1117

Table 6.2 Total number of employees in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2009

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	15	2	2	19	3	4	0	0	4	1	27
Senior management	246	42	34	322	158	76	7	8	91	45	616
Professionally qualified and experienced	4931	907	692	6530	3725	1813	324	171	2308	1578	14141
Skilled technical and academically qualified	39802	5103	2085	46990	9743	6242	1308	660	8210	6098	71041
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	32255	5224	730	38209	1423	22476	4012	577	27065	2417	69114
Unskilled and defined decision making	1251	273	20	1544	66	1098	237	19	1354	75	3039
Other occupational bands (e.g. contract: semi- & unskilled)	15564	1455	153	17172	98	6890	561	22	7473	33	24776
Total	94064	13006	3716	110786	15216	38599	6449	1457	46505	10247	182754

Table 6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	4
Professionally qualified and experienced	9	1	0	10	3	9	0	0	9	6	28
Skilled technical and academically qualified	72	1	6	79	27	84	9	7	100	18	224
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	1172	101	79	1352	59	1938	217	77	2232	82	3725
Unskilled and defined decision making	95	18	4	117	5	105	11	1	117	5	244
Other occupational bands (e.g. contract: semi- & unskilled)	6808	653	73	7534	40	2593	203	9	2805	6	10385
Total	8158	774	162	9094	135	4731	440	94	5265	117	14611

Table 6.4 Progression to another salary notch for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	106	17	9	132	25	51	4	3	58	14	229
Professionally qualified and experienced	2234	317	124	2675	339	1193	185	51	1429	298	4741
Skilled technical and academically qualified	3419	707	228	4354	597	2353	582	330	3265	3402	11618
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	10080	1872	241	12193	549	11312	2420	439	14171	1860	28773
Unskilled and defined decision making	965	220	12	1197	39	878	200	5	1083	46	2365
Other occupational bands (e.g. contract: semi- & unskilled)	18702	1463	164	20329	99	8294	577	29	8900	39	29367
Total	35506	4596	778	40880	1648	24081	3968	857	28906	5659	77093

Table 6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Senior management	10	1	2	13	12	1	0	0	1	0	26
Professionally qualified and experienced	109	26	8	143	205	13	5	3	21	58	427
Skilled technical and academically qualified	729	90	34	853	433	78	10	6	94	240	1620
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	418	73	15	506	70	312	58	14	384	89	1049
Unskilled and defined decision making	20	11	0	31	4	8	6	1	15	2	52
Other occupational bands (e.g. contract: semi- & unskilled)	80	16	2	98	2	25	6	0	31	1	132
Total	1369	217	61	1647	726	437	85	25	547	390	3310

Table 6.6 Disciplinary actions for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Disciplinary Actions	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Correctional counseling	79	31	1	111	12	1	2	0	3	0	126
Demotion	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dismissal	274	37	3	314	31	15	2	0	17	4	366
Final written warning	111	39	1	151	19	11	8	0	19	2	191
Fine	417	155	9	581	59	8	5	1	14	4	658
Suspended dismissal	253	124	5	382	49	55	12	1	68	8	507
Case withdrawn	292	52	14	358	65	11	3	1	15	8	446
Not guilty	579	105	9	693	99	30	12	2	44	13	849
Suspended without payment	9	4	0	13	0	1	0	0	1	1	15
Verbal warning	33	9	0	42	6	2	1	0	3	1	52
Written warning	170	45	5	220	30	6	6	1	13	4	267
Postponement of sanction	107	11	1	119	22	4	0	1	5	1	147
Total	2325	612	48	2985	393	144	51	7	202	45	3626

Table 6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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	183	51	18	252	66	119	34	14	167	40	525
Professionals	6090	979	176	7245	1276	2667	417	57	3141	519	12181
Clerks	2527	589	100	3216	445	3170	727	118	4015	788	8464
Service and sales workers	79375	12550	4964	96889	12109	30567	4726	734	36027	3365	148390
Craft and related trades workers	139	12	2	153	34	31	4	0	35	9	231
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	256	28	24	308	135	88	12	7	107	52	602
Elementary occupations	761	399	29	1189	210	487	231	19	737	125	2261
Other, Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89331	14608	5313	109252	14275	37129	6151	949	44229	4898	172654

7. Performance Rewards

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

Table 7.1 Performance rewards by race and gender, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Demographics	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	7394	38599	19.2	38,448	5,200
African, Male	17305	94064	18.4	105,352	6,089
Asian, Female	476	1457	32.7	3,162	6,644
Asian, Male	1003	3716	27.0	7,472	7,453
Coloured, Female	1702	6449	26.4	8,666	5,091
Coloured, Male	2973	13006	22.9	17,405	5,855
Total Blacks, Female	9572	46505	20.6	50,276	5,252
Total Blacks, Male	21281	110786	19.2	130,229	6,121
White, Female	3997	10247	39.0	26,424	6,612
White, Male	4753	15216	31.2	35,870	7,550
Total	39603	182754	21.7	242,799	6,132

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2008/2009 financial year were for services rendered in the 2007/2008 financial year.

Table 7.2 Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below senior management, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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)	733	13261	5.5	2,820	3,847
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14642	84178	17.4	65,608	4,481
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	19854	77335	25.7	128,696	6,482
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4167	7336	56.8	39,063	9,374
Total	39396	182110	21.6	236,187	5,995

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2008/2009 financial year were for services rendered in the 2007/2008 financial year. The classification of beneficiaries were done in accordance with the salary band profile of employees as at 31 March 2009.

Table 7.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	8	42	19.0	94	11,750
Architects town and traffic planners	1	8	12.5	8	8,000
Chemists	91	654	13.9	722	7,934
Engineers and related professionals	17	125	13.6	116	6,824
General legal administration & related professionals	52	189	27.5	601	11,558
Natural sciences related	4	8	50.0	95	23,750
Police	26823	134545	19.9	168,935	6,298
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	37	140	26.4	249	6,730
Total	27033	135711	19.9	170,820	6,319

Table 7.4 Performance rewards by salary band for senior management, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	148	503	29.4	4,334	29,284
Band B	44	114	38.6	1,586	36,045
Band C	15	24	62.5	692	46,133
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
Total	207	644	32.1	6,612	31,942

*Note: Performance Rewards paid in the 2008/2009 financial year were for services rendered in the 2007/2008 financial year.

8. Foreign Workers

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

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 2008 to 31 December 2008

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)	19801	87.5	2229	2.1	9	3,401	108580	17331
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	378565	90	47321	43.6	8	101,578	108580	340639
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	441198	92.8	49853	45.9	9	219,191	108580	409299
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	72029	92.3	8825	8.1	8	57,635	108580	66473
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2608	94.3	352	0.3	7	5,906	108580	2459
Total	914201	91.5	108580	100	8	387,711	108580	836201

Table 9.2 Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008

Salary Bands	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Incapacity Leave	% of Total Employees using Incapacity Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)	Total number of Days with Medical Certification	Total number of Employees using Incapacity Leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5673	98.9	145	2.3	39	1,451	5612	6392
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	52223	100	1669	26.1	31	13,493	52198	6392
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	204532	100	3931	61.5	52	103,466	204448	6392
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	34755	99.9	628	9.8	55	27,687	34714	6392
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1136	100	19	0.3	60	2,594	1136	6392
Total	298319	99.9	6392	100	47	148,691	298108	6392

Table 9.3 Annual Leave for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average Days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	58199	21	2826
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1131831	20	57566
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1700986	24	69447
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	361196	25	14216
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	16434	25	656
Total	3268646	23	144711

Table 9.4 Capped Leave for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008

	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 2008
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	79	5	15	4024
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4404	6	743	303592
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	51087	9	5958	5129975
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	12502	9	1345	1358456
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	359	7	55	73613
Total	68431	8	8116	6869660

10. HIV/AIDS and Health Promotion Programmes

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		Deputy National Commissioner MM Stander: Personnel Management and Organizational Development Private Bag x94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel: 012 - 393 2148 Fax: 012 - 393 1033 Assistant Commissioner N C Nomoyi The Head: Employee Assistance Services Tel: 012 - 393 5469 Fax: 012 - 393 5162 E-mail: nomoyic@saps.org.za
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 Assistance Services consists of Social Workers, registered Psychologists, registered Psychometrists and Spritual Services who are responsible for the well-being of the members of the SAPS. A sub-section was established under the auspices of Social Work Services to manage and implement the HIV/AIDS strategy and all related policies. An annual budget of R7 million was allocated to HIV/AIDS in the SAPS.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	x		The Employee Assistance Services delivers these services of which the key elements are pro-active programmes such as Life Skills, Be Money Wise, Colleague Sensitivity, Stress Management and Substance Dependency, Moral Regeneration, Suicide Prevention, Trauma Debriefing, Disabled Care and HIV/AIDS Programme.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	x		SAPS HIV/AIDS National Forum exists and comprises of the following delegates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deputy National Commissioner Stander as the chairperson ● Divisional Commissioner: Training ● Divisional Commissioner: Legal Services ● Divisional Commissioner: Personnel Services ● Divisional Commissioner: Career Management Other key stakeholders (Organizational Labour, Polmed, Qualsa, Health Risk Manager). Similar forums have also been established in the provinces. Meetings are convened on a quarterly basis.
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	x		The SAPS HIV/AIDS five year Strategic Plan 2007-2010 was approved and circulated.
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	x		The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS was approved in August 2001. SAPS also abides by Acts such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act as well as the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees on the basis of their status.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	x		<p>An increased number of SAPS personnel is making use of the VCT program.</p> <p>The SAPS implemented VCT-on-site at the different work stations in all the provinces. The counseling and testing is being done by the different external service providers whilst the Employee Assistance Services (EAS) personnel manage the site at the different work stations. The EAS personnel are also responsible for the marketing of VCT.</p> <p>The 4 mobile Wellness-on-Wheels vehicles are being utilized for VCT as well as for other medical testing in the more remote areas. Another 6 vehicles were procured and the process of adapting the vehicles as VCT stations are in process.</p> <p>Employees are also being encouraged to utilize outside facilities to get to know their status. Partnerships were formed with POLMED, Qualsa and the Health Risk Manager encouraging employees to register on the Disease Management Program for the full benefit of the program. GEMS is providing services to the Public Service Act employees.</p> <p>Furthermore, the department is providing care and support by means of conducting Wellness Support groups and employees are responding positively to this endeavor. The department also embarked on training senior managers as peer educators. One of the motivational factors of this initiative is for them to motivate employees to actively participate in the department's VCT program.</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	x		Organizational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards, are constantly monitored.

11. Labour Relations

Table 11.1 Collective agreements, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
1/2008	Amendments to the SSSBC Constitution	28 January 2008
3/2008	Amendments to the SSSBC Constitution	6 November 2008

Table 11.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counseling	126	3.6
Demotion	2	0.1
Dismissal	366	10.5
Final written warning	191	5.5
Fine	658	18.9
Suspended dismissal	507	14.6
Case withdrawn	446	12.8
Not guilty	849	24.4
Suspended without payment	15	0.4
Verbal warning	52	1.5
Written warning	267	7.7
Total	3479	100

Table 11.3 Types of misconduct addressed, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation.	161	8.6
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	12	0.6
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	51	2.7
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	78	4.1
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	5	0.3
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	77	4.1
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	3	0.2
(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.	2	0.1
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	139	7.4
(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	244	13.0
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	7	0.4
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	8	0.4
(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.	2	0.1



Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	7	0.4
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	125	6.6
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	47	2.5
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	36	1.9
(r)	Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	0	0
(s)	Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	33	1.8
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	4	0.2
(u)	Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union.	0	0
(v)	Operates any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of the Service.	0	0
(w)	Gives a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	4	0.2
(x)	Falsifies records or any other documentation.	9	0.5
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	1	0.1
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	826	43.9
Total		1881	100

Table 11.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	418	26
Resolved	1189	74
Total	1607	100

Table 11.5 Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	603	90
PSCBC	65	10
Total	668	100

Table 11.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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 2008 to 31 March 2009

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals/Amount
Number of people suspended	650
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	42
Average number of days suspended	86
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	5,417

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 Training needs identified, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Occupational Categories	Gender	Employment	Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	85	0	373	0	373
	Male	373	0	450	0	450
Professionals	Female	3825	94	3921	0	4015
	Male	4731	112	9395	0	9507
Clerks	Female	22745	0	5139	0	5139
	Male	7987	0	3993	0	3993
Service and sales workers	Female	27638	0	48750	0	48750
	Male	108145	0	129140	0	129140
Craft and related trades workers	Female	27	0	45	0	45
	Male	827	0	202	0	202
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	0	164	0	164
	Male	152	0	471	0	471
Elementary occupations	Female	2333	0	934	0	934
	Male	3703	0	1478	0	1478
Other, Permanent	Female	97	0	0	0	0
	Male	84	0	0	0	0
Gender sub totals	Female	56752	94	59326	0	59420
	Male	126002	112	145129	0	145241
Total		182754	206	204455	0	204661

Table 12.2 Training provided, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Occupational Categories	Gender	Employment	Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other Short Courses	Other forms of Training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	85	0	207	0	207
	Male	373	0	318	0	318
Professionals	Female	3825	94	3566	0	3660
	Male	4731	112	8409	0	8521
Clerks	Female	22745	0	4803	0	4803
	Male	7987	0	3661	0	3661
Service and sales workers	Female	27638	0	39392	0	39392
	Male	108145	0	108998	0	108998
Craft and related trades workers	Female	27	0	44	0	44
	Male	827	0	187	0	187
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	0	159	0	159
	Male	152	0	443	0	443
Elementary occupations	Female	2333	0	862	0	862
	Male	3703	0	1399	0	1399
Other, Permanent	Female	97	0	0	0	0
	Male	84	0	0	0	0
Gender sub totals	Female	56752	94	49033	0	49127
	Male	126002	112	123415	0	123527
Total		182754	206	172448	0	172654

13. Injury On Duty

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 13.1 Injury on duty reported, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	9594	61.5
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	5375	34.4
Permanent disablement	524	3.4
Fatal	110	0.7
Total	15603	100

14. Utilization of Consultants

See page 191 which refers to goods and services, of which "consultants, contractors and agencies/outsourced services" is a sub-classification.



www.saps.gov.za