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SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE



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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

HON. NPT Nhleko, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police
for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

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

GENERAL MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Date: 31 August 2015

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PART A:

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENT'S GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ABIS	Automated Ballistic Identification System
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ACIMC	Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee
ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
AET	Adult Education and Training
AFCON	African Cup of Nations
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ALEO	Airborne Law-Enforcement Officers
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ANC	African National Congress
AU	African Union
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
BACSA	Business against Crime South Africa
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BRV	Bullet-Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CAT	Counter-Assault Team
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearms Register
CGCSA	Consumer Goods Council of South Africa
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CMP	Custody Management Plan
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COM	Chamber of Mines
CPF	Community Police Forum

CR	Criminal Record
CR and CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSM	Crime Scene Management
CVRW	Crime Victims' Rights Week
DCCO	Detective Court Case Officer
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOH	Department of Health
DoJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DOL	Department of Labour
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DVLP	Domestic Violence Learning Programme
EDLP	Executive Development Learning Programme
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
ERMS	Enterprise Risk Management Strategy
ESKOM	Electricity Supply Commission
ETD	Education, Training and Development
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FLASH	Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSD	Frontline Service Delivery
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Work
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GEMC	Global Emergency Mobile Communications

GRCD	General Research and Curriculum Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IJS	Integrated Justice System
INTERPOL	International Police
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
ISCCJ	Inter-Sectoral Committee for Child Justice
IS/ICT	Information Systems/Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LRAD	Long Range Acoustic Device
LSSA	Law Society of South Africa
MCS	Movement Control System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPSS	Minimum Physical Security Standards
MRA	Metal Recyclers Association
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDP	National Development Plan
NF-DNA-D	National Forensic Deoxyribonucleic Acid Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metals Crime-Combating Committee
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NOC	National Operational Coordination

NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCIU	Organised Crime Investigation Units
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigations
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PCEM	Property Control and Exhibit Management
POP	Public Order Policing
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PPS	Presidential Protection Services
PSS	Protection and Security Services
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
QM	Quality Management
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Administration System
RRP	Rapid Rail Police
RRPU	Rapid Rail Police Units
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SABRIC	South African Banking Risk Identification Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADPMR	South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPA	South African Revenue Protection Association
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SLA	Service-Level Agreement
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor

SSA	State Security Agency
SSSBC	Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council
STF	Special Task Force
TBVC	Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei
Telkom	Telecommunication
TMS	Technology Management Services
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
Transnet	Transportation Network
TRT	Tactical Response Team
TT	Tracking Teams
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
ULP	Unfair Labour Practice
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa
VIP	Very Important Person
VIS	Vehicle Identification Section
VISPOL	Visible Policing
WADA	World Anti-Doping Association

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

We are enjoined by the National Development Plan (NDP) to create a South Africa where all our citizens and those who visit our shores “are and feel safe”. Given our history and the institutionalised violence that was its main feature, this is a mammoth task.

But it is not an impossible task. What makes it possible is that crafted into our democratic dispensation was the understanding and acceptance that policing in our country needs to take a different trajectory.

This genetic code started in earnest when the African National Congress was formed in 1912 and finds expression in seminal documents like the Freedom Charter with its rich 60-year history as our pathfinder, the 1992 Ready to Govern and the eventual foundation of our nation, the Constitution as enacted in 1996.

Twenty one years later, we are still positively grappling with this trajectory where human rights reign supreme; where dignity of each and every person is guaranteed; where policing is centred on the community participation; where police are held to account for infractions, and; where the rule of law reigns supreme.

Elements of the NDP and the progress thereof, are encapsulated in this annual report and are addressing the following four pillars:

- Strengthening the Criminal Justice System
- Professionalising the police
- Demilitarising the police
- Building safety using an integrated approach

As we commemorate the 60th year of the Freedom Charter, it becomes relevant to reflect on police performance against some of the critical policing priorities of the African National Congress’ Ready to Govern Policy:

- Policing in South Africa is rooted among the communities; that police serve and is accountable to the statutory body; the Community Police Forums that have been democratically elected by their communities, whose legislated objects of existence and functioning among others include: establishing and maintaining a partnership between the community and the Service; improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, provincial, area and local levels; improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community; and promoting joint problem identification and problem-solving by the Service and the community. More work still needs to be done to advance the gains this government has demonstrated in this regard.
- The Department of Police, in heeding the call by the President to take government to the people and in ensuring that policing is subject to public scrutiny and open debate, has created a platform of Izimbizo and outreach programmes with key stakeholders and interest groups. This office alone has held scores of sessions with the communities, business and other critical role-players in order to create awareness, share information and obtain feedback from the recipients of our services.
- The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) is dealing with allegations of police misconduct and the South African Police Service (SAPS) in keeping with the ethos of human rights have implemented 978 out of 1 000 recommendations for all. Furthermore, the SAPS has also arrested 686 police officers for various types of crime in 2014/2015 to show it is committed to professionalism and is intolerant to criminal conduct by its employees.



**MINISTER OF
POLICE
NPT NHLEKO**

- The police service shall continue to strive for high performance standards. This is evidenced by the improved performance of the SAPS as contained in the annual report we are presenting to the public.

It is common cause that crime is driven by the prevailing social circumstance which is showing in the number of contact crimes recorded, the reduction of which relies mostly on improvement in our communities which is beyond our scope of influence. Government has embarked crime awareness campaigns that were aimed at encouraging communities to report all crimes – but more particularly crimes of an intimate nature and we believe our communities are slowly getting around to making a concerted effort at reporting. This is a cause for hope.

The year under review also tested our resolve of ensuring domestic stability with ever-spiking public protests. It is our resolve to ensure that we do not degenerate into anarchy and we will continue to police public protests within the guidelines that accept the citizens' right to protest peacefully. And most of the protests are peaceful. Of the 14 470 protests in the period under review, 12 451 were peaceful. This is commendable and we profess our role of ensuring that citizens exercise their rights within the ambit of the law.

Policing incident-free key events and operations continues to be characteristic of the safer surroundings that the police create for those in our borders. Those who come to our shores for various events confirm the levels of stability and security that this government constantly ensures. We have successfully managed and coordinated 83 international, national and local operations, 65 sporting and recreational events, as well as nine Cabinet-approved major events.

The Freedom Charter also gave us an internationalist standpoint, which means we have to be good friends with not only our neighbours, but also the continent and the world at large.

In Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development," SAPS supported the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. We deployed 170 members on the SADC Troika intervention deployment in the Kingdom of Lesotho to protect the key installations, premises, identified key personnel, escorting of convoys and envoys, and facilitating the normalisation of the relations between Lesotho Security Services.

A total of 85 members of the SAPS participated in the SADC Electoral Observer Missions - five members each in Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana; and 70 members in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The purpose of the deployment was to ensure that the principles and guidelines governing democratic elections and that key elements of the principles, namely fairness, transparency and free from intimidation, were adhered to.

But a cloud hangs over our work as police murders seem to have increased significantly. The death of a police member has an extremely negative impact; not only on the workforce, but also adversely affects service delivery to the communities the police serve. Furthermore, it erodes skilled and trained police personnel.

During the 2014/2015 financial year, 1 537 police officers were attacked resulting in 86 murdered (this includes 35 on duty and 51 off duty). Most of the incidents where members were killed on duty include:

- When attending to complaints
- When effecting an arrest on suspects
- Off duty members were killed mostly during armed robberies and vehicle hijacks

This figure has increased when compared to the previous year (2013/2014) where there were 1 172 attacks on police officers which resulted in 77 being murdered. Comparatively, attacks on police increased by 31% between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, resulting in increase of police murders by 11,7%.

We are arresting perpetrators in this space and the main highlights include:

- Three killers of two police officials from Cape Town Central who received a combined 95 years' imprisonment
- Killers of a police official from Low Creek who received one life imprisonment, 15 years imprisonment, five years imprisonment, and two years' imprisonment
- A killer of a police official from Rondebosch who received 20 years direct imprisonment. The accused was on parole at the time of killing the official

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation has stabilised which gives our fight against organised crime and corruption an added impetus. We continued to capacitate the unit to make it more effective. We are rooting out corruption and fraud within our JCPS Cluster with 1 215 out of 1 712 (70,96%) case dockets for fraud and corruption having been sent for trial. We have also dealt a heavy blow on crime that pertains to the mandate of this Unit including taking down drug labs, smashing drug syndicates, arresting fraudsters who put the integrity of our country's financial health in jeopardy.

On the legislative front, we have tackled the proliferation of illegal guns head on with the amendment of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000). It is an established fact that gunshot account for a large number of the murders and consultative process will ensure that the input from all affected communities, particularly the victims of crime, is considered.

In all, we are cognisant of what the Freedom Charter has directed us to do. This finds traction in the NDP and we will continue doing our all to make our country a safer environment that makes it possible for people to thrive, live and raise their children in relative safety and comfort.

It is my pleasure to present this Annual Report for the 2014/2015 financial year.



NPT Nhleko
Minister of the Department of Police
21 September 2015

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Department of Police, as part of Government, continues to vigorously implement Vision 2030, as espoused in the National Development Plan (NDP). The achievement of this vision relies on an address of some of the critical areas that were realised during the financial year, amidst the ever-challenging policing environment, as highlighted below.

The revamped Recruitment Strategy which was intended to ensure that the SAPS attracts the right calibre of police that are envisaged in the NDP, has resulted in the recruitment of 2 827 youth during the current financial year. These young recruits are representative of an array of socio-economic and geographical origins, mostly from the rural environment in line with the call by the President to focus on youth employment, particularly from rural surroundings.

Furthermore, to advance the focus on youth job creation, the SAPS's internship programme, an extension of Government's internship programme has also provided an opportunity for 774 unemployed graduates to gain workplace experience and to apply the knowledge they obtained during their studies. This was supplemented by a further 621 participants from both employees and unemployed youth who were facilitated various learnerships by the human resource environment. The learnership programme was intended to enhance and improve organisational performance through the capacitation of identified employees who required this intervention and to also introduce unemployed South Africans to the workplace.

While celebrating the positive yield of our recruitment drive, we have experienced an erosion of our critical human resources through various means. Amongst these is the depressing loss of lives as the police family has recorded a total number of 86 police members that were murdered on and off duty during 2014/2015. That is, 35 members were murdered on duty while attending to complaints and attempting to apprehend and search suspects and 51 members were victims of crime such as vehicle hijacking and robbery. The Department continues to advance its efforts to identify and implement preventative measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killings.

We continue to take care of our employees towards ensuring that they are in the right frame of mind to deal with the challenging policing environment. In this regard, our human resources environment, through its robust drive to take care of its own, has debriefed 5 156 employees who had been exposed to traumatic crime scenes and critical operations. This was also stretched through the proactive Employee Health and Wellness programmes to reach 159 195 employees during 2014/2015 alone.

Service delivery is being institutionalised by the Department through its Frontline Service Delivery Programme, which was launched on 11 December 2014, in the North West province. This is a dedicated programme that encapsulates the professional police member that the people of South Africa require to service them; community-accessible and receptive police service delivery points; a professional and accountable service that the police should render; and establishment of effective stakeholder relations and involvement in the delivery of policing services. As a pilot phase, 9 police stations were identified according to set criteria and action plans were developed to test the concept, which was successfully implemented in two police stations.

It is a ringing fact that police alone cannot resolve the scourge of crime and related facilitating factors, hence the accelerated partnership drive by SAPS leadership with strategic stakeholders to leverage on their readily available resources, such as South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) and the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA). These partnerships entail the sharing of information, including the optimal use of resources in order to enhance the effective and efficient policing in the retail and banking environments.



**DEPUTY MINISTER
OF POLICE
MM SOTYU**

The Department continues to participate in Government efforts to fight crime against women and children. As a result, we have participated in programmes such as: Women's Month (during August 2014), where we conducted public education and awareness campaigns, held a National Conference on Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units in Mpumalanga, and a national awareness campaign against ritual murders and mob justice in Limpopo; Crime Victims' Rights Week (during September 2014) which was held in Mpumalanga from 15-19 September 2014; and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women and Children (from 25 November to 10 December 2014). During which public education and awareness campaigns were conducted in the form of door-to-door campaigns, community dialogues, distribution of communication material, round-table discussions and outreach programmes.

Collaborative initiatives between the SAPS and departments such as the Department of Women and Children and the Department of Social Development, is plausible. The efforts by the SAPS in the fight on crimes against women and children, through its FCS Units, are worth noting. In this instance let me highlight the successful conviction of 451 persons who were served with a total of 680 life sentences for crimes against women and children. Siyaqhuba!

Some of the achievements in the FCS Units can be ascribed to the concerted efforts by both the detectives and forensic social workers, which also include conducting 1 736 awareness campaigns targeting schools, churches and general community members to address these crimes and to further encourage reporting of crimes committed against women and children. Furthermore, the FCS Units conducted 3 085 suspect raids (tracing of suspects) which resulted in 3 810 suspects being arrested.

As part of its mandate and implementing the Victim's Charter, the SAPS provides victim friendly services to all the victims of crime that come to their shores, hence the commitment to render victim friendly services which is provided in all 1 138 police stations. Dedicated Victim Friendly Rooms have been established in 989 SAPS service points. 897 of these are found at the police stations.

In an endeavour to bring government to the people and to ensure that the police conduct their business in dialogue, or in constant contact, with the communities they serve, the SAPS conducted 17 national izimbizo/community outreach programmes/awareness campaigns. This was further enhanced by 31 outreach programmes that were conducted by the Deputy Minister of Police across the country.

Until recently, the Department has been moving at a snail pace in its process of integrating former members of Non-Statutory Forces (NSF) into the SAPS.

Over the past year we have conceptualised a dedicated governance framework to address the needs of NSF members, outputs of which include the establishment of the Re-Ranking and Appeals Committee; awarding of 36 bursaries by SAPS to qualifying former NSF members as a means to advance their studies; and improvement of their conditions of service in most areas, including leave and medical benefits.

As part of this government, the SAPS is an organisation in action and will continue to deliver on its mandate in line with the manifesto and policies of the ruling party.



MM Soty
Deputy Minister of the Department of Police
17 September 2015

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

If the period under review was to be summed up in a single word, it will be – eureka. This is because I believe that we have found the solution to sustained reduction of crime. About three years ago, the Free State was selected to become a policing model for the country. A number of measures were implemented. These can be summarised into four broad categories:

- People must be held accountable, meaning that each employee must perform in accordance with their employment contract while simultaneously creating a conducive environment.
- Resources must be used efficiently and effectively in pursuance of our core business of fighting crime.
- SAPS must continually develop and maintain partnerships with communities, other government departments, non-governmental organisations and business.
- There must be focused and structured leadership dialogue and accountability regarding performance management in the organisation.

These may seem basic but that is exactly what is needed as part of transforming the SAPS and dealing effectively with high levels of crime in our society. The Free State has relentlessly pursued this strategy that is simple yet difficult to implement and the results are out there for everyone to see, as crime has consistently been reducing. The period under review is no different as the overall 17 serious crimes in the Free State reduced by 7,1% during 2014/2015, compared to the previous financial year. In spite of challenges, police officials in the province are generally disciplined, motivated and focused on the core task of preventing and investigating crime. Their relation with the community and other stakeholders are very good and as a result, so is cooperation.

Crime in our country is a massive social problem and all other provinces must take their cue from the Free State and do more in order to deal with this scourge. The National Development Plan (NDP) envisages a society that is completely safe, a society in which the SAPS is efficient, responsive and, most of all, effective in delivering on its mandate.

Chapter 12 of the NDP envisions that people living in South Africa must feel safe at home, at school, at work, and enjoy an active community life with no fear of crime. It envisions a country where women can walk in the streets and children can play outside free of fear.

Having completed nearly three years in office, I have observed that the SAPS is a well-resourced institution, staffed with highly skilled officials who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property, maintain law and order, as well as respect the people's rights to equality and justice. However, inadequate leadership, crime - corruption in particular - committed by certain police officials and poor community relations are dragging us down.

There is no doubt in my mind that we are in dire need of strong, ethical and focused leaders on all levels. Changing this state of affairs for the better is a goal I have set out to achieve during my tenure. It is the top 1 500 leaders of the SAPS who can make a difference because leadership is a game changer. The top 1 500, inclusive of 1 138 station commanders, now meet annually to discuss the reducing of crime and implementing new plans for the future. That is why we have emphasised on leadership training. We have embarked on several initiatives to equip members, at all levels, with the knowledge necessary for them to thrive in their respective fields of work. These include partnering with prestigious academic institutions that offer:



**NATIONAL
COMMISSIONER
GENERAL MV
PHIYEGA**

- Bachelor's Degree in Police Science (University of South Africa (Unisa)), the first intake was in January 2014 and the second in January 2015;
- Practical Project Management Programme aimed at empowering women in leadership (Unisa);
- Safety and Security Executive Development Programme (Unisa);
- Public Management Development Programme (University of Pretoria);
- International Executive Development Programme targeting Lieutenant Generals (University of the Witwatersrand) and,
- Revising the SAPS Training Curriculum to enhance relevance in order to produce the type of police officials South Africa needs;
- Leadership training conducted with Old Mutual for Cluster Commanders, Station Commanders, Detective Commanders, Visible Policing Commanders and Support Commanders under the Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) Programme;
- Numerous global leadership programmes that are based on bilateral agreements, which include a Detective Training Programme, Cluster Commanders' training on Community Policing, Human Resource Management in the Policing Environment Training Programme with China and Public Order Training in France.

All this is done bearing in mind that only about 50 000 of the nearly 200 000 employees in the SAPS have post-matric qualifications. Furthermore, to improve command and control, a Crime Intelligence Commanders Learning Programme will be developed. It will be a six-week training programme. We are also arranging national and international training programmes to ensure that commanders receive the necessary information and relevant skills that will contribute to enhancing service delivery.

Imparting knowledge and skills are at the forefront of an organisation that strives to ensure professionalism in the services it delivers. To measure the success of these initiatives, a target of 95% of learners being found competent upon the completion of their training was set for the 2014/2015 financial year. At the end of the period under review, an overall competency rate of 98.2% was achieved. A total of 180 533 learners attended training and 177 262 were declared competent.

Police criminality is a serious problem which management has tackled head-on. Over the past three financial years, we have dismissed some 1 357 officials for various offences. It is a cause for concern to note the large number of arrest in a single case (at an instance) such as 21 in the Free State and 19 in Limpopo.

In the same vein, a lot more needs to be done to reduce levels of corruption in the public and private sectors. A total of 199 criminal cases, involving 1 021 persons, are under investigation. A total of 74 were convictions were secured over the past two years (during the period 2013/2014 to 2014/2015). Freezing orders to the value of R 2.23 billion were obtained by the end of the fourth quarter of the 2014/2015 financial year. This contributed to a cumulative total of R3.6 billion.

Direct community involvement is the cornerstone of our new Recruitment Strategy. To further this strategy, we have introduced a new leg (a two-week grooming camp) of the recruitment process where we test the passion, commitment, loyalty and integrity of our new recruits, among other attributes. Provincial Police and Community Recruitment Boards have been established and are functioning. Subsequent to the grooming camps, the board studies every application to satisfy itself that a thorough selection process has been followed before sending the names to my office for final approval. Our training has been extended to two years (10 months at the academy, 12 months in the field and two months at the academy again). Included in the two-year training is the Public Order training course to prepare recruits as first responders to community protests. We had planned to take in 3 977 recruits for 2014/2015. About 200 000 applications were received. Subsequent to a rigorous and intense recruitment process, only 2 827 made it into our training facilities as they demonstrated the requisite qualities of the type of police the community wants.

As a drive to improve women empowerment initiatives, I have since appointed four female Divisional Commissioners at Lieutenant General level. This goes a long way towards improving our gender equity which is currently at 65/35 proportions and we will continue making inroads in this area. We are improving service delivery to ensure that the delivery platform, namely the police station, becomes the centre of service excellence.

We are investing in our human capital as this is the core element that ensures the delivery of our mandate. As a means of recognising exceptional performance towards enhancing service delivery, special achievements and selfless acts of bravery, we held a second and successful Annual National Service Excellence Awards ceremony in March 2015. This is our way of appreciating the diligence and integrity with which our employees, reservists and Community Policing Forums (CPF) serve our country. This covers categories in the policing, administration, investigations, sport and management spheres.

We are institutionalising Chapter 13 of the NDP with Outcome 12 of government. Reflecting on our performance as assessed in the Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) that is administered by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), we are improving continually and annually. For example, we improved from position 27 among government to position 12 in just over a year (2013/2014) and we are sustaining our improvement, which has invited the DPME to enlist the services of a renowned university to conduct a case study and document our successes and inferred good practices.

Furthermore, one of my main focus areas is the improvement of the corporate governance sphere of management. Significant progress has been made with embedding good governance in the SAPS. We have streamlined our offerings and activated about six multi-stakeholder committees to support and ensure sound decision-making processes in the organisation.

Related to this and of particular mention are the following:

- The revamp of the Audit Committee under vigilant and expert leadership which has improved the SAPS accounting and management of internal controls.
- The acceleration of the Combined Assurance approach to organisational assurance provisioning. In doing so, we have ensured that all 1 138 FSD touch points were exposed to various levels of assurance testing, ranging from in-depth risk and performance-based audits, to compliance inspections and quality checks.
- The prioritisation of Enterprise Risk Management as a critical element in corporate governance. To date, we have revised the composition and governance of the Enterprise Risk Committee in line with applicable prescripts; and established a Provincial Enterprise Risk Management Committee to ensure localised results-driven initiatives in addressing organisational risks.

In retrospect, I can attest to the introduction of the FSD Programme being aimed at institutionalising service delivery in the SAPS, under the theme: Delivering on the service promise, that was a noble idea in support of government policy. The SAPS is currently piloting this programme in phases, targeting nine police stations that were methodically selected to represent all the provinces, in geographical and socio-economic settings where police services are delivered in order to develop policing models that could be customised accordingly when the programme is implemented at the rest of the police stations.

The first phase of the FSD Programme was implemented at two pilot police stations, namely Wolmaransstad (in North West), where the programme was officially launched on 11 December 2014, and Kabokweni (in Mpumalanga). The completed deliverables include new corporate standards on signage; upgraded customer-centred facilities; visible signage to enhance accessibility to the community; stakeholder engagement initiatives, particularly CPFs; maximising police station capacity to secure unobstructed 24-hour service delivery; leadership skills development and training of police stations' personnel to ensure oversight and the rendering of quality services; and back-office enhancement to anchor and sustain these services.

We are working hard to ensure that we address the serious trust deficit between the police and the communities. We need to continue doing more to earn the trust and respect of the communities that we serve. We have embarked on numerous community outreach programmes. Our aim is to work with the community in crime fighting projects. We continuously request and encourage people to join and participate in CPFs. We are conducting izimbizos to talk to communities about crime.

We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) in a collaborative effort to ensure that police officials, among others, observe the correct rules and procedures when performing their duties. We are working with them to review some of our

curricula. We are also planning a joint workshop with the SAHRC to address issues of policing within a human rights culture and how the impact of various community protests on Public Order Policing (POP). This dialogue will also be attended by community members. Thriving stability peace and tolerance is fundamental for a sustained peaceful democracy. In response to community protests we have ensured that our POP members attend refresher training courses. As a result we continue to ensure that South Africa maintains its sovereignty and does not degenerate into anarchy. In this regard, we responded to a total of 14 740 crowd-related incidents and successfully stabilised them. These include 12 451 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings; and 2 289 unrest-related incidents, such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, transport and education sectors and community protests.

During the period under review, approximately 17 130 crime prevention operations were conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas. These include, among other things, national operations: Operation Paseka; Operation Duty Calls Festive Season Crime-fighting; Operation Sizanani; Operation Basadi; as well as provincial and station level operations.

A total of 1 707 654 arrests were made in all crime categories. Most of the arrests were made in Gauteng, with 453 982 (26,6%) followed by the Western Cape with 396 929 (23,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal with 257 500 (15%).

The police continue efforts to rid our communities of crime by addressing contributory factors such as the illegal supply of alcohol and drugs. We have confiscated volumes of liquor which amounted to 1 540 992,583 lt, 440 269,288 kg of Cannabis, 122,140 kg of Cocaine, 598,743 kg of Crystal methamphetamine (Tik-Tik), 302 791 Mandrax tablets, 212,362 kg of Heroin, 304, 865 kg of Whoonga, and 1 926,256 kg of Nyaope.

Crimes against women and children remain a priority for government and the SAPS. In this regard, I can safely say that we have a good story to tell as various efforts that we make towards reducing these crimes are beginning to pay dividends. I can highlight the continued decrease in overall crimes against children as the total number of reported charges that further decreased by 51,31% when compared to 2013/2014. A few subsets of these crimes: are murder decreased by 47,86%, sexual offences decreased by 52,62%, assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm decreased by 50,14% and common assault decreased by 50,05%. The overall conviction rate for these crimes has plausibly increased by 0,93% from 75,12% in 2013/2014 to 76,05% in the 2014/2015 financial year.

We have also realised a 51,21% decrease in overall crimes against women during this period. The following are noteworthy: murder decreased by 53,77%, sexual offences decreased by 52,55%, and common assault decreased by 51,25%. The overall conviction rate increased by 0,20% from 82,48% in the 2013/2014 financial year to 82,68% in the 2014/2015 financial year. Sexual offences have the highest increase of 4,80%.

A cursory glance at the highlights that relate to convictions, based on detective work and forensics input, indicates that we have secured 1 043 life sentences that were imposed on 739 persons. Out of these, the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit, alone, has secured 680 life sentences that were imposed on 451 persons. The main contributors were Gauteng, which accounts for 200 of these life sentences that were imposed on 94 perpetrators and 189 of these life sentences relate to rape cases; and KwaZulu-Natal which accounts for 146 life sentences that were imposed on 99 perpetrators, accounting for 144 rape cases.

As an initiative to bolster the offerings in the detective environment and to deal a heavy blow to identified priority crimes, we have established the National Investigation Unit. Some of this unit's achievements include the Radovan Krejcir case, the Blue Light gangs and people being followed from the airport.

Regarding the circulation of firearms in South Africa, 5 307 024 were official firearms obtained under the Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969) or AAA and the Firearms Control Act, 200 (Act 60 of 2000) or FCA. From this total, the AAA accounts for 902 685 firearms while the FCA

accounts for 4 404 339 firearms. These are accounted for or are in the possession of only 2 413 660 legal owners (AAA=659 906; FCA=1 753 754). These figures include 61 162 naturalised foreign nationals in possession of 90 083 of these firearms. Over the past three financial years (2012/2013 to 2014/2015) alone, we have issued 296 315 individual and business firearm licences. We have also destroyed 108 257 firearms over the past three years. In 2014/2015 alone, we recovered 5 341 firearms of the 7 305 firearms reported as stolen or lost by legal owners. The figure of 5 341 includes 148 state-owned firearms (of which 107 SAPS firearms). The recovery rate stands at 73,1%.

Over the past three years, dedicated hunters and sports shooters have applied for 95 195 rifles and 22 237 shotguns and this collective, as the case is with private firearm collectors, does not have a legislated limit on the number and types of firearms that should be in their possession and this will be addressed in the current legislation reviewing processes. This also applies to limits that should be enforced on the number of firearms that may be imported into the country.

In the year under review, we successfully hosted the 35th Annual Crime Stoppers International conference on African soil for the first time. Best practices and knowledge were shared. We also hosted the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO)'s 20th Annual General Meeting, which was marked by the full attendance of Ministers in charge of policing from thirteen countries in the region. As the National Commissioner of Police, I presided as the Chairperson of SARPCCO in 2014, pursuant to South Africa chairing the Organ of Defence and Security in the Southern African Development Community. We will continue to be actively involved in the facilitation of SARPCCO courses and workshops, as well as participation in SARPCCO Task Team meetings in South Africa and other member countries. The SARPCCO academy was established under the auspices of the National Commissioner of the SAPS as the Chairperson.

Operation Amani II was conducted by two regional associations, namely , SARPCCO and East African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation.

The SAPS's Research Colloquium, the first of its kind in the SAPS, took place from the 20th to the 21st November 2014 at the Leriba Lodge, Centurion in Pretoria. This created a platform for scholarly debate and robust discussion. The colloquium was held with the theme: Demilitarisation of the South African Police Service and Policing in a Violent Society: A case for South Africa.

The 3rd SAPS National Forensic Services Conference, which was hosted from the 16th to 19th February 2015, proved to be a resounding success once again. More than 560 persons, including national and international speakers, delegates and exhibitors of forensic products and services, attended the event. A total of 108 scientific papers were presented to share experiences, knowledge and skills in the field of forensics. Six of the speakers were international speakers, 16 were local speakers external to the SAPS, while 86 speakers were members of the SAPS.

A worrying trend of police killings is a cause for serious concern. A total of 86 police members were murdered on and off duty during 2014/2015, 35 members were murdered on duty and 51 members off duty - an overall increase of nine (11,7%) compared to the same period in 2013/2014. As a means of responding to the impact that these killings have on our members and their bereaved families, we have enhanced our employee wellness support, improved the funeral plan and engaged in partnerships with strategic organisations such as the Road Accident Fund. We have implemented a turnaround strategy to assist the organisation to respond rapidly to the needs of these members and their bereaved families. We have established a new and vibrant board for the SAPS Education Trust Fund (SAPSET) to advance these processes. Thus far, 47 beneficiaries have been identified and assisted in their tertiary education endeavours. We can also boast that one of these beneficiaries has completed a Civil Engineering qualification and is currently completing an internship at a company in Gauteng.

As we continue our walk to rid our communities of crime, strategic collaborative approaches with the private sector, businesses, the community and other government departments are of the utmost importance. We call upon all these role-players to rally behind the SAPS as we

continue to commit ourselves to the noble cause of safeguarding the people of South Africa.

The journey towards the safety and security of South Africa continues. I am privileged to be part of the mighty and dynamic team of about 200 000 dignified women and men in blue who give their best to keep us all safe, and I graciously thank them. No one promised us that this journey would be easy, but we shall, nonetheless, navigate the difficult terrains of this non-negotiable journey.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/under collection	Estimate	Actual amount collected	(Over)/under collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Non-taxable revenue	169 662	212 165	(42 503)	150 867	165 800	(14 933)
*Sale of goods and services produced by the department	155 283	179 120	(23 837)	139 798	153 412	(13 614)
*Sale of scrap, waste, arms and other used goods	14 379	33 045	(18 666)	11 069	12 388	(1 319)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	13 830	18 929	(5 099)	15 850	50 563	(34 713)
Interest dividends and rent on land	852	1 210	(358)	738	769	(31)
Sale of capital assets	4 625	15 541	(10 916)	1 848	3 757	(1 909)
*Other capital assets	4 625	15 541	(10 916)	1 848	3 757	(1 909)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	124 915	141 560	(16 645)	151 592	165 452	(13 860)
Total departmental receipts	313 884	389 405	(75 521)	320 895	386 341	(65 446)

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

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

The reasons for over and underperformance are as follows:

- **Sale of goods and services produced by the department:** The positive deviation of R42,503 million is mainly due to the increase in applications for firearm licences (R3,517 million), the increase in the sale of scrap (R18,666 million), the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R1,761 million) and the increase in police services rendered (R20,321 million). It is important to note that during the course of the financial year, tariff increases were implemented and more non-capital assets were auctioned.
- **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R5,099 million is mainly due to additional revenue that was derived from forfeits related to monies confiscated in contravention with the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998) at airports, borders and harbours.
- **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R10,916 million is mainly due to more auctions held during the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** The positive deviation of R16,645 million is mainly due to more interdepartmental debt having been recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2014/2015 financial year amounted to R72 507 225 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Expenditure	2013/2014 Actual R'000	2014/2015 Actual R'000	Increase/decrease %
Compensation of employees	51 284 717	54 332 228	5.9%
Operational costs	17 506 681	18 174 997	3.8%
Total expenditure	68 791 398	72 507 225	5.4%

At year end, an insignificant amount of R17 652 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

Spending on compensation of employees (74,6% in 2013/2014 and 74,9% in 2014/2015) remained the most significant expense in the department's vote.

VIREMENTS/ROLL-OVERS

No amounts will be requested for roll-overs to the 2015/2016 financial year since the full amount as allocated for the 2014/2015 financial year, was expended.

In respect of virements applied, the Accounting Officer approved that the following amounts can be viremented between the programmes of the Police Vote for the 2014/2015 financial year.

Programmes	Adjusted estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %
Administration	15 304 042	15 570 203	266 161	1.74%
Visible Policing	37 043 813	36 700 272	(343 541)	(0.93%)
Detective Service	15 132 995	15 149 725	16 730	0.11%
Crime Intelligence	2 880 793	2 884 119	3 326	0.12%
Protection and Security Services	2 145 600	2 202 906	57 306	2.67%
TOTAL	72 507 243	72 507 225	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net overspending realised as a result of the increased spending on the compensation of employees emanating from tariff increases on overtime and the backdated implementation of graded clerks, increased spending on goods and services emanating from investment in additional resources to support operational environments and legal fees exceeding the anticipated amount claimed by the State Attorney's office, as well as higher than anticipated civil claims in the transfers category. However, the total amount allocated for buildings and other infrastructure (capital works), was not fully used.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of more personnel losses than initially anticipated. The underspending on the programme is marginal, i.e. 0,93%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

A marginal overspending of 0,11% realised mainly as a result of focus on the forensic environment and mostly capital purchases (machinery and equipment).

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The net variance is mainly as the compensation of employees exceeded the amount that was initially anticipated. This variance is, however, very marginal, i.e. 0,12%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The net variance is mainly for additional investment in capital purchases to support protection functions and increased spending on the compensation of employees emanating from tariff increases on overtime.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

The department did not have any unauthorised expenditure for the reporting period.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the reporting period is disclosed in the annual financial statements and are categorised as follows:

Analysis of current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Type	Cases	Amount
Licence fees	42	R72 357.25
Accommodation	8	R46 631.00
Air/bus tickets	5	R1 765.50
Training	4	R2 474.00
Incorrect payment	1	R14 443.71
Other	2	R3 122.30
Total	62	R140 793.76

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to prior year (2013/2014)		
Type	Cases	Amount
Licence fees	9	R2 912.20
Accommodation	6	R15 631.00
Air/bus tickets	6	R84 605.80
Training	10	R25 128.00
Incorrect payment	6	R102 250.23
Other	3	R5 325.24
Total	40	R235 852.47

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the prior year's error		
Type	Cases	Amount
Licence fees	64	R301 715.80
Accommodation	3	R9 980.00
Air/bus tickets	9	R196 810.04
Training	7	R44 617.50
Incorrect payment	19	R506 055.38
Other	3	R5 891.69
Total	105	R1 065 070.41

Liability investigations are conducted into all cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure, and directives are issued to inform all personnel about the seriousness and importance of the prevention of fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

During a consultative process with the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS), a number of sub outcomes were formulated in order to serve as an implementation guide for the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The following sub outcomes relate directly to the Department:

- Reducing levels of contact crime
- An efficient and effective Criminal Justice System (CJS)
- South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured and well-managed
- Securing cyberspace
- Domestic stability ensured
- Corruption in the public and private sector reduced.

In support of the NDP, the department will continue to intensify its efforts in the following areas as important building blocks:

- Building safer communities using an integrated approach.
- Building capability to improve service delivery.
- Promoting accountability and combating corruption.

BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES USING AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

The reduction of contact crime remains a challenge, specifically where vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly are involved. The reality is that the underlying causes are deep rooted in prevailing socio-economic conditions often beyond the control of the police. Notwithstanding this, the department has identified the need to develop an integrated approach in the combating of crime through the implementation of various crime combating strategies in order to address specific elements of contact crime.

Building a safer country requires partnership and open communication with the community. Public safety must be shared among the police and all stakeholders within government, municipalities, businesses, civil society and other interest groups aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups. Whilst the department has maintained partnerships with stakeholders in the fight against crime, the role of community policing will be revitalised and strengthened as community base solutions have the most significant impact on level of crimes.

DRUG USE AND INCREASED ALCOHOL

The effects of addiction are devastating to both the individual and the community. Drug and alcohol use is chronic. A barometer for the impact of substance use and the resulting negative behaviours are often found in the committing of crimes ranging from contact crimes, public disorder, property-related crimes, robberies and inadvertently the loss of life through either self-destruction or the taking of another. In an endeavour to curb the substance abuse epidemic, the department will intensify its efforts towards the implementation of the Drug Master Plan, led by the Department of Social Development coupled with enforcement of the liquor legislation.

Taking government to the people is one of the critical imperatives of the current administration, particularly the call by the Minister of Police to operationalise the JCPS Community Outreach Programmes. In response, the organisation has embarked on a Community Outreach Programme as a vehicle to strengthen partnerships between the police and the communities, particularly through **school safety programmes**. The Department will focus on safer schools by means of linkages between schools and police stations, the establishment of safe school committees and reporting systems on crimes and violence occurring at schools including the prevention of gangsterism, substance abuse and harmful occult-related behaviour.

BUILDING CAPABILITY TO IMPROVE SERVICE DELIVERY

The aim of the Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) Programme is to ensure that SAPS service points are accessible and standardised to adequately support professional policing. The Frontline Service Delivery Programme is based on the need to improve the infrastructure of our police stations and the quality of services rendered.

The programme has been initiated at nine FSD stations, one in each province. The roll-out process will include a further 500 police stations. The purpose of the FSD Project is to work towards an effective, efficient, professional and accountable service, capable of ensuring that all people in South Africa are safe and feel safe.

The National Development Plan (NDP) requires us to change the image of the SAPS and the experiences of our clients when they visit our police stations. To this end the department will continue to assess issues of location, accessibility, visibility, signage, queue management, dignified treatment, a clean and pleasant environment at the stations and introduce a complaints management system. A memorandum of understanding with the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) was recently signed. The purpose of the MoU will be to monitor our conduct in the execution of our duties ensuring respect for the human rights of people, which is at the core of everything we do.

In addition, numerous management courses are being offered to managers in the department in order to improve command and control. All these efforts are in line with the NDP, aimed at turning around our government institutions into professional centres of service excellence.

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The training of police and support personnel will be aimed at the establishment of quality-based capability to deliver on the policing mandate. Specific focus areas for training are the following:

- Basic policing
- Public order policing
- Forensic services
- Crime investigations
- Aspects relating to crimes against women and children
- Leadership development

PROFESSIONALISATION OF THE SERVICE

In order to realise the ideals of Vision 2030 as described in the NDP, a professional Police Service is paramount to building safer communities. To this end the following interventions will be implemented:

- **Establishment of relations with Research and Academic Institutions**, including the capacitation of the SAPS Research Institute.
- The recently opened **Paarl Police University** accepted its first intake during 2014 and has ensured adherence to international standards through partnerships with an internationally-accredited and distinguished tertiary institution, the University of South Africa, which will assist the organisation in implementing internationally accredited programmes.
- Development of change and transformation programmes.
- Inclusion of the **Code of Conduct** in the disciplinary regulations, performance appraisals and basic training programme.
- Modernising the issue of dealing with disciplinary cases.
- Marketing campaigns to attract young graduates to the Police Service.
- Launching of a community based recruitment and selection strategy.

DEMILITARISATION

The NDP emphasises the need for transformation of the Police Service, with a clear goal of putting the community at the centre of its service delivery. In this regard, the following interventions will be implemented:

- Development of self-discipline and leadership programmes.
- Appropriate training and equipment to deal with public order policing.
- Public order police re-capacitation and new fit-for-purpose equipment.
- Developing change and transformation programmes.
- Advocacy campaigns regarding the Police Code of Conduct.

ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY

An organisational **Technology Management Strategy** will be developed as a catalyst for the modernisation of policing in South Africa. In terms of the **CJS**, this will include the following:

- Implementing the NDP seven point plan.
- Creation of justice coordination structures at provincial and local government level.
- Operationalising the JCPS community outreach Programmes.
- Establishment and capacity building of community safety and policing forums.

PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMBATING CORRUPTION

The SAPS Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) is responding to a number of predetermined, project-related anti-corruption measures designed to ensure compliance with the JCPS Anti-corruption Framework and Strategy and to further customise the aforementioned to meet the specific needs of the department. These anti-corruption measures will be implemented and enhanced through various platforms including the following:

- The development, implementation and monitoring of an anti-corruption framework and revised strategy.
- An integrated stakeholder value management and communication approach for the Department; and development of departmental policy and procedures to structure anti-corruption requirements and responsibilities.
- Establishment of a dedicated integrity management and investigation capability.
- Enhancement of the Department's discipline management capability.
- Effective and efficient management of members with criminal convictions.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No public-private partnership arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

None.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

● Unsolicited bid proposals

No unsolicited bid proposals were concluded for the year under review.

● Irregular expenditure

Training sessions on internal acquisition procedures were conducted for 113 Supply Chain Management (SCM) practitioners in order to reduce the number of cases of irregular expenditure.

Continuous training interventions will be provided to newly appointed SCM practitioners.

A procurement workshop was presented for all procurement practitioners, as well as members responsible for demand, in August 2014. Procurement action, delegations, the importance of the procurement plan, as well as all aspects in relation to irregular expenditure, was discussed at the workshop.

A dedicated office was established to manage the administration of irregular expenditure.

Similar offices will be established in provinces and divisions, which will be responsible for the management and conclusion of cases of irregular expenditure in their respective environments.

Bid Management's Irregular Expenditure Section has held work sessions at all Divisions and Head Office components to provide clarity and guidelines on the administration of such cases. The same work session will be held in all provinces in due course.

An electronic pocket guide regarding the quotation procurement procedure was loaded onto the SAPS's intranet. This has standardised the procurement process and will alleviate irregularities alluded to by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA).

The SAPS will embark on a process to update the current pocket guide and reprint a number of these guides in due course. The guides will be distributed to SCM practitioners nationally.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

None.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY

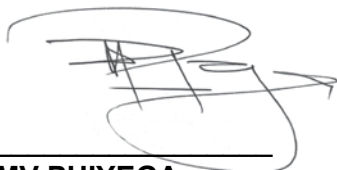
None.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None.

OTHER

The SAPS requested SITA to obtain the services of a service provider for the rendering of a Firearm Control System (FCS). SITA subsequently evaluated and awarded the Bid on behalf of the SAPS during March 2004. National Treasury as principal, was approached for a determination in this regard, the outcome of which indicated that a portion of the expenditure should be regarded as irregular expenditure. SAPS has as a result disclosed an additional R279,9 million irregular expenditure. It is an intention of the department to seek condonation of this expenditure as the economic benefits were received and were necessary. In addition, an internal enquiry will be undertaken to establish any appropriate action on the part of departmental personnel. Over and above this, the department will review with the help of CSIR other alternatives, if any. A contractual clause that allowed "optional items" beyond the tender process has been removed from all new contracts.



MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
31 August 2015

6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

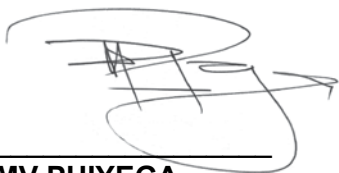
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resource information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ending 31 March 2015.

Yours faithfully,



MV PHIYEGA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
31 August 2015

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

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

7.2 MISSION

- Prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure offenders are brought to justice.
- Participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

7.3 VALUES

- Protect everyone's rights and 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 making every effort to improve on it.
- Ensure the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- Develop the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- Cooperate with all communities, all spheres of government and other relevant role players.

7.4 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 that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- » investigating criminal conduct that 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.

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 that 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 toward 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 toward preventing any form of corruption and bringing the perpetrators thereof to justice.

8. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

8.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The SAPS derives its mandate from section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objectives of policing are to –

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

8.2 LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Minister of Police is responsible for determining national policing policy (section 206 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996) and the overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012)
- » Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- » National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- » Second-Hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No 23 of 1955)
- » Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- » Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- » Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- » Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- » Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and Related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004)
- » Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993)
- » Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- » Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985)

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

- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- » National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- » Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- » Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- » The Regulation of Interception of Communications and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)
- » Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- » Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- » Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- » Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- » Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- » Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- » Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- » Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- » Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- » State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- » Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- » Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- » Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- » Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- » Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- » Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- » Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)

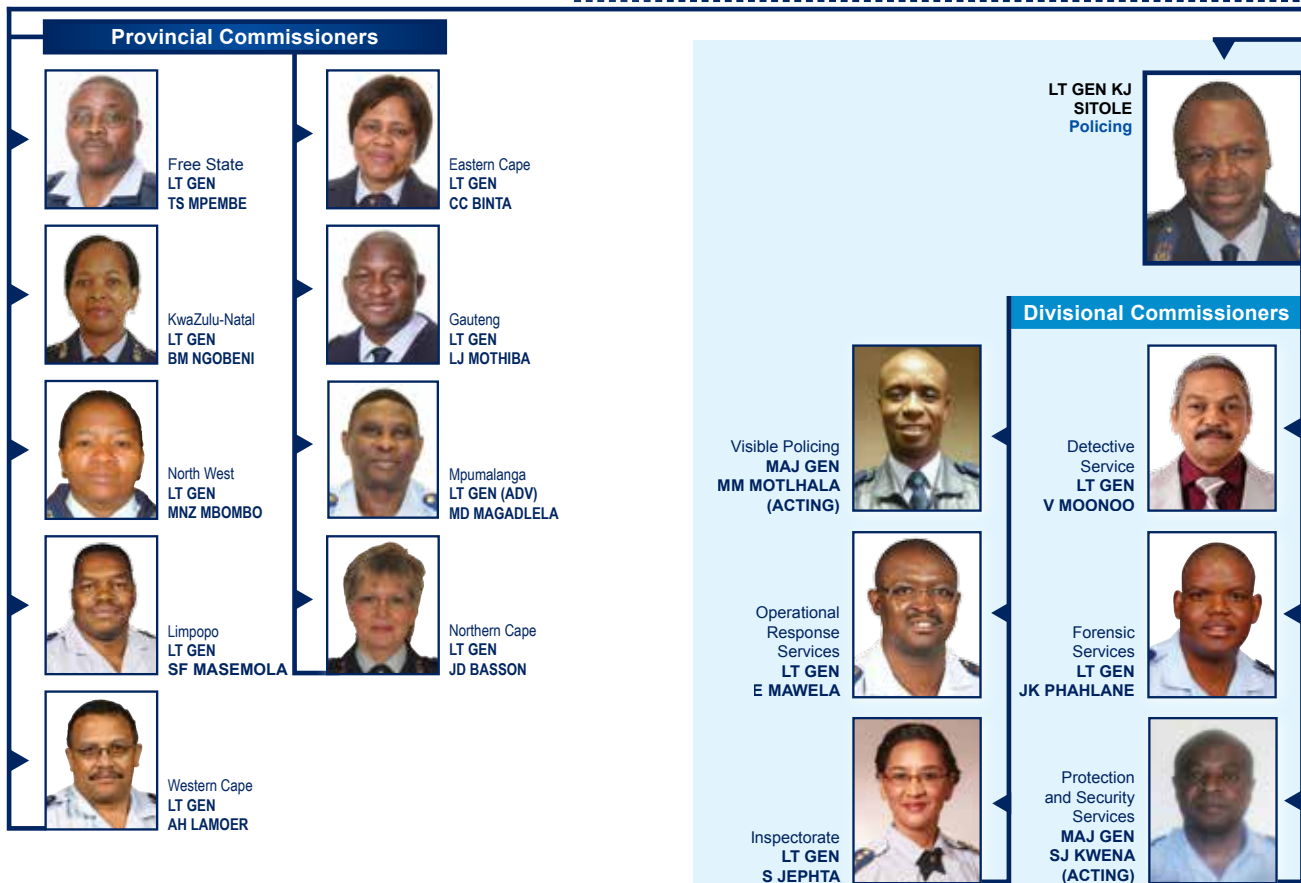
- » Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No 17 of 1941)
- » Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- » Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- » Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- » Exchange Control Regulations
- » National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- » Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998)
- » National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- » Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- » Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- » The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013) (not yet in operation)
- » Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- » Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013).

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2014/2015

No Bill has been introduced in Parliament in 2014/2015.



9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2015





National Commissioner
**GENERAL
MV PHIYEGA**

Deputy National Commissioners



**LT GEN SJP
SCHUTTE**
Resource
Management



**LT GEN CN
MBEKELA**
Corporate
Service
Management



LT GEN S MAKGALE
Corporate
Communications



LT GEN B ZULU
Divisional
Commissioner:
Crime Intelligence
(ACTING)

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain
Management
**LT GEN GJ
KRUSER**



Facilities
Management
& Operational
Infrastructure
**LT GEN NS
MKHWANAZI**



Technology
Management
Services
LT GEN A SHEZI



Financial
Management
(VACANT)

Divisional Commissioners



Legal & Policy
Services
**LT GEN J
MOLEFE**



Auxiliary
and Security
Management
**LT GEN BC
MGWENYA**



Human Resource
Management
**MAJ GEN L
NTSHIEA
(ACTING)**



Human Resource
Development
**MAJ GEN VA
NYALUNGA
(ACTING)**

Component Heads



Strategy, Research,
Monitoring and
Evaluation
**MAJ GEN M
MENZIWA**



Integrity
Management
Services
**BRIG B
BUTHELEZI
(ACTING)**



Executive Support
MAJ GEN PR VUMA



Presidential Protection
Services
MAJ GEN M DLADLA



Internal Audit
MAJ GEN D NKOSI



SAPS Education Trust
Fund
**MAJ GEN
NP MASIYE**



SAPS
Research Institute
**MAJ GEN
E NGAKANE**



Crime Registrar
**MAJ GEN
TN SEKHUKHUNE**



Legal Advisory
Services
(VACANT)

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

RANK/LEVEL DESCRIPTION	African		Coloured		Indian		White		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executive authorities	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
National Commissioner (General)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Divisional Commissioner and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	6	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	12
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
Top Management	10	7	3	1	1	0	1	1	24
Major General	67	46	12	1	6	0	12	3	147
Brigadier	194	120	41	20	26	9	91	41	542
Senior Management	261	166	53	21	32	9	103	44	689
Colonel	814	358	129	63	133	39	424	146	2 106
Major/Lieutenant Colonel	2 284	1 240	339	178	230	86	1 071	558	5 986
Lieutenant/Captain	7 138	3 090	1 001	504	483	213	2 186	1 361	15 976
Commissioned Officers	10 236	4 688	1 469	745	846	338	3 681	2 065	24 068
Non-commissioned officers	74 084	25 464	10 343	3 087	2 292	370	8 275	2 254	126 169
Public Service Act employees	11 880	20 082	1 499	3 541	326	768	527	4 117	42 740
Total employees	96 472	50 408	13 367	7 395	3 497	1 485	12 587	8 481	193 692

*Note: These figures are informed by the Vulindlela System

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 138
RSA POPULATION	54 002 000 (mid-year estimate, 2014)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 square km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	193 692
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	150 950
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	42 742
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:358



10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

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



ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, 53 members died while on duty. The deaths may have been caused as a result of a motor vehicle accident or murder.

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
EASTERN CAPE			
914914-7	Warrant Officer	Mbasane, MS	2014-04-21
7061160-2	Constable	Thandani, S	2015-01-07
7188658-3	Constable	Khaka, MS	2014-06-30
482365-6	Warrant Officer	Dukuza, CM	2015-03-25
FREE STATE			
7113268-6	Constable	Molebatsi, NA	2014-11-12
GAUTENG			
7183446-0	Constable	Chauke, J	2014-07-09
419949-9	Warrant Officer	Strydom, B	2014-07-24
617104-4	Warrant Officer	Ntuli, ME	2014-08-16
7175209	Constable	Malungana, R	2014-08-16
7163617-0	Constable	Nhlengethwa, AM	2014-09-08
7183626-8	Constable	Masilo, BM	2014-11-07
7018650-2	Sergeant	Oosthuizen, C	2015-01-06
7003491-5	Sergeant	Mohlalisi, TJ	2015-01-30
71837820-9	Constable	Mashele, T	2015-01-18
455023-4	Warrant Officer	Maqeba, PP	2015-01-30
7167974-0	Constable	Mafokoane, MC	2015-03-29
7175095-9	Constable	Mpheroane, PC	2015-03-20
2150780-5	Constable	Myeza, MR	2015-03-29
KWAZULU-NATAL			
490449-4	Lieutenant Colonel	Manxusa, TH	2014-05-02
7053891-3	Constable	Cele, BBN	2014-08-16
451214-6	Warrant Officer	John, N	2014-10-11
7175282-0	Constable	Dlamini, AP	2014-12-20
7063833-1	Constable	Zulu, MM	2014-11-12
6358958-3	Constable	Sibiya, TN	2015-01-13
547065-0	Constable	Madonsela, SP	2014-11-28
7152310-3	Constable	Zondi, SC	2014-12-25
459475-4	Warrant Officer	Dube, BM	2015-01-12

PERSAL NUMBER	RANK	SURNAME AND INITIALS	DATE OF DEATH
LIMPOPO			
499892-8	Warrant Officer	Baloyi, GR	2014-08-03
7190603-7	Constable	Kganyago, MJ	2014-05-28
522232-0	Lieutenant	Shikati, YM	2014-06-29
518873-3	Major	Raphela, SS	2014-07-28
483373-2	Warrant Officer	Lebelo, MJ	2014-07-06
491502-0	Warrant Officer	Nematswerani, A	2014-09-13
718830-2	Constable	Sithole, SB	2014-09-29
MPUMALANGA			
7196064-3	Constable	Ngobeza, JJ	2014-05-27
7113181-7	Constable	Simelane, MV	2014-10-05
7190801-3	Constable	Lehola, J	2014-09-24
2084951-6	Constable	Rahlogo, MJ	2014-09-24
NORTH WEST			
499892-8	Sergeant	Pilane, VM	2014-07-05
NORTHERN CAPE			
7074446-7	Constable	Boqo, DE	2015-03-01
WESTERN CAPE			
7038792-3	Constable	Jako, NH	2014-04-07
448050-3	Warrant Officer	Britz, S	2014-04-16
7002665-3	Sergeant	Ngcawuzele, S	2014-06-30
7188658-3	Constable	Khaka, MS	2014-06-30
7038403-7	Detective Constable	Gunya, SM	2014-10-17
OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES			
2125052-9	Constable	Khosa, RS	2014-08-05
609101-6	Captain	Mafafo, MJ	2014-05-09
7024520-7	Sergeant	Mgobhozi, NFP	2014-07-10
7056535-0	Constable	Miya, Z	2014-07-10
PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES			
7073229-9	Sergeant	Lentsoane, ML	2015-03-15
7019225-1	Sergeant	Sekele, LS	2015-03-15
FORENSIC SERVICES			
7184820-7	Constable	Lungwazi, N	2014-07-26
7080615-2	Sergeant	Kubeka, CVM	2014-08-25



PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Refer to page 336 to 340 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published in Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) Programme was conceptualised to operationalise the Service Delivery Improvement Plan in order to contribute towards SAPS transformation agenda in line with National Development Plan Vision 2030. The programme focused on four critical areas i.e. the individual as an employee, service delivery environment (touch point), quality of service and stakeholders' engagement in the fight against crime in the country. The implementation of the pilot programme commenced during the month of April 2014 whereby all the nine pilot stations (i.e. Amangwe, Alexandra, Butterworth, Hartswater, Kabokweni, Kopanong, Rondebosch, Thabazimbi and Wolmaransstad) were assessed using a standard diagnostic tool.

The assessment of these stations culminated into the identification of ninety deliverables or indicators and five corporate standards that formed the basis of the programme. The programme was officially launched on the 11th December 2014 in Wolmaransstad Police Station, North West Province. The purpose of the launch was to mobilise the community and other relevant stakeholders to participate in crime prevention initiatives and to introduce the programme to the general community.

PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

The deliverables of the programme were categorised into three phases i.e.

- **Short-term: Introduction of the project and corporate imaging. This phase entailed the following:-**
 - Installation of external and internal signage;
 - Repairs & renovations of station facilities;
 - Human resource capacity development;
 - Station capacitation with physical resources;
 - Ensuring compliance levels with appropriate prescripts;
 - Mobilisation of stakeholders including general community (stakeholders mobilisation);
 - Project communication and marketing (internal & external communication); and
 - Internal climate study.
- **Medium-term: Service delivery professionalisation. This phase entailed the following deliverables:-**

- Development of an effective station complaints management system;
- Enhanced data integrity & station performance;
- Enhancing detective effectiveness including crime threat analysis processes;
- Implementation of access to IT applications in terms of set standards;
- Community Police Forum empowerment and marketing thereof;
- Completion of community satisfaction surveys using Community-Based Monitoring Methodology;
- Improved command and control at station level; and
- Implementation of Employee Health & Wellness (EHW) programmes.

- **Long-term: Institutionalisation of frontline service delivery. This phase entailed the following:-**

- Implementation of queue management system;
- Performance enhancement strategy at station level;
- Operationalisation of customer care interventions such as mystery customer concept; and
- Long-term station maintenance strategy involving local communities including cooperatives and other local interventions.

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

The implementation of phase one of the programme was completed at two stations (i.e. Kabokweni and Wolmaransstad) out of a total of nine pilot stations. The following programme deliverables were completed:

- Development of corporate standard on station signage and furniture specifications;
- Repairs and renovations of the station facilities in line with set standards;
- Installation of internal and external signage to enhance stations accessibility and visibility;
- Resourcing of the stations with both human and physical resources in line with set standards;
- Development and supply of a properly-consulted service charter to support broader Government policies on public administration;
- Training of station management (i.e. station commanders, detective commanders, visible policing commanders and support service managers) on change management programme. A total of forty-three officers were trained under this programme by Old Mutual South Africa;
- Eight station commanders were trained on Practical Project Management Programme by the University of South Africa;
- Facilitated the establishment of functional community police forums in all nine pilot stations;
- Conducted integrity checks in nine stations in order to enhance quality of performance data; and
- Conducted an internal climate study in all nine stations to determine staff morale and commenced with various employee health and wellness interventions at three police stations.

Five hundred more stations were identified for roll-out of the programme in the coming financial year. A frontline service delivery programme is one of the critical and significant interventions aimed towards professionalising SAPS particularly at a station level. This programme serves as a precursor to further interventions to other police stations, and any best practices emanating from this programme will be implemented at the remaining police stations in the coming years.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- The department has completed a multi-year Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) for the period from 2013 to 2016. The following four service delivery objectives are included in the SDIP 2013 to16:
 - The professional police service that the people of South Africa expect, is linked to the SAPS member as an employee and seeks to ensure that all SAPS members understand and subscribe to that which governs policing in South Africa.
 - The SAPS's service points as the face of our service delivery, will be developed and capacitated to ensure that they adequately support professional policing.
 - Providing a professional, accountable service to the people of South Africa gives focus to the quality of service delivery.
 - Stakeholder engagement will drive the effective involvement of all stakeholders and particularly local communities, in the fight against crime.
- Given the SDIP's focus on frontline offices, particularly the police stations from which the SAPS's primary services are provided to communities, the SDIP is contextualised in the SAPS's Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) project. The purpose of the FSD 2013/2014 project is to establish an effective, efficient, professional and accountable service delivery capability to ensure that all the people in South Africa are and feel safe. In order to achieve this, it must be ensured that the SAPS's service points are accessible and standardised to adequately support professional policing and provide a professional, standard, quality-based and accountable service to the people of South Africa. This will also ensure effective engagement with all our stakeholders in the fight against crime.
- The service delivery objectives, main services provided and service standards, are indicated in the table below.

MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND STANDARDS

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

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Service Delivery Objective 1: The professional police service that the people of South Africa expect, is linked to the SAPS member as an employee and seeks to ensure that all SAPS members understand and subscribe to that which governs policing in South Africa				
Improving courtesy	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence, who have access to SAPS's service points	Certain SAPS members do not comply with the Constitutional values as in section 195	All members adhere	All Cluster and Station Commanders briefed on the Constitutional values as in section 195
		Certain members do not comply with the Code of Conduct.	All SAPS's members living the Code of Conduct	All Cluster and Station Commanders briefed on the Code of Conduct
		947 Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs) were in use at police service points	Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs) in use at all service points	Furniture requirements for VFR assessed at nine FSD police stations 989 Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs) were in use at service points
		Khaedu Programme implemented through existing management learning programmes	Project Khaedu implemented at all service points	Frontline managers at nine FSD police stations trained in Project Khaedu
		Inconsistent application of functions in the Community Service Centres (CSC) at service points	Standardised application of all CSC functions at all service points	CSC Guidelines reviewed for implementation
Ensuring openness and transparency		All SAPS members not fully aware of the strategic direction of the SAPS in support of the National Development Plan (NDP)	All members fully aware of the SAPS strategic landscape	All Cluster and Station Commanders briefed on the strategic landscape of the SAPS and link of NDP to planning process

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Service Delivery Objective 2: The SAPS' service points as the face of our service delivery, will be developed and capacitated to ensure that they adequately support professional policing				
Improving access	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence, who have access to SAPS' service delivery points	1 137 SAPS service points	Access to service points within defined geographic access norms	The Access to SAPS Service Points Report is being implemented through the FSD Project
		SAPS's corporate image not standardised	Standardised corporate image	Draft corporate image standards, including signage to and at stations developed for consultation
	All disabled persons visiting SAPS' service points	Not all service points at national, provincial and station levels are accessible to disabled persons	All service points at national, provincial and station levels are accessible to disabled persons	Two FSD police stations renovated to become accessible to disabled persons
	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence, who have access to SAPS' service points	Varying levels of queue management at service points	Effective queue management at all service points	Proposal for queue management system for frontline offices developed for consultation
		Electronic application for SAPS's service points not available	Application for accessing SAPS's service points	SAPS's finder application available for all smart cellular phones

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Service Delivery Objective 3: Providing a professional, accountable service to the people of South Africa gives focus to the quality of service delivery				
Setting service standards	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence, who have access to SAPS service delivery points	Frontline Managers not aware of SAPS's initiatives	All Frontline Managers champions of SAPS's transformation initiatives	Station management at nine pilot FSD police stations have attended a change management training programme
		Inadequate levels of command and control in the SAPS's	Effective command and control at all levels	Senior management on all levels engaged on leadership imperatives, including command and control
		Inconsistent implementation of Sector Policing at service points	Sector Policing fully implemented at all service points	Evaluation of current implementation of sector policing completed Sector Policing implemented at 1 138 police stations
		Deputy Station Commanders not appointed to manage administrative functions at service points	Deputy Station Commanders at all service points to manage administrative functions	Roles and responsibilities of the Deputy Station Commander concluded for implementation
Ensuring redress		Inconsistent application of SAPS's redress mechanisms at front offices	Redress mechanism implemented at all front offices	Procedure for the development of a Service Delivery Charter developed and implemented at two FSD police stations
		Outstanding disciplinary matters at service points	Disciplinary matters dealt with at all service points in accordance with set time frames	Analysis of outstanding disciplinary matters and database compiled for nine FSD stations
Providing value for money		Inconsistent application of prescripts regarding day-to-day maintenance at service points	Day-to-day maintenance prescripts implemented at all service points	Assessment of level of adherence to day-to-day maintenance completed at nine FSD police stations and appropriate interventions implemented
		Unserviceable equipment and vehicles at service points	Unserviceable equipment and vehicles disposed of in accordance with prescripts at all service points	Disposal of unserviceable equipment and vehicles completed at nine FSD police stations
		Inconsistent standard for Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) at service points	Standardised IS/ICT at all service points	Standard for IS/ICT at SAPS's service points completed for implementation IS/ICT standardised at nine FSD police stations
		Station interventions not conducted in a coordinated manner	At least one assurance intervention at a station annually	All 1 138 service points were visited by at least one assurance provider during 2014/2015
			Combined approach to the remediating of findings by assurance providers	Combined Assurance Report for 2014/2015 with consolidated areas of convergence (common findings) and central remediation plan
		Inaccurate personal and station inventories	Accurate personal and station inventories at all service points	Inspection of personal and station inventories conducted at nine FSD police stations

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Service Delivery Objective 4: Stakeholder engagement will drive the effective involvement of all stakeholders and particularly local communities, in the fight against crime				
Enhancing consultation	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS' service delivery points	Inadequate consultation with communities on policing services and standards Consultations not sustained in all forums	Visible and concise service delivery charters at all service points which have been developed in consultation with the community	Procedure for the development of a Service Delivery Charter developed and implemented at two FSD police stations
Providing information		Members of the public are provided a range of information about the SAPS services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive	Providing the public full, accurate information about the SAPS' services and the level of quality they are entitled to receive	The SAPS has established several information tools to ensure that information is provided if and when required by the public. Refer to the service information tool

BATHO PELE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BENEFICIARIES (CONSULTATION ACCESS AND CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS)

The aim of consultation arrangements is to ensure thorough consultation with beneficiaries and access to SAPS service delivery points within established geographic norms and the provisioning of a quality policing service to the public.

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Providing a policing service to all members of the public - the Community Service Centres at 1 138 police stations can be accessed throughout the country	Enabling continuous access to police stations throughout the country by building/upgrading and improving establishments	Increased access to communities by completing the building of one new police station, namely Tembisa South Police Station
Developing and maintaining a Geographical Information System (GIS) database on SAPS service points	A comprehensive GIS database of all the SAPS's service points	All the SAPS service points have been updated and verified on the database One additional, fully fledged police station was added, namely Scenery Park Police Station

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Awareness campaigns	Engage with all communities through effective public education and awareness programmes	<p>A total number of 17 outreach programmes, izimbizo, awareness campaigns, conferences and the official opening of police stations were held as follows:</p> <p>Six community outreach programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Community/School Outreach Programme at Bisho Stadium, Bisho in the Eastern Cape on 11 April 2014 → Community Outreach Programme, Thulamahashe stadium in Mpumalanga on 25 April 2014 → Giyani Witchcraft Outreach Programme, Giyani in Limpopo on 23 August 2014 → Community/School Outreach Programme, Colesberg Stadium, Colesberg in the Northern Cape on 27 August 2014 → Launch of Community Outreach Programme, Worcester in the Western Cape on 16 October 2014 → Launch of the SAPS's Frontline Service Delivery Project, Wolmaransstad in the North West on 11 December 2014 <p>Three izimbizo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Presidential Izimbizo in KZN on 30 September 2014 → Launch of the campaign against stolen goods in Mpumalanga on 17 December 2014 → Izimbizo on the campaign against stolen goods in Mpumalanga on 4 December 2014 <p>Six awareness campaigns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Cell C Take a Girl Child to Work project, Mamelodi, Pretoria in Gauteng on 26 May 2014 → Youth project: Sports Against Crime, Fort Hare Sports Grounds in the Eastern Cape from 13 to 16 June 2014 → National Launch: Operation Duty Calls, Wembezi in KZN on 23 October 2014 → Review of the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy Summit, Polokwane in Limpopo on 13 and 14 November 2014 → Launch of 16 Days of Activism Campaign in the Western Cape on 24 November 2014 → National closing event of 16 Days of Activism Campaign, Mamelodi East in Gauteng on 8 December 2014

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Rural safety	Improving rural safety to address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community	<p>The SAPS continued its partnership with the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders to enhance departmental collaboration; facilitate the involvement of traditional leadership structures in safety and security and promote an integrated and multidisciplinary approach.</p> <p>Rural Safety Priority Committees have continued functioning at national and provincial levels to identify shortcomings and challenges in order to effectively address crime in rural areas in an integrated manner. All role players in the rural and farming community, including the SAPS, farm workers' unions, organised agriculture, farmers associations and other Government Departments are represented on the committees.</p> <p>A total of 882 police stations from a total of 1 138 police stations was categorised as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 762 of the 882 police stations, partially implemented at 59 police stations and not implemented yet at 61 police stations.</p>
SAPS Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line	To collect anonymous information/intelligence on criminal activity directly from the public	During 2014/2015 the SAPS received 200 365 calls, 12 644 SMS tips and 1 548 web tips at its Crime Stop Call Centre, which led to 197 positive cases and as a result, 279 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R7 856 469.91 were confiscated.
Community Police Forums (CPFs)	Effective liaison with all communities in delivering services in order to improve cooperation and joint problem solving	<p>As part of the SAPS ongoing programme to provide training to CPF structures and SAPS members, 176 members of Cluster Board Executive Committees were trained and completed the Introduction to Community Policing Learning Programme.</p> <p>They were also trained in the importance of protecting a crime scene (the DNA project) that was arranged by Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA) in 2014.</p>
Sector Policing	Practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements	Information sessions were held in all nine provinces with regard to the content and implementation requirements of National Instruction 3 of 2014. This included the printing of posters and pamphlets for distribution to provinces, clusters and police stations and publishing the guiding regulatory framework on the SAPS intranet.

SERVICE INFORMATION TOOL

The purpose of the service information tool is to provide service beneficiaries with complete and accurate information about the services rendered by the SAPS and the standard of services they are entitled to receive.

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
External television broadcasts	Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS; providing crime prevention hints and tips; requesting assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and advocating public participation in the fight against crime	'When Duty Calls' is broadcast to external audiences. Each episode contains success stories, profiles of policemen and policewomen across the country and also includes information on 'Missing' and 'Wanted Persons'.
Film and television	Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to participate in films, drama series, local 'soapies', advertisements, documentaries and music videos Production companies assist the SAPS by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities and emergency numbers	The SAPS received a total number of 135 applications from domestic production companies. Ninety-one of these applications were approved and 44 applications were declined.
SAPS website	A user-friendly website with new, updated content relating to the SAPS	A total number of 50 022 625 hits was received on the SAPS website during 2014/2015, an average of 4 168 552 hits per month or 137 048 hits per day.
Social media (Twitter account and Facebook page)	Communication tools to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and success stories	As on 31 March 2015, the SAPS had posted information on various social media platforms, namely Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SAPS had 142 474 followers on Twitter with an average of 500 tweets per month The SAPS had 56 315 'likes' on Facebook, which means the same number of followers. <p>The official YouTube channel for the SAPS was launched on 3 February 2015. Five videos have been uploaded and on 31 March 2015, there were a total of 64 views and nine subscribers.</p>
SAPS Intranet	Informed SAPS personnel	A variety of documents are published on the SAPS intranet to facilitate access by SAPS members, including corporate documentation, relevant circulars, recent news and events and successes. The official directives applicable to the various facets of policing are also published on the website and are updated to ensure the most relevant information is made available to members.

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Internal communication	Informed SAPS personnel	<p>The following were distributed by email during 2014/2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 133 messages relating to organisational policy, events and projects → Seven messages containing information from the National Commissioner → 43 messages on positive and negative issues in the media → 28 government messages from the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) → 2 254 messages relating to SAPS circulars → 194 media monitoring synopsis messages relating to important SAPS issues → Three SMS messages to all SAPS official cell phones → Sixteen Polmed-related messages → Messages distributed with 12 salary advice envelopes
Internal publications	An in-house magazine to keep SAPS employees informed of successes achieved, events, international seminars, Ministerial Izimbizo, missing and wanted persons, announcements and other critical aspects relating to employees	<p>5 216 articles were published on the 'Police Online' website in 2014/2015. A total number of 753 469 visitors read 1 547 943 articles on the website.</p> <p>100 000 copies of the 'Police' magazine (24 pages, A4 magazine) were distributed per month. The layout and design of the magazine is done inhouse to minimise costs.</p> <p>Other publications produced included two Service Excellence Awards ceremonies (2 000 of each).</p>
Corporate (strategic) documents, SAPS's Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report, including the Analysis of the National Crime Statistics	Strategic-related documents (SAPS's Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report including the Analysis of the National Crime Statistics)	The SAPS's Strategic Plan 2014 to 2019, the Annual Performance Plan, 2015/2016 and the Annual Performance Report, 2013/2014 (including the Analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2013/2014) have been published on the SAPS web page and the SAPS intranet for internal and external users.

COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

The complaints mechanism continues to ensure effective redress of complaints.

Current/actual complaint mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>The following complaints mechanisms were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Service Excellence <p>email address: centreforserviceexcellence@saps.gov.za</p> <p>Fax: 012 393 5520</p> <p>24-hour call Centre: 0800 33 177</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOCNET • SAPS website • The Ministry of Police • Civilian Secretariat of Police • The National Commissioner's Office • Newspaper Articles 	<p>A centralised mechanism for citizens and SAPS members to lodge complaints pertaining to poor service delivery or unfair labour practice</p>	<p>The General and Internal Complaints Desk received a total of 2 027 complaints for the reporting period.</p> <p>1 636 of these complaints were resolved, a success of 80,7%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints received from the public were linked to poor investigation and poor communication. • Complaints from members were primarily regarding unfair labour practice and alleged corruption. <p>The 24-hour call centre received a total of 2 213 complaints for the period of 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. All of the reported cases were resolved (100%).</p>
<p>Presidential Hotline (PHL) – 17737</p>		<p>From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 a total number of 814 complaints were directed to the SAPS for investigation. 476 cases were resolved and, at the end of March 2015, 338 complaints were still open on the PHL system. On 31 March 2015, the SAPS's resolution rate regarding PHL complaints was 58,4%.</p> <p>Since the inception of the PHL in 2009 up to 31 March 2015, 6 236 cases were referred to the SAPS and the resolution rate was 90,46%.</p> <p>The complaints received were as a result of poor investigation, abuse of power, firearm queries, reporting of crime and victim empowerment.</p>
<p>National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH) – 0800 701 701.</p>		<p>A total number of 107 cases relating to alleged corruption were referred to the SAPS. The SAPS responded to 81 of these cases.</p> <p>The complaints received were as a result of unethical behaviour of members and corruption.</p>

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

- The **draft White Paper on the Police** contains specific policy proposals that seek to contribute toward building a police service, one that plays a meaningful role in creating safe and secure communities, and therefore provides a broad overarching policy framework. The Paper was presented to Cabinet and advertised for public comment. Implementing the policy objectives of the White Paper will require a comprehensive review of existing legislation, regulations and supporting policies of the SAPS.
- The **draft White Paper on Safety and Security** seeks to cement government's approach to dealing with the root causes of crime with a focus on ensuring collective planning and delivery across government and the three spheres of government. The Paper was presented to Cabinet and advertised for public comment.
- The **Policy on Reducing Barriers to Reporting on Gender-Based Violence** outlines measures to increase victims' access to justice by reducing barriers to the reporting of cases of rape and domestic violence. This policy details performance measures that enable the SAPS to assess adherence to policy and legislation so that it can build on good practices and take steps to correct any deficiencies.
- The **Policy on the Identification and Management of Serial Rape and Serial Murder** sets out the structure for the identification and investigation of serial rape and serial murder at station level and minimises the police's reliance on DNA evidence to identify serial rape and murder cases.

3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

The NDP envisages that by 2030, people living in South Africa will feel safe at home, at school and at work, enjoying a community life free of fear. In this regard, the NDP specifically emphasises "building safer communities", "building a capable state", "promoting accountability and fighting corruption" as important building blocks for the department in realising this vision.

The MTSF 2014-2019 has formulated a number of outcomes which serve as an implementation guide for the NDP. The following outcomes are directly related to the Department:

- All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world
- An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service
- Nation building and social cohesion
- Fighting corruption.

These outcomes involve various focus areas and are presented in the goal statement, which form part of the SAPS's Strategic Plan for 2014-2019, below. The strategic outcome-oriented goals are reflective of outcomes that have been reported on in the Delivery Agreement during 2010-2014. The strategic outcome goals have been aligned with the Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2014-2019 and achievements thereof are encapsulated under the respected financial programmes in the Annual Report, 2014/2015.

Strategic outcome-oriented goal 1	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Goal statement	<p>Providing police services that will ensure safer communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the number of all serious crimes, including contact crime • increasing activities to prevent and combat cross-border crime • promoting community participation • increasing the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for all serious crimes, including contact crime • increasing the detection rate for all serious crimes and particularly contact crime, including organised crime and crimes against women and children.
Strategic outcome-oriented goal 2	Creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world
Goal statement	<p>Contributing towards a peaceful, secure and stable Africa, through -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the deployment of SAPS members according to Cabinet's decision • enhancing relations with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) membership countries • INTERPOL participation • addressing transnational crime • bi-national/multi-national engagements (e.g. Southern African Development Community (SADC), Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS))
Strategic outcome-oriented goal 3	An efficient, effective and developmental-oriented public service
Goal statement	<p>A public service that is a career of choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the recruitment to retirement strategy <p>Sufficient technical and specialised, professional skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the Training and Provisioning Plan - External local/international training interventions (partnerships) - Paarl Academy intakes for academic qualifications <p>Efficient and effective management and operations systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a SAPS's Technology Strategy <p>Procurement systems that deliver value for money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purification of functions: SCM and Facilities Management <p>Improved mechanisms to prevent corruption in the public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrity management - Implementation of the Financial Disclosure Framework - Vetting service providers and SCM employees <p>Strengthened accountability to citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloting citizen-based monitoring - Customer perception surveys

Strategic outcome-oriented goal 4	Nation building and social cohesion
Goal statement	<p>Knowledge of the Constitution and fostering Constitutional values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalising Constitutional principles - “Demilitarising/civilianising the SAPS” - Service Charter at police stations <p>Equalising opportunities, promoting inclusion and redress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting women empowerment and development - Improving employment levels of people with disabilities <p>Promoting active citizenry and broad-based leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated approach to building community safety - Community participation in community safety - Community Police Forums: Role and leadership skills - Using reservists
Strategic outcome-oriented goal 5	Fighting corruption
Goal statement	<p>Promoting accountability and fighting corruption by - building a resilient, anti-corruption system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investigation of corruption-related cases - capacitating the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) capability - enhancing the discipline management capability - strengthening the protection of whistle-blowers - establishing a dedicated integrity management capability - encouraging timeous reporting of corruption-related activities <p>strengthening accountability and responsibility of public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adhering to the Code of Conduct - minimising conflict of interest (financial disclosure) <p>creating a transparent, responsive and accountable public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vetting contractors and supplying management personnel - streamlining and re-engineering bid and procurement processes - strengthening the independent quotation structure - enhancing the implementation of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000)

4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

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

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

The Administration Programme comprises the following Sub programmes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Office Accommodation

Table 1 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for Sub programmes under Programme 1.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 1: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.
Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of personnel in terms of the approved establishment	98,5% in terms of the revised target of 197 842 for 2013/2014 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 852 on 31 March 2014).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved, funded establishment (198 010)	98% in terms of the approved target of 198 010 for 2014/2015 (the establishment of the SAPS was 193 692 on 31 March 2015).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of service terminations finalised within 60 working days	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	90%	39,1% (2 136 from a total of 5 465 concluded within 60 working days). However, the total number of concluded terminations for the financial year was 4 214 from a total of 6 715 applications received (77,1%).	-50,9%	Target not achieved. This was due to the backlog of applications that date back to 1995 which required an implementation of a turnaround strategy in the environment.
Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Within three months after becoming vacant ¹	Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts was 4.8 months.	-1.8 months	Target not achieved. Quality assurance standards had to be implemented to correct certain practices to stabilise the environment.
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) ²	A total of 216 516 members attended training and 212 479, or 98,1%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.	95% of learners declared competent	A total of 180 533 members attended training and 177 262, or 98,2%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.	3,2%	Target achieved. There was an improvement in the competency of learners attending the various training courses.

¹ This relates to vacancies the Human Resource Committee approved for advertisement.

² Included in the TPP are the following courses as highlighted in the NDP and MTSF 2014-2019: Forensic Sciences, Crime Investigations, courses related to crimes against women and children, Public Order Policing and cybercrime.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015 ³	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of learnership and artisanship training and other training in line with SASSETA's Skills Plan in terms of the discretionary grants	<p>Three learnerships implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Technology - End User NQF 3: 100 learners attended Public Administration NQF 4: 146 learners attended Occupationally Directed Education Training and Development Practitioner NQF 5: 40 learners attended. 	85% of learners declared competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership: 146 members attended training and 137 members or 94% completed the training and were declared competent. Accelerated Artisan Training Learnerships 41 members attended training and 37 members, or 91%, were declared competent. 	-	Target achieved.
	<p>Two artisan training programmes implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automotive repair NQF 2: 50 learners attended Autotronics repair NQF 2: 50 learners attended. 				

3 The actual achievement on the remaining learnerships can only be determined after the responsible SETAs have verified them.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of K53 driver's training	97,2% of learners declared competent. 744 members attended training and 723 members were declared competent.	92% of learners declared competent	98,6% 690 members attended training and 680 members were declared competent.	6,6%	Target achieved. There was additional training funded by SASSETA to complement internal training.
Percentage of bursaries offered:					
Policing-related qualifications	719 (71,8%) bursaries allocated.	70% of bursaries offered	100% (1 017 bursaries allocated).	-	Target achieved. There was additional training funded by SASSETA to complement internal training.
Scarce skills areas:	283 (28,2%) bursaries allocated.	30% of bursaries offered			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic Science disciplines SCM expert services (civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects and quantity surveyors) 					

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of internships undertaken	279 (110,3%) placed on an internship.	10% increase	774 placed on an internship.	468	Target achieved. A decision was taken by the Department to ramp up its intakes and to heed the call for Government to address the issue of unemployment.
Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised within the stipulated timeframe	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	80% cases finalised within 90 days	90% (4 315 from a total of 4 784 cases finalised within 90 days).	10%	Target achieved. Implementation of the early warning system as an information management tool to track the status of disciplinary hearings pending beyond 40 calendar days and provide direction and interventions across the organisation.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of reported incidences of corruption by members	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	A minimum of 90%	100% (Steps were instituted for all 990 reported incidents of corruption by members).	10%	Target achieved. Directives were issued on how to deal with cases of corruption. All provincial offices and divisions reported and initiated disciplinary steps in all incidents of members being involved in corruption.
Percentage of employees reached during proactive EHW programmes	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	80%	92,91% (179 960 from a total of 193 692 employees were reached during proactive programmes).	12,91%	Target achieved. Established targets within provinces. Adaptation of proactive programmes in order to accommodate the schedules of employees. Marketing of programmes. Prioritising of proactive programmes by provincial offices and divisions.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of employees reached in relation to EHW-related requests received	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100% reached	100% (159 195 employees reached in relation to 57 264 requests ⁴ received).	-	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of services that can be rendered. • Commander reporting on employees requiring assistance. • Self-referral by employees due to marketing and education. • Information sessions and proactive programme presentation. • Accessibility of EHW.
Percentage of operational employees debriefed subsequent to a crime scene and operations ⁵	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100% debriefings held	100% (5 156 employees debriefed in relation to 2 605 debriefing requests ⁶ received).	-	Target achieved.
Average acceptable rate of unscheduled absence (sick leave) ⁷	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	A maximum of 7,25%	3,09%	4,16%	Target achieved. Effective monitoring of sick leave without medical certificates and sick leave specifically on Mondays and Fridays. Enhanced engagement with the Health Risk Manager, Polmed and institutionalising of the fitness programme as well as a healthy life style.

4 A request may be directed to a group of employees.

5 This relates to defined incidences of a traumatic nature that members attend to.

6 A debriefing may include a number of operational members.

7 All performance indicators for absenteeism management are measured in a calendar year.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.						
Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Number of days taken to capture leave (scheduled or unscheduled)	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Within 14 days	491 521 applications captured within 4.71 days.	9.29 days	Target achieved. Non-achievement of targets monitored through an action plan to remedy the level of performance.	
Percentage of employees who take 10 days compulsory leave	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	A minimum of 60%	90,82% (174 994 from a total of 192 674).	30,82%	Target achieved. Directive pertaining to the planning of leave communicated to all organisational levels, was complied with.	
% compliance to the revised OD Directive of the DPSA	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	100% (completed the Inspectorate's diagnostic assessment and analysis (Diagnostic Phase)).	-	Target achieved. Phase 1 of the DPSA was previously not complied with. The process was initiated during 2014/2015. Phases 2 to 6 have been institutionalised and form part of the usual work study investigation processes.	

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Ratio of personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2014 was 3.82:1 based on 966 motor vehicles and 194 852 personnel.	Maintain the ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2015 was 3.70:1 based on 52 347 motor vehicles and 193 692 personnel.	0.81	Target achieved.
Percentage of firearms and bullet-resistant vests distributed	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100% firearms and bullet-resistant vests planned for, procured and distributed	<p>Firearms:</p> <p>100% (3 000) firearms planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (1 726) firearms requested, were distributed.</p> <p>Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>100% (4 313) bullet-resistant vests planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (11 156) bullet-resistant vests requested, were distributed, including 6 843 additional bullet-resistant vests issued from the buffer stock.</p>	-	Target achieved.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot peen marked	Some 8 901 standardised firearms were marked on a quotation basis during 2013/2014, accumulating to 254 302 (97,98%) from a total of 259 539 due to be marked in the financial year.	100%	98,4% (255 263 from a total of 259 494 ⁸) of official SAPS firearms were dot peen marked.	-1,6% (4 231)	Target not achieved. Due to the non-functionality of the Firearm Permit System (FPS), dot peen marking had to be made through a manual process. A total of 4 231 firearms (3 002 new firearms (including two new assault rifles received for testing to replace the R5 assault rifle) and 1 229 refurbished firearms ⁹) were received in the fourth quarter – these are in the process of being marked through a manual process.

8 This excludes 1 101 heritage firearms.

9 A refurbished firearm means replacing barrels, bolts and some other spare parts.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of budgeted, planned police facility projects completed as per Infrastructure and Capital Assets Plan (capital works, leases and maintenance)	81,1% (capital works projects).	100% completed (in accordance with planned project milestones)	73,5% ¹⁰ police facility projects.	-26,5%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p><u>Capital Works</u></p> <p>Inclément weather</p> <p>Community unrest</p> <p>Performance by appointed service providers</p> <p><u>Leases</u></p> <p>Escalation in cost</p> <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingent projects replaced planned projects where unforeseen challenges were experienced with planned projects. The costing of the contingent projects only allowed 110 of the contingent projects to be completed, resulting in 99% of the budget being spent for 557 (447 planned and 110 contingent projects).

10 Excludes performance per milestone.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of the total devolved facilities projects budget spent by end of the financial year	27% (R49 853 211 of R 185 796 000).	100% expenditure on devolved facilities projects	71% (R68 466 014 of R96 944 086).	- 29%	Target not achieved. R28 478 072 not spent due to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contractors not meeting their obligations • cancellation of contracts by appointed service providers • service providers not responding.
Percentage variation from approved infrastructure project budget	3% underspent.	20% variance appetite	1% underspent	1%	Target achieved. Within approved variance.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage compliance with approved Infrastructure Programmes priorities	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	100%	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded IJS Plan	53%	95%	80%	-15%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>This is influenced mainly by three projects, which includes Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM), Livescan and Service Orientated Architecture (SOA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCEM development was not completed as scheduled, given outcomes of the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) process that were not implemented. Livescan were coupled to AFIS for an integrated solution, which is still to be published by SITA. The draft Service Orientated Architecture (SOA) Strategy in TMS is in the process of independent assessment/evaluation by the CSIR prior to implementation.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded CJS Plan	37%	95%	80%	-15%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>This is influenced mainly by six projects; which includes the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Electronic Plan Drawing, Facial Compilation, ROWA Storage, SAN Storage and Mobile Connectivity Capability (Field Terminal Devices):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AFIS Bid publication by SITA was still outstanding at the end of the financial year. The Wide Area Network (WAN)/Local Area Network (LAN) contracts to enable the implementation of ROWA Storage awarded in March 2015. The specification for SAN Storage and Facial Compilation were published in March 2015.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded TMS operational Plan	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	95%	78%	-17%	Target not achieved. This is influenced mainly by the National Network Upgrade Programme (NNUP) – Bandwidth upgrade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The procurement of additional transmission cards through the WAN SITA contract is progressing.
Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT project	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	98%	95%	-3%	Target not achieved. Not all contracts were established as anticipated.
Percentage compensation expenditure versus operational expenditure	74,55% for compensation and 25,45% for operational expenditure.	Maintain the expenditure ratio of not more than 75/25% for compensation/operational expenditure	A 75/25% ratio was achieved for compensation/operational expenditure.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of legitimate invoices paid within 30 days	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	97%	98% (1 613 113 invoices from a total of 1 648 290 were paid within 30 days).	1%	Target achieved. Compliance to prescripts.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.					
Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage reduction in new incidents leading to civil claims lodged against the SAPS	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Reduce by 3,4%	Increased by 21%. 9 877 new incidents leading to civil claims were lodged against the SAPS compared to 8 161 during the same period in 2013/2014.	Increased by 21%	Target not achieved. Inadequate implementation of internal controls and compliance with SAPS SOPs by members contributed to the increase.
Percentage of drafted legislation and related regulations subject to Parliamentary programme	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	51%	-49% ¹¹	Target achieved. The 51% constitutes the SAPS's area of responsibility that was completed during the financial year. However, the completion is subject to processes that fall outside the ambit of the SAPS, such as public consultation and the Parliamentary programme. The legislative processes are being guided by the Ministry and the Office of the Secretariat of Police. The legal support provided in this regard by the Legal and Policy Services, is on the technical drafting level.

11 This relates to activities or dependencies that fall outside the ambit of the organisation.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of legally vetted contracts and agreements in relation to the number of requests received	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	100% (43 from a total of 43).	-	Target achieved.
Number of service delivery inspections carried out at station and cluster level	1 160 (147%) of 790 inspections were carried out. This includes 728 (542 complete inspections, 78 focused inspections, and 108 follow-up inspections), and an additional 432 urgent inspections also carried out during 2013/2014.	790 inspections conducted	1 020 inspections were carried out. This includes 446 complete inspections, 17 focused inspections, and 319 follow-up inspections. An additional 238 urgent inspections were also carried out during 2014/2015.	230	Target achieved. The deviation was mainly due to additional, unplanned inspections requested by either the Provincial or Divisional Commissioner of the Inspectorate.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of recommendations by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) that were implemented	84,4% (of the 764 recommendations received from IPID, 645 were implemented).	90%	100% (of the 1 000 recommendations received from IPID, 978 were implemented). 22 recommendations were not implemented due to service terminations.	10%	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Provincial IPID nodal points to monitor and coordinate recommendations. Appointment and training of coordinators. Joint workshop between SAPS and IPID. Monthly bilateral meetings between SAPS and IPID, at Head Office and provincial level. Performance indicator has been incorporated into the PEP documents of the IPID coordinators, performance agreements of Provincial Commissioners and DPC's HRM. Combined certificates signed by IPID and SAPS for purpose of statistical records.

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

Sub programme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of national safety audits conducted	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Conduct 1 safety audit ¹²	-	-	Deferred to the Civilian Secretariat. Decision taken at the JCPS Cluster and with the National Commissioner.
Number of repeat audit findings from external assurance providers	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Two repeat audit findings	Two repeat audit findings relating to the average national police reaction time to alpha, bravo and charlie complaints and the quantity of illicit drugs and volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police action.	-	Target achieved ¹³ .
Percentage completion of audits on the approved internal audit plan	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	101,4% (291 from a total of 287 planned audits were completed).	1,4%	Target achieved. An additional 50 follow-up audits, one ad-hoc audit and three stations (IT audits) were completed.
% improvement of user satisfaction levels	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	A minimum of 60%	-	-	To be indicated by Statistics SA and the Department of Social Development. SAPS to submit performance indicators to be included in the GCIS Tool.

¹² Safety audits will be conducted during the MTSF period by the Civilian Secretariat for Police to assist planning and retrospective barometer testing.

¹³ Refer to the Report of the Auditor-General in Part E.



SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RECRUITMENT

The SAPS's allocation for entry-level appointments in 2014/2015, was 5 261. Of these, 3 977 were allocated for Police Act Personnel and 1 284 for Public Service Act personnel.

Police Service Act personnel

- 3 977 posts were allocated for trainees of which 2 827 have been filled.

Public Service Act posts

- From the 1 284 Public Service Act employee posts allocated, 1 116 posts were filled. The remaining 168 are in the process of being filled.

PROMOTIONS

Grade progression

- A total of 177 Public Service Act personnel received pay progression.
- No grade progression in respect of Police Service Act members were implemented as it is unaffordable and unsustainable. The National Commissioner subsequently directed that the Promotion and Grade Progression Policy be re-negotiated.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SAFETY SECURITY SECTORAL BARGAINING COUNCIL (SSSBC) AND PUBLIC SERVICE COORDINATING BARGAINING COUNCIL (PSCBC)

- SSSBC Agreement 2/2014: Special Daily Overtime Allowance was signed on 9th April 2014. The purpose is to alleviate the administrative burden on the control and capturing of the working hours of each employee deployed to render duties at special events.
- SSSBC Agreement 3/2014: Agreement on Overtime was signed on 9th April 2014. The purpose is to regulate overtime in terms of a single agreement.
- PSCBC Resolution 1/2014: Transfer and placement of staff in the reconfiguration of departments was signed on 28th July 2014. The purpose is to provide guiding principles on the transfer and placement of staff in a transparent, fair and inclusive process that allows for the meaningful participation of all stakeholders.
- PSCBC Resolution 1/2015: Review and impact of existing outsourcing and agentisation practices within the Public Service was signed on 10th February 2015. The purpose is to give effect to the provisions of the Public Service Summit in reviewing the impact of existing outsourcing and agentisation practices.

LABOUR MANAGEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

- In terms of conflict resolution, the Early Warning System was developed and implemented in all nine provinces. The intention of the Early Warning System was to assist provincial managers with monitoring collective conflicts on provincial level. A Standing Operating Procedure on the draft Procedural Agreement was developed. The total number of cases referred to the SSSBC were 668, and 254 were unfair labour practice. The total percentage of unfair labour practice reflects 2% of the number of cases referred for the financial year 2014/2015.
- The total number of commanders trained in all nine provinces in terms of the Early Warning System workshop were 979. A total of 254 referrals were received during the reporting period in comparison to 152 in 2013/2014. The SAPS has set a target of 7% reduction in cases of unfair labour practice that is referred to the SSSBC. A 2% increase in referrals to the SSSBC was noted in comparison to the 2013/2014 referrals to the SSSBC.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Development Division is responsible for all learning, training and development activities in the SAPS. To measure the success of these initiatives, a target of 95% of learners being found competent upon the completion of their training was set for the 2014/2015 financial year. As at the end of the period under review, an overall competency rate of 98,2% was achieved. A total number of 180 533 learners attended training and 177 262 were declared competent. This is explained as follows:

ENTRY LEVEL DEVELOPMENT

Of the 2 134 trainees who attended training in terms of basic police development (entry-level, introductory and lateral training), a total of 2 053 or 96,2% were declared competent.

OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Of the 155 945 members of the SAPS who underwent training in operational development, 153 301 or 98,3% were declared competent.

SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

A total of 19 276 members of personnel attended support-related training during the period under review. On completion of the course, 18 783 or 97,4% were declared competent.

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

A total of 2 281 members were trained and 2 251 or 98,7% were declared competent.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING INTERVENTIONS

Of the 712 members who attended these training interventions, 701 or 98,5% were declared competent.

RESERVIST TRAINING

Of the 185 persons who attended reservist training during the period under review, 173 or 93,5% were declared competent.

OPERATIONAL TRAINING

VISIBLE POLICING

- *Station Management Learning Programme*

Training in the Station Management Learning Programme remains a priority. A total of 88 members were trained, 87 or 98,9% were declared competent.

- *Victims, women and children*

Learning programmes/interventions included Domestic Violence, Victim Empowerment, Child Justice Act, Human Rights, Children and Youth at Risk Development and First Responder to Sexual Offences. The focus of training in this learning area was on visible policing and support members. A total of 23 209 members were trained and 23 101 or 99,5% members were declared competent upon completion of the training.

Members who are declared not yet competent, are given an opportunity for remedial training and re-assessment during the programme.

DETECTIVE TRAINING

The training of members in the investigation of crime remains a priority. The learning programmes that these members were enrolled in, included the Basic Crime Investigation Course, the Resolving of Crime Course, specialised courses (such as Sexual Offences and Commercial Crime), short interventions (such as taking statements and writing), the Detective Commanders Learning Programme (DCLP) and forensic development. A total number of 13 692 members were trained and 13 472 or 98,39% were declared competent. A total of 1 485 members completed the Resolving of Crime programme and 1 352 or 91% were found to be competent.

FORENSIC SOCIAL WORK RELATED TRAINING

The South African Police Service provides, as part of its focus on addressing crimes against women, children and vulnerable persons, training interventions in Forensic Social Work. These courses include "Introducing the Child Witness, Forensic Social Work Report Writing and Statement Taking from a Child". During the period under review, 149 SAPS members underwent training in the Forensic Social Work environment and 148 were declared competent which is equivalent to 99.33% of learners being declared competent upon completion of their training. This training makes a positive contribution in empowering investigators to address the scourge of violence against women, children and vulnerable persons by empowering the child witness to give evidence that would otherwise remain hidden.



CRIME INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the course is to enhance the skills that members will use in covert environments while conducting covert investigations as undercover agents. The focus was on members dealing with crime intelligence gathering/counter intelligence and former undercover agents in the crime intelligence environment. A total of 1 186 members were trained and 1 149 or 96,9% were declared competent.

The members who were trained are predominantly from the crime intelligence and investigation sections and as such, deal with gathering and collating information, and interviewing persons, as well as presenting evidence in a court of law.

K53 DRIVER EDUCATION

The purpose of the K53 Driver Education programme is to equip members of the SAPS who do not have a drivers licence. The success of this programme contributes to the SAPS's ability to effectively and efficiently fight crime. During 2014/2015, a total number of 690 learners took part in the programme and 680 or 98,6% learners were declared competent.

ADULT EDUCATION AND TRAINING (AET)

This project is targeted at all SAPS (both Police Act and Public Service Act) employees with an academic qualification less than a Grade 9 (Standard 7). During 2014/2015, a total number of 1 156 learners were registered for AET that was presented nationwide and 529 successfully completed the training and qualified for the next level. Nine graduation ceremonies were held across the provinces to acknowledge the achievements of AET learners.

LEARNERSHIPS

In support of the National Development Plan and Government's imperatives, it is mandatory for all organisations to ensure implementation of learnerships for both employees and unemployed South Africans with tertiary education. Learnerships for SAPS employees enhance skills and improve the organisational performance, while those for unemployed South Africans address general economic growth and development of South Africa as a country. During 2014/2015, the following learnerships were presented:

- The IT End-user NQF 3 Learnerships (100 18.1¹⁴ learners)
- The IT End-user NQF 3 Learnerships: Reservists (150 18.2¹⁵ learners)
- The Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership (146 learners)
- The Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development Practices (ODETDP) NQF 5 Learnership (125 18.1 learners)
- Automotive repairs NQF 2 Learnerships (50 18.2 learners)
- Autotronic repairs NQF 2 Learnerships (50 18.2 learners).

Certain learnerships that were implemented during the previous financial year could only be completed in 2014/2015 due to the various SETA processes. However, the following success rates were achieved regarding the competency of learners:

- Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership: 94% of learners were declared competent
- Automotive and Autotronic Repair Learnerships: 87% of learners were declared competent (verifications and certifications are still outstanding)
- Accelerated Artisan Training Learnerships: 91% of learners were declared competent.

14 Refers to learners who are currently employed.

15 Refers to learners who are unemployed.

INTERNSHIPS

The SAPS's internship programme, an extension of Government's internship programme, provides opportunities for unemployed graduates to gain workplace experience and apply the knowledge they obtained during their studies, facilitating a synthesis of theory and practice and improving their employability. A total of 774 interns were placed in 2014/2015:

- 250 unemployed graduates were placed as interns in the SAPS during the year
- 164 student interns were placed (SASSETA)
- 160 interns placed in Safety in Society Programme
- 200 student interns were placed nationally.

BURSARY COORDINATION

During the period under review, a number of SAPS employees who were interested in further development through institutions of higher learning, were awarded bursaries. These bursaries are financial-needs based and do not have to be repaid, as long as the employee works every year that he/she was awarded the bursary. The bursary supplements, but does not replace, the applicant's source of funding.

A total of 905 bursaries that amount to R8 393 173.00 (92% of all bursaries approved) were approved for policing-related studies and a total of 112 bursaries were approved for scarce skills-related studies to the amount of R687 324.00 (8% of all bursaries). All bursary applications for scarce skills-related studies were approved.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

SOUTH AFRICAN REGIONAL POLICE CHIEFS COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SARPCCO)

In conformity with the INTERPOL Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, the SAPS as a member of SARPCCO, is obliged to participate in all activities on the SARPCCO calendar.

During 2014/2015, the SAPS was actively involved in the facilitation of SARPCCO courses and workshops, as well as participating in SARPCCO Task Team meetings in South Africa and in SARPCCO member countries.

The following courses are those that the SAPS coordinated, facilitated and or attended:

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended
Gender-Based Violence Course	Ensuring a greater understanding of gender-based violence, its nature and its impact on human, national and regional security in the Southern African context, to share expertise and knowledge among member countries and to improve the regional capacity to deal with gender-based violence	Zimbabwe	March to April 2014	Two SAPS members
Crime Intelligence and Gathering Workshop	Sharing information and intelligence by member countries, especially on threats and potential threats relating to SARPCCO's priority crimes, as well as patterns and trends with regard to criminal activities	South Africa	April 2014	Seven SAPS members 12 members from SARPCCO countries
Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System Training	Capacitating arms investigations in the different countries. Officials trained will be able to report and or query lost, stolen, trafficked and smuggled firearms and submit and or respond to, as well as monitor, the progress on international firearm trace requests	Zimbabwe	April 2014	Two SAPS members
Training for police technicians on the configuration and use of mind devices and Interpol tools	To prepare national technicians and to equip them with the skills of configuring and updating the devices, as well as to train and support their users during operations	South Africa	May 2015	Four SAPS members 15 members from SARPCCO agencies
Drug Trafficking and Identification of Chemical Equipment Course	Enhancing the investigative skills and competencies of drug investigators and to enhance the detection of drug-related crime cases and to identify clandestine drug laboratories	South Africa	May to July 2014	Seven SAPS members 13 members from SARPCCO countries
Counter-Terrorism Course	Capacitating regional police officials on the investigation of terrorism-related cases and enhancing the state of preparedness for member countries to professionally manage real and potential threats of terrorism	Namibia	June 2014	Two SAPS members

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended
Command and Leadership Course for Emerging Police Women	Developing the knowledge, skills and competencies of women in middle management in various leadership and management thematic areas	South Africa	June to July 2014	Four SAPS members Sixteen members from SARPCCO countries
Train-the-Trainers Course	Developing female trainers with skills and knowledge to facilitate regional and national training programmes	Namibia	July to August 2014	Two SAPS members
Workshop on Stolen, Lost and Fraudulent Travel Documents	Providing up-to-date training on the identification of travelling documents and document examination skills and providing a forum for facilitating cooperation, networking and assistance among the SARPCCO member states regarding fraudulent travelling documents	South Africa	August 2014	Four SAPS members Four Department of Home Affairs Eight members from SARPCCO countries
Regional Workshop on Fugitives, Interpol Notices and Extradition	Capacitating officials to improve their understanding when dealing with investigations concerning fugitives and procedures on extradition in line with their respective national laws and to discuss the principles of investigating and sharing of intelligence with regard to fugitives from different member countries	South Africa	August 2014	Six SAPS members 20 members from SARPCCO countries
Small Arms and Light Weapons Course	Building regional capacity to have a pool of knowledgeable and skilful officials to enable them to display an understanding of the concepts of cross-border, firearm-related operations and investigations and using effective methods and techniques during national and regional operations	South Africa	September 2014	Three SAPS members 10 members from SARPCCO countries
Environmental Crimes Workshop	Promoting the use of eco-messages, developing strategies to combat environmental crimes and promoting public awareness in the fight against environmental crimes	South Africa	September to October 2014	Six SAPS members 17 members from SARPCCO countries
Stock Theft Investigators Course	Enhancing the investigation capacity of member countries in combating stock theft cases in the region and sharing information regarding any new modus operandi used by syndicates that may be active in the region or in neighbouring countries	Zimbabwe	October 2014	Two SAPS members

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended
Motor Vehicle Clearance Workshop for designated clearance officers and supervisors	Sharing expertise and best practices in the investigation, clearance and handling of cross-border transportation of motor vehicles in view of the prevailing motor vehicle crime in the region. Discussing emerging motor vehicle crime trends, the Standard Operating Procedures regarding the return of recovered, stolen motor vehicles, revisit the Interpol services relevant to designated motor vehicle clearance officers and supervisors	South Africa	November 2014	19 SAPS members Nine members from SARPCCO countries
Peacekeeping Training for the SADC Region	Equipping participants in the following skills and competencies: Negotiation, interpersonal crowd management and public order	Botswana	November 2014	Eight SAPS members
Trafficking in Human Beings Course	Training regional police officials who are responsible for investigating trafficking in human beings and related courses. After the training, the trainees will be able to train the members in their countries	Swaziland	January to February 2015	Two SAPS members
Motor Vehicle Crime Investigators' Course	Enhancing the investigative skills of vehicle crime investigators on regional and international level. It will give participants an opportunity to discuss emerging motor vehicle crime trends, crimes related to vehicle crime, effective, organised vehicle crime-fighting techniques, including handling exhibits at an international level	South Africa	February to March 2015	Four SAPS members 12 members from SARPCCO countries

Africa Development Assistance Programme

SUDAN				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended/ trained
Mentorship Programme for Sudan Dog Breeding Programme	Mentoring members of the Sudan Police Force in a Dog Breeding Programme that will enable them to establish a Dog Breeding Programme in Sudan	South Africa	January to November 2014	Two members of the Sudan Police Force
Tracker Dog Handler Course: Phase 2	Building trainer capacity for the Sudan Police Force through the Tracker Dog Handler Course	South Africa	July to November 2014	Two members of the Sudan Police Force
Patrol Dog Handlers Course: Phase 2	Building trainer capacity for the Sudan Police Force in the Patrol Dog Handler Course	South Africa	July to November 2014	Two members from the Sudan Police Force

SUDAN				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended/trained
K9 Assessor and Moderators Course	Building K9 assessor and moderators capacity for the Sudan Police Force in various K9 disciplines	South Africa	July to November 2014	Two members of the Sudan Police Force
SWAZILAND				
Advanced Crime Scene Management	Training members of the Royal Swaziland Police to correctly and thoroughly process a crime scene, correctly record and visually represent the crime scene, assisting the investigating officer to reconstruct the crime scene and identify the role players, administrate all conduct and present all findings as evidence in court	South Africa	August 2015	Ten members of the Royal Swaziland Police
NAMIBIA				
Advanced VIP Protection Course	Training members from the Namibian Police Force in the proactive and reactive, direct and indirect protection of threatened VIPs and their immediate families against personal risks, kidnapping and assault and indirect personal risks, e.g. threats, intimidation and crimen injuria	South Africa	November 2015	10 members of the Namibian Police Force
Operational Commanders Course	Training members from the Namibian Police Force on the management of major events and incidents, the management of JOC/VOC in a policing environment and to write operational plans	Namibia	February 2015	26 members of the Namibian Police Force
BOTSWANA				
Assessment of Dogs and Dog Handlers	Due to the lack of assessors and moderators in the Botswana Police Service, they requested the SAPS's K9 assessors to assess the dogs and their handlers in three K9 disciplines after they had been trained by the Botswana Police Service	South Africa	February 2015	Seven dogs and seven dog handlers from Botswana were assessed during this period

Americas and Europe**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA**

The United States of America focus primarily on cooperating in the field of safety and security on the basis of equality, human dignity and mutual benefit in order to enhance community policing and public safety. The focus for 2014/2015 was on the detectives, the investigation of wildlife crimes, financial crimes, border and port security, responding to sexual and gender-based violence, cybercrime, port environmental policy and technology.

Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Law Enforcement Development Programme Session 6 (ILEA)	Increasing managerial capabilities, foster regional and international exchange and facilitate cooperation	Botswana	March to April 2014	Three SAPS members
Fifth Meeting of the Global Counter-terrorism Forum (GCTF) Coordinating Committee	Providing a unique platform for senior counter-terrorism policymakers and experts from around the world to work together to identify urgent needs, find solutions and mobilise resources for addressing key counter-terrorism challenges	Morocco	April 2014	One SAPS member
Special Operations and Combating Terrorism Course	Fostering appreciation for the strategic goals of combating terrorism worldwide	USA	May to June 2014	One SAPS member
Wildlife Investigation Course	Training in various types of surveillance techniques and equipment, crime scene processing and interviews, undercover operations and case report writing	Botswana	May 2014	Two SAPS members
Southern African Workshop on Cyber Security and Cybercrime	Teaching effective cyber security plans and policies, including the importance of computer emergency teams, how to develop national or regional cyber security strategies and techniques for collecting and analysing electronic evidence	Botswana	June 2014	One SAPS member
USSS Asset Forfeiture Study Tour	Exposing attendees to best practices and legal standards used by USSS investigators, USSS asset forfeiture specialists and DOJ asset forfeiture prosecutors in the investigation, identification, administration and prosecution of asset forfeiture investigations	USA	June 2014	Three SAPS members
USSS Asset Forfeiture Workshop	Conducting an in-depth, detailed financial investigation. Apply financial techniques and strategies to expand the scope of a criminal investigation; identify and track assets for seizure and forfeiture, determine the applicable money laundering statutes and determine the investigative techniques and strategies to use	South Africa	June 2014	54 SAPS members

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Advanced International Counter-Proliferation Programme/Border Interdiction Course	Discussing the importance of having a viable border interdiction strategy and the importance of recognising risk management through interagency cooperation, discussing the various types of borders as well as the various tools that can be used to maintain security and aid in law-enforcement border-monitoring activities	Botswana	June 2014	Five SAPS members
Programme on Terrorism and Security Studies	Improving national security officials' ability to cooperate internationally to counter the aspects of terrorism that transcend national borders, help integrate the counter-terrorism community and enable individual nations to successfully cooperate in the ongoing global war against terrorism	Germany	June to July 2014	One SAPS member
Violent Crimes against Children International Task Force	Developing a select cadre of international law enforcement experts to formulate and deliver a fluid and dynamic global response against Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE) and Violent Crimes against Children (VCAC)	USA	July to August 2014	One SAPS member
DEA Undercover and Surveillance Seminar	Focusing on the basic knowledge and skills required for law enforcement officials to conduct undercover and surveillance operations	South Africa	August 2014	22 SAPS members
Counter Narcotics Investigation	Focusing on new types of drugs, drug trafficking trends and routes, counter-narcotics investigation strategies, including traditional and modern methods	South Africa	September 2014	22 SAPS members
Enterprise Major Case Management Course	Learning proper methods of gathering, controlling and disseminating pertinent information that will assist in the successful conclusion of cases of a large or critical nature, covers security risks and the necessary preventative steps to avoid security violations	South Africa	September 2014	28 SAPS members
ILEA Cybercrime Investigation Course	Introducing students to the history and inter-working of the Internet, as well as investigative tools and techniques to assist in their investigations	Botswana	September 2014	Five SAPS members
DEA Clandestine Laboratory and Diversion Investigation Course	Focusing on the basic knowledge and skills required for law enforcement officials to conduct investigations into clandestine laboratories and the diversion of legal chemicals to the illicit market	South Africa	September 2014	27 SAPS members

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
FBI Transnational Organised Crimes and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking Course	Addressing the investigation of emerging transnational organised crime challenges, the enterprise theory of investigation, community partnerships and task forces, counterfeiting items, techniques and their impact on the local economy, establishing a regional working group to combat transnational organised crime, counterfeiting and trafficking in wildlife	South Africa	September to October 2014	16 SAPS members
121 st ICITAP Annual International Association of Police Workshop	The workshop was held in Orlando, Florida, USA to discuss training-related issues and to listen to leaders in police training	Orlando, Florida, USA	November 2014	One SAPS member
ILEA Computer and Network Intrusion Course	Learning the nature of network intrusion, the common sources of evidence in a network intrusion crime scene and the proper acquisition and handling of such evidence	Botswana	November 2014	Six SAPS members
Second Line of Defence Implementation Outreach Workshop	Familiarising stakeholders with processes necessary to establish and maintain radiation detection controls	Greece	November 2014	One SAPS member
KINSA Peer-to-Peer Train-the-Trainer Course	Presenting Internet Child Exploitation (ICE) training to SAPS's investigating officers and NPA prosecutors	South Africa	March to April 2014	70 SAPS members
KINSA Generic Train-the-Trainer Course	Equipping participants with knowledge, skills and competencies to effectively combat online child sexual abuse and exploitation and to rescue children from paedophiles and child predators	South Africa	March to April 2014	39 SAPS members
EUROPE				
French Gendarmeries National Training Facility for Public Order Policing	Enhancing flight skills and cockpit safety of police pilots	France	June 2014	Two SAPS members
Council of Europe (COE) Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY) Training Course	Covering topics on aspects of Emerging Transnational Organised Crime challenges, Process of Investigating Transnational Organised Crime, and Enterprise Theories of Investigations to strengthen relationship with other law-enforcement agencies	South Africa	November 2014	10 SAPS members
Port Environmental Safety and Security	Covering port environmental policy and technology, port security, risk and safety	South Africa	December 2014	18 SAPS members
Lecture on Port Management	Covering port management, port operations and concessions, information systems in the port environment, port innovations and marketing strategy	South Africa	November 2014	18 SAPS members

EUROPE				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Container Terminal Management	Covering the management of container terminals, stackyards, berth vessel planning, resource planning, preventative maintenance and best practise in terminal operations	South Africa	November 2014	10 SAPS members
Citation Sovereign Recurrent Training	Addressing the effort to increase operations flight safety standards and reduce to minimum the risk of unsafe and unprofessional practices which may cause aircraft accidents and possible loss of life, enhancing the spirit of interdependence between flight crew members and good communication skills. Enabling crew members to apportion workload correctly and be skilled to work as a team in all flying situations, especially in case of an emergency	United Kingdom	February 2015	Two SAPS members

Asia and the Middle East

CHINA				
Course/programmes	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended
Human Resource Management for Minister-Level Officials from African Countries	Improving the knowledge of participants about the human resource management skills in their respective occupational environments	China	February to July 2014	One SAPS member
Chinese Language Training Course: Intermediate	Improving participants' knowledge of the Chinese language	South Africa	March to July 2014	14 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course: Beginners	Assisting participants in obtaining a basic knowledge of the Chinese language	South Africa	March to July 2014	22 SAPS members
8th Law- Enforcement Liaison Officers Programme	Providing a platform for law-enforcement officials of South Africa who are in charge of cooperation with China, to have a better understanding of the Chinese language, culture, laws and policing procedures and sharing best practices	China	October 2013 to August 2014	One SAPS member
Seminar on Capacity Building in South-to-South Cooperation	Improving the knowledge of participants about the broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South, of which the Republic of South Africa is a member	China	October to November 2014	One SAPS member
Training Course for Officers of the SAPS: Basic Principles of the Chinese Criminal Justice System	Improving the knowledge of participants about the training course for officers from the SAPS. It had as its aim the further strengthening of the relationship and cooperation between Chinese Police Officers and their South African counterparts	China	October to November 2014	14 SAPS members
Seminar on Criminal Investigation and Forensic Technology	Improving the knowledge of participants about forensic science and technology in China and the sharing of best practices	China	November 2014	15 SAPS members
Seminar on Community Policing	Promoting friendship and cooperation between the police of the People's Republic of China and the SAPS	China	November to December 2014	15 SAPS members
MALAYSIA				
40 th International Senior Officer's Command	Enhancing leadership capabilities among senior police officials, particularly in the area of command and control within the police organisation, as well as creating a platform for the sharing of skills	Malaysia	September to October 2014	One SAPS member
QATAR				
Qatar Study Visit on Dog Training	Presenting and sharing best practices on dog training by the South African Police Service Human Resource Development Division K9 Academy	Roodeplaat	September 2014	Five members of the Qatar Police

GENERAL RESEARCH AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT (GRCD)

- The GRCD component is responsible for conducting research on various ETD-related issues and manages library functions in all the provinces and at the SAPS's Academies. The responsibilities of the GRCD include the needs analysis, design, development and revision of ETD solutions in Human Resource Development. The developed or revised ETD solutions are piloted and train-the-trainer interventions are conducted. These processes are always taking place in consultation with various role players.

BEREAVEMENT LEARNING PROGRAMME

- A learning programme was developed for Spiritual Services focusing on equipping chaplains to give bereavement counselling and ensuring aftercare services for the bereaved family or employee. A pilot programme was presented in November 2014 and the train-the-trainer programme in February 2015. On completion of the presentation in this module, learners will be able to demonstrate an understanding of bereavement and palliative care, understanding of the integrated approach toward bereavement and apply the provisions of SAPS policies and procedures.

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONIC-RELATED CRIME SCENE LEARNING PROGRAMME

- An Introduction to Electronic-Related Crime Scene Learning Programme has been developed by HRD, subject experts from the DPCI, the Detective Service and Visible Policing. The purpose of the programme is to provide training on the principles, the relevant needs, requirements, methodology and procedures for identifying, preserving, collecting and securing electronic crime scene evidence. In July 2014, a pilot session was held. Subsequently a train-the-trainer session was held in August and September 2014. On completion of this programme, the learner will be able to demonstrate an understanding of basic computer competencies, identify electronic peripherals, demonstrate an understanding of the legal framework relating to electronic-related crime scenes, demonstrate an understanding of the search and seizure of electronic items and demonstrate an understanding of electronic crime investigation.

ENDANGERED SPECIES LEARNING PROGRAMME

- Extensive research was conducted in the form of a needs analysis and the design and development of an Endangered Species Learning Programme. The purpose of the learning programme is to enhance the skills and knowledge of the detectives in the investigation of endangered species, that will ensure the successful prosecution of perpetrators. The outcomes of the programme are demonstrating an understanding of the legal framework pertaining to endangered species, receiving and dispatching complaints, demonstrating arrival at and handling of the crime scene, processing a scene, conducting case administration, conducting forensic investigations at a scene, preparing cases for court and demonstrating an understanding of court procedures.

BASIC VETTING LEARNING PROGRAMME

- Pilot and train-the-trainer courses were presented for the Basic Vetting Learning Programme to standardise vetting procedures to identify possible risks in the organisation. This programme will address inconsistencies in vetting procedures with other security agencies. The learning outcomes are applying the legal framework in the counter-intelligence environment, demonstrate an understanding of counter-intelligence and working procedures and demonstrating an understanding of the vetting process.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONAL COMMANDER LEARNING PROGRAMME

- Pilot and train-the-trainer programmes have been presented for the Crime Intelligence Operational Commander Learning Programme to provide knowledge to crime intelligence officials at station and cluster level so that they can become crime experts with regard to crime analysis in their own policing areas, while complying with the National Crime Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994). The learning outcomes are understanding the Strategic Framework of Crime Intelligence, applying the legal framework in the operational commanders' environment of Crime Intelligence, understanding and applying the Intelligence Collection and Analysis working model relevant to the covert and overt operations, giving Crime Intelligence Operational Support, understanding and applying leadership and management in the Crime Intelligence environment, understanding counter-intelligence and operational procedures.

INVESTIGATIVE CASE DOCKET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ICDMS) E-LEARNING PROGRAMME

- The ICDMS was developed to address the loss and theft of case dockets. The inefficient management of cases throughout the Justice System contributes to the following:
 - The loss of evidential information and case dockets result in criminals escaping prosecution
 - long case cycle times
 - unacceptable number of case withdrawals
 - low conviction rates
 - lack of effective business process integration (specifically regarding persons, property, exhibits, incidents and adjudication planning).
- The ICDMS e-Learning Programme was developed to reach the geographically dispersed workforce and the broad target group. The development of the ICDMS e-Learning programme was finalised and piloted in November 2014. Trainers were also capacitated through the implementation of the programme in March 2015.

AIRBORNE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (ALEO) LEARNING PROGRAMME

- During 2013/2014 the Minister of Police indicated that the SAPS will use its Air Wing capability more often to fight crime. The purpose of the programme is to train members of the Air Wing to demonstrate an understanding of the functions of airborne law enforcement officials in the execution of their duties. The outcomes of the programme are to demonstrate an understanding of rotorcraft, passenger transportation, airborne law enforcement, the Pilatus Porter PC-6, and the AS 350 B3 helicopter. This induces the need to develop a learning programme specifically aimed at the training of airborne law enforcement officials who perform a vital role during flight. From 29 September 2014 to 21 November 2014, nine new ALEOs were trained. Three current trainers were accredited with train-the-trainer certificates and an additional two trainers were trained. Members and trainers are situated in various strategic locations of the SAPS's Air Wing. The learning programme was finally approved by the Education, Training and Development Evaluation Committee on 16 March 2015.

Strategic locations include:

- Durban Air Wing
- Polokwane Air Wing
- National Heliport, Pretoria
- Wonderboom Air Wing
- Bloemfontein Air Wing
- Bulembu Air Wing

SAPS'S FIRST RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM

- The first of its kind in the SAPS, the SAPS's Research Colloquium took place on 20 and 21 November 2014 in Pretoria. This created a platform for scholarly debate and robust discussion. The first SAPS's Research Colloquium focused on the following two topics:
 - Demilitarisation of the South African Police Service
 - Policing in a Violent Society: A case for South Africa
- Academics from various tertiary institutions presented papers on these themes. Approximately 30 delegates from tertiary institutions and 70 senior managers from SAPS attended the colloquium.
- A meeting was held with representatives from 13 tertiary institutions on 19 and 20 March 2015 with the aim of creating a platform for discussions between HRD and tertiary institutions. It was the first time the SAPS had interacted with tertiary institutions to gain their insight. One of the main topics for discussion was reviewing the Basic Police Development Learning Programme.
- A research report on the Career Path of ETD practitioners in the South African Police Service, was compiled and submitted. The objective of the research was to establish whether career pathing for ETD practitioners in the SAPS received adequate attention.

LIBRARY SERVICES

A total of 6 000 books was distributed to all the libraries nationally.

The Paarl Academy was capacitated in terms of a library commons where learners -

- can study individually or in groups
- engage in active group participation
- have access to the Internet
- engage in dialogues on critical, present day matters.

Provision has been made for 20 learners to do self study and research in the newly developed research commons. Professional Management and Leadership Development Courses are presented through partnerships between the SAPS and universities such as the University of Pretoria, UNISA and the University of the Witwatersrand.

PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Professional programmes are presented through partnerships between the SAPS and universities such as the University of Pretoria, UNISA and the University of the Witwatersrand.

SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

- The SDIP-Khaedu Programme is a government Service Delivery Improvement Programme intended to skill senior managers to identify challenges and recommend solutions for them at every government service delivery point. The programme is presented over a period of two weeks at the SAPS Academy Paarl for SMS and MMS members who have not attended the EDLP. The target group is Cluster Commanders and Station Commanders with the nine frontline service delivery stations being given priority. During 2014/2015, a total number of 60 managers were trained and declared competent.

SAFETY AND SECURITY EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – UNISA

- The Safety and Security Executive Development Programme is a full year programme which is Safety and Security Executive presented through contact sessions by the UNISA School of Business Leadership (SBL). This programme aims at providing knowledge and skills in executive development

and equip senior managers with the skills to realise service delivery ideas into successful projects. The programme consists of distance learning and contact sessions. The target group is senior managers from the rank of Brigadier upward. Colonels who have had five years or more experience in the required post, may also be nominated. Colonels from provinces must be in the post of Cluster Commander or Station Commander. During 2014/2015, a total number of 25 senior managers were trained and found to be competent.

PRACTICAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME – UNISA

- The Practical Project Management Programme (PPM) is presented by UNISA over a period of twelve months, consisting of two contact sessions at the SAPS's Academy, Paarl and long-distance learning. It aims at providing practical experience and knowledge in project management and it is designed to ensure that theoretical infrastructure complements practice. It equips managers with the skills to transform ideas into successful projects. The target group is officials from Internal Audit and Strategy, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation. In the case of a Brigadier or Major General, a member must have successfully completed the EDLP. In the case of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, a member must have successfully completed the Station Management Development Programme. In 2014/2015, a total number of 26 officials were trained and declared competent.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

- The Public Management Development Programme can enable the SAPS to achieve strategic objectives by developing Cluster Commanders to effectively manage the stations in their clusters. The target group consists of Cluster Commanders who must have a matric/senior certificate, Brigadiers or Major Generals who have successfully completed the EDLP, and Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels who have successfully completed the Middle Management Learning Programme. In 2014/2015, a total number of 57 officials were trained and found to be competent.

BACHELOR OF POLICE SCIENCE DEGREE – UNISA

- The purpose of the Bachelor of Police Science Degree is to develop junior members and assist them in gaining the required knowledge and skills which will help them to render a professional service to the community. The programme is a three-year programme presented in partnership with UNISA. Currently 98 students are enrolled in the second year of the Bachelor of Police Science Degree.

MASTERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION – VAAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

- The purpose of the Masters in Business Administration is to develop trainers at the SAPS Academy, Paarl who have diplomas, basic degrees and honours degrees to obtain masters degrees in order to allow them to lecture postgraduate students as registered lecturers/tutors for UNISA. The target group consists of trainers from the SAPS Academy, Paarl. Currently 15 students are enrolled in this programme.

EXECUTIVE NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

- The aim of the Executive National Security Programme is to improve the coordination of the implementation and execution of National Security Policies and Strategies, understand and interpret them and to analyse security issues facing South Africa and other countries. The target group consists of Brigadiers and Major Generals performing their duties in the operational policing environment and who have completed the EDLP. They must also be in possession of an NQF level 6 qualification or higher.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (SCM)

- SCM provides resources in support of the organisation's support and operational environments. It is also responsible for creating an accessible infrastructure to deliver services to the public.

PROCUREMENT IN SAPS

- SCM is responsible for the regulated processing of procurement in the SAPS through quotations and bids/tenders in terms of the mandatory prescripts of National Treasury. Provincial offices and divisions have a delegation of authority up to the value of R300 000.00. SCM facilitates the granting of procurement authority for all procurements above this threshold (currently R300 000.00) but nevertheless, solely and prescriptively administers all procurements in excess of R500 000.00 (all bids) through the fair tender process. The following are some of the major achievements in the procurement environment:

PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY

- In order to enhance the integrity of the procurement process through quotations, the established quotations office has been mandated toward an in-house function of procurement process governance management. In a working partnership with the Company Intellectual Property Commission of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Head of Acquisition Management can enable a practice to screen and vet suppliers to enhance the integrity of the procurement and governance process. Although this office processes only the local quotations of SCM, it has proven to be a good integrity practice that can be implemented on all levels in the SAPS.
- A further practice has been institutionalised where only a Major General from SCM appointed by the Divisional Commissioner for different bids from time to time, may open the bid box on the closing date and time of a bid. Responses are opened, recorded, sealed in serialised, tamper-proof evidence bags and kept in a safe until such date and time that the BEC's chairperson (who is also appointed by the Divisional Commissioner) is ready for the evaluation. This ensures the continuity of possession and restricted access to this confidential documentation. All the members of the BEC see the submissions for the very first time, together. This definite control measure is guaranteed to enhance the integrity of the procurement process.

PROCUREMENT KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- Conducting workshops and mentoring 113 SCM practitioners in order to reduce irregular expenditure.
- The uploading of an electronic version of a pocket guide regarding the quotation procurement procedure on the SAPS's intranet will serve to standardise the procurement process in the SAPS and will alleviate irregularities alluded to by the AGSA. In due course, the SAPS will embark on a process to update the current pocket guide and reprint a number of the guides for distribution to SCM practitioners nationally.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) WITH CSIR

- An MOU between the SAPS and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was established to facilitate intelligent procurement in selected environments.
- The following have been concluded successfully:
 - Probing for impartiality: Automatic Vehicle Location Specification
 - Gap analysis/independent assessment of the Eastern Cape Tetra Radio Communication Project
 - Testing and evaluation of Field Terminal Devices in terms of Bid 19/1/9/1/188TR(13)
- All requests received to engage with the CSIR in terms of the above MOU are submitted to the bilateral committee for consideration. This committee is chaired by a senior member from the SAPS.

RURAL POLICE STATIONS

- Building consultants have been appointed to design and develop a blueprint for rural police stations. These designs are being used for the future construction of police stations in rural areas.

NATIONAL NETWORK UPGRADING PROGRAMME

- The procurement of the ICT infrastructure for more than 500 police stations and SAPS units (where the cabling and associated services were completed between 2014/2015), was approved as SITA contract RFB776 and RFB783, in order to complete the modernisation process. The approval enabled the Technology Management Service Division of the SAPS to meet its responsibility in terms of enhanced service delivery and the backlog will be eliminated by the end of July 2015, paving the way for the implementation and deployment of new systems and technology.

PUBLICATION OF BIDS ON THE SAPS'S WEBSITE

- National Treasury gave an instruction that all bids advertised in the Government Gazette must be made visible on the SAPS's website. In consultation with SITA, the SAPS has developed an application to facilitate the publication of bid information on the SAPS's website. A process was implemented so that all users must submit bid information with regard to bid invitations, bids received, bids awarded and bids cancelled, to an administrator, who will regularly update the website information in this regard. This application has made the management of bids more transparent and has broadened the potential supplier base for bids to the extent that bid information can now be accessed and retrieved nationally and even globally, through the SAPS's website.

BIDS PROCESSED AND BBBEE

- A total number of 327 bids were dealt with in 2014/2015. A total of 188 bids have been awarded and 85% (159 from a total of 188) of these were awarded to BBBEE companies.

INTENDA

- The INTENDA project is in an advanced stage of full implementation. The SAPS is ready to share all registered suppliers on its database with the National Treasury in their mandated establishment of a centralised supplier database for government.

CIPS PRELIMINARY EVALUATION BY NATIONAL TREASURY

- The National Treasury identified the SAPS as a sample for testing of our procurement practice against various 21st century global criteria. A face-value evaluation through questionnaires and interviews has revealed that while the SAPS has an average rating of 85% for leadership and governance and is engaging in sustainable procurement in terms of the corporate governance, economic, social and environmental criteria as alluded to by the CIPS the Division SCM will engage in a more structured approach with the BBBEE initiatives to create a more enduring approach to procuring goods and services that will contribute positively to the community and beyond.

PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS (PROCESSING OF INVOICES)

- SCM, through the regulated process of procuring strategic goods and services for the SAPS (quotation and/or bids) processed 1 049 773 invoices for the period of 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 to the value of R5 684 770 961.00. The relevant suppliers of these procured services and/or commodities were paid within an average of 8.92 days.

SCM FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY (FSD) SUPPORT

- All identified FSD stations were visited, and an action plan was implemented to address the identified challenges. Performance and compliance assessments were conducted at all nine FSD stations. Apart from empowering these stations to remain compliant to supply chain management processes, it was found that all stations have Victim Friendly Facilities. SHE Management also conducted information sessions and inspections at all FSD stations to ensure compliance.
- Expert Services, in cooperation with Building Services and Property Management, compiled a preliminary scope of works per station for all identified renovations to be carried out at each pilot station. Identified repair and renovation projects will be carried out in the 2015/2016 financial year.
- All FSD repair and renovation needs for stations where the duties had not been devolved will be sent to the Department of Public Works for implementation. The SAPS will, however, continue to carry out that which falls within the ambit of the usual, day-to-day maintenance in terms of the Devolution agreement.
- All nine FSD stations were provided with Store Issued Items totalling R3 397 000.00, 38 bullet-resistant vests to the value of R149 432.00 and R186 800.00 worth of uniform issued to 301 members.

POLICE FACILITIES

TABLE 2: PROGRESS AND STATUS OF POLICE FACILITY PROJECTS ACCORDING TO PLANNED MILESTONES

Projects	SAPS 2014/2015 INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE TABLE PER CATEGORY PER IMPLEMENTING AGENT						TOTAL					
	SAPS			NDPW			SAPS			NDPW		
	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation
Capital works	24	09	37.5%	36.5%	08	01	12.5%	87.5%	32	10	31.3%	68.7%
Site clearance												
Planning and design	35	12	34.3%	33.3%	53	14	26.4%	73.6%	88	26	29.5%	70.5%
Construction	6	0	0%	100%	10	04	40%	60%	16	04	25%	75%
Victim-friendly facilities	93	65	69.9%	30.1%	-	-	-	-	93	65	69.9%	30.1%
Additional office space	42	38	90.5%	9.5%	-	-	-	-	42	38	90.5%	9.5%
Upgrading of services	40	09	22.5%	77.5%	-	-	-	-	40	09	22.5%	77.5%
Generators Devolved	24	15	62.5%	37.5%	-	-	-	-	24	15	62.5%	37.5%
Generators high sites	19	11	57.9%	42.1%	-	-	-	-	19	11	57.9%	42.1%
Air Conditioning	08	08	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	08	08	100%	0%
Purchasing of lease police stations	09	02	22.2%	77.8%	-	-	-	-	09	02	22.2%	77.8%
Purchasing of land	03	0	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	03	0	0%	100%
Total capital works	303	169	55.7%	44.3%	71	19	26.7%	73.3%	374	188	50.2%	49.8%

SAPS 2014/2015 INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE TABLE PER CATEGORY PER IMPLEMENTING AGENT												
Projects	SAPS					NDPW					TOTAL	
	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation	Target	Actual completion	Percentage completed	Deviation
Planned maintenance	56	23	41.1%	58.9%	91	20	22%	78%	147	43	29.3%	70.7%
	48	44	91.7%	8.3%	06	02	33.3%	66.7%	54	46	85.2%	14.8%
Service Contractor Generators	166	166	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	166	166	100%	0%
Service	34	17	50%	50%	-	-	-	-	34	17	50%	50%
Contract Air Conditioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PLANNED MAINTENANCE	304	250	82.2%	18%	97	22			401	272	67.8%	32.2%
INTERVENTION PROJECTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	100%	0%
GRAND TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	607	419	69%	31%	168	41	24.4%	75.6%	775	570	73.5%	26.5%

VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT

TRANSPORT ASSETS

- The vehicles in the SAPS are second in serving value only to the human capital of the organisation. It is imperative that adequate and suitable transport assets are not only procured, but must also be available for policing. It is for this reason that vehicles are procured according to the approved vehicle issuing and allocation criteria of the SAPS. The onus, however, is still on the approving authorities of the end user to ensure that this takes place in the best interest of service delivery.
- The shortcomings that were identified with regard to vehicle service and maintenance, were addressed by a plan that was implemented in order to enhance service delivery at our SAPS garages. Equipment to the value of about R26 million was procured. A total of 40 vehicles totalling R5 745 800.00, have been ordered and delivered for the nine FSD stations.
- The SAPS has 56 530 transport assets, which consists of 52 347 vehicles, 1 152 motorcycles, 50 aircrafts, 127 boats, 122 pieces of machinery (e.g. forklifts) and 2 732 trailers. The distribution per Province and Head Office is indicated in table 3.

TABLE 3: TRANSPORT ASSET DISTRIBUTION PER PROVINCE

Province	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total
Head Office	50	25	82	5 678	109	551	6 495
Eastern Cape	0	7	4	5 932	135	298	6 376
Free State	0	10	3	3 426	122	332	3 893
Gauteng	0	10	11	10 416	146	233	10 816
KwaZulu-Natal	0	15	5	8 091	212	286	8 609
Limpopo	0	3	6	3 994	59	168	4 230
Mpumalanga	0	10	1	2 836	78	145	3 070
North West	0	7	3	2 880	72	219	3 181
Northern Cape	0	8	0	2 344	32	141	2 525
Western Cape	0	32	7	6 750	187	359	7 335
Total	50	127	122	52 347	1 152	2732	56 530

PERSONNEL TO VEHICLE RATIO

- The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 personnel per vehicle for effective policing in the country. The ratio of personnel to vehicles for the financial period is 3.70:1, based on a personnel fixed establishment of 193 692 and 52 347 active vehicles. The distribution of vehicles and personnel per province and Head Office with their concomitant personnel to vehicle ratios, are provided in table 4.

TABLE 4: PERSONNEL TO VEHICLE RATIO PER PROVINCE

Province	2013/2014 (as at 2014-03-31)			2014/2015 (as at 2015-03-31)		
	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Head Office	38 017	5 858	6.49	43 006	5 678	7.57
Eastern Cape	21 162	5 700	3.71	19 715	5 932	3.32
Free State	12 844	3 242	3.96	12 455	3 426	3.64
Gauteng	35 925	10 111	3.55	33 045	10 416	3.17
KwaZulu-Natal	26 064	7 634	3.41	24 716	8 091	3.05
Limpopo	12 657	3 956	3.2	12 297	3 994	3.08
Mpumalanga	10 115	2 751	3.68	10 500	2 836	3.70
North West	10 226	2 798	3.65	9 862	2 880	3.42
Northern Cape	7 167	2 200	3.26	7 492	2 344	3.20
Western Cape	20 675	6 716	3.08	20 604	6 750	3.05
Total	194 852	50 966	3.82	193 692	52 347	3.70

PROCUREMENT OF VEHICLES

- Vehicles in the SAPS are, as a rule, only procured on the National Treasury transversal contract RT57. The executive strategy has always been to obtain the best value for money and to replenish and increase the policing vehicle fleet. This is to meet the relevant insurmountable challenges of policing in the country that may require only adequate and suitable transportation assets to be resolved.
- In addition to the approved vehicle issuing and allocation criteria for the SAPS to accurately determine and verify the end-users' needs, the SCM Division has also implemented the contract to invoice system for the ordering and payment of vehicles. The electronic order form process has been implemented to improve communication with suppliers and end-users; improve data integrity and to reduce the lead times in the ordering process (elimination of travelling, manual collection and acknowledgement of receipt of handwritten orders). This has significantly ensured the excellent performance of the delivery of all vehicles, although the ordering process only commenced in the second quarter of the financial year.
- A total number of 5 196 (100%) of all vehicles ordered to the value of R1 133 266 967.52 have been delivered and paid for within the financial year. A performance that has been consistent in order to ensure that there are sufficient transport assets for policing in the country. Table 5 provides a summary of vehicles ordered and delivered per province against the quarter in which the vehicles were ordered.

TABLE 5: VEHICLES ORDERED, DELIVERED AND OUTSTANDING FOR 2014/2015 FINANCIAL YEAR

Province	1 April - 30 June 2014			1 July - 30 Sept 2014			1 Oct - 31 December 2014			1 Jan - 31 March 2015			Cumulative		
	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	TOTAL ordered	TOTAL delivered	TOTAL outstanding
Head Office	0	0	0	212	20	192	501	499	194	64	258	0	777	777	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	408	83	325	0	295	30	21	51	0	429	429	0
Free State	0	0	0	130	48	82	188	171	99	31	130	0	349	349	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	1 027	137	890	53	583	360	41	401	0	1 121	1 121	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	784	144	640	5	334	311	18	329	0	807	807	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	316	129	187	11	181	17	6	23	0	333	333	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	219	11	208	49	133	124	11	135	0	279	279	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	89	39	50	105	66	89	0	89	0	194	194	0
North West	0	0	0	258	114	144	23	143	24	3	27	0	284	284	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	263	238	385	0	337	48	0	48	0	623	623	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	4 066	963	3 103	935	2 742	1 296	64	258	0	777	777	0

VEHICLE ISSUING/ALLOCATION CRITERIA

- The Station Vehicle Issuing Criteria were concluded and implemented to ensure the proper distribution of vehicles to identified stations and/or units according to their prevailing terrain. The criteria for Head Office Divisions were also concluded and implemented in this financial year. This has ensured the efficient identification of shortages and surpluses in order to address the critical vehicle needs.
- A new operational armoured vehicle was identified as a critical need for Public Order Policing (POP). The project was registered, specifications were completed and requests or proposals will be advertised upon the allocation of a budget.

VEHICLE FLEET LEARNING PROGRAMME

- A Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme was developed in order to equip fleet managers with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage the SAPS vehicle fleet in a professional manner. A train-the-trainer course for 20 nominees was completed. This will ensure the training of all vehicle fleet managers in the SAPS.

VEHICLE AUCTIONS

- The contract for the auctioning of boarded SAPS vehicles was re-introduced after 12 years with the aim of generating additional revenue for the State. A total of 663 vehicles were auctioned that generated R35 592 200.00, roughly 96% more than the estimated value if the vehicles were to be compacted.

FUEL CARD DATA LINE

- A data line was successfully implemented between the SAPS and the contractor (Transit Solutions) in order to streamline the application for and cancellation of fuel cards. Previously applications were downloaded after hours between the SAPS and Transit Solutions, with the result that such applications were attended to the next working day. With the current data line, all applications are attended to immediately.

SAPS GARAGES

- A total number of 2 063 personnel members work at the 97 garages that were transferred to the SCM Division with effect of 1 April 2014. A case study still needs to be conducted to determine the actual personnel establishment of the garages.
- The general administration systems (including the stores, financial and procurement processes) of all the main garages in the provinces were inspected and rectified. Personnel were given in-service training. There is now an ordinate consistency of norms and standards at the SAPS garages.

VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

- Even though the registered and approved supplier network in terms of the RT46 Contract, found it challenging to cope with the repairs and maintenance needs of the large SAPS's vehicle fleet, the SCM Division still managed to ensure a 82% vehicle availability against a stringent organisational norm of 80%. This means that the implementation of this contract increased vehicle availability from 79% in March 2013 to 82% currently. Some of the factors that contributed to this improvement, include the use of spares from boarded vehicles, the proper implementation of the SAPS 73 stores, the establishment of the Help Desk to speed up the granting of Procurement Authorisation to provinces and divisions and the revision of the boarding criteria, which resulted in less vehicles being boarded.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- Eighty-six tradesman's aids (apprentices) were called up to the Mechanical Training School in Benoni. All these learners went through the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) assessment to determine the level of their current knowledge and skills. Twenty of these learners passed their skills levels and will go to Olifantsfontein to complete their trade test certificates in the 2015/2016 financial year. The remaining 66 learners will receive further training to enhance their skills in order to enable them to also obtain their trade test certificates.
- The SCM Division presented the Train-the-Trainer course for 20 members from the garages in various provinces. These candidates successfully completed the following in order to train other mechanical personnel in the various provinces:
 - Workshop Accounting System
 - Supply Chain Management Administration
 - Financial Administration
 - Vehicle Fleet Management
- A coherent Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) for 2015/2016 has been developed as follows:
 - The need to train 420 garage personnel will require a budget of about R3.2 million. The trainers who have already been trained, will assist in this endeavour.
 - The need to develop all the apprentices into fully-fledged artisans, will require a budget of about R500 000.00. Manufacture Engineering and Related Services Seta (MERSETA) has indicated its intent to assist in this regard.

MOVABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND SERVICES

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- A total need to the value of R1 387 122 794.81 for goods and services above the R300 000.00 threshold value, was received and concluded at the SCM Division in accordance with procurement prescripts.

SAPS UNIFORM

- Uniform to the value of R152 984 754.29 was distributed to members nationally from three provisioning stores and five uniform shops. It is now a standard for uniform to be ordered on the PAS and uniform will be delivered to the accounting station for issue to the relevant personnel.

SAPS'S EVIDENCE-COLLECTION KITS

- A total of 398 294 evidence collection kits were procured for the collection of forensic evidence at crime scenes, in order to enhance the investigation of crime. A total of 338 607 kits were distributed to end users. These kits are issued in a controlled manner upon requisitioning to stations and units, while a reasonable safety stock is kept on hand at the provisioning stores in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban.

SCM ROAD TRANSPORT

- The SCM Division has a road transport service consisting of 24 trucks and 26 trailers that delivers uniform and other goods and which covered 638 047 kilometres in this financial year.

FIREARMS

- The SAPS has a total of 259 494 active firearms (excluding 1 101 heritage firearms) that have been equitably distributed between the various provincial offices and Head Office Divisions, which also includes the items from the provisioning store (stock) items. Table 6 provides a provincial overview of the total number of active firearms:

TABLE 6: TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE FIREARMS PER PROVINCE

Province	Grand total
Head Office	83 741
Eastern Cape	23 415
Free State	13 452
Gauteng	36 389
KwaZulu-Natal	32 044
Limpopo	14 328
Mpumalanga	11 305
North West	13 415
Northern Cape	7 590
Western Cape	23 815
Total	259 494

FIREARMS PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED

- A total number of 3 008 (3 000 PX 4 pistols and an additional eight assault rifles that might replace the current R4 rifle, of which only two new assault rifles were received) new firearms were procured and 1 554 R5 rifles were refurbished. A total number of 1 726 firearms were distributed from the buffer stock.
- In 2014/2015 the Firearms and Ammunition Management Store distributed the following items:
 - 1 199 pistols
 - 527 assault rifles
- 1 554 assault rifles were refurbished and will be kept as safety stock for the SAPS.

FIREARMS DOT-PEEN MARKED AND IBIS TEST FIRED

- The dot-peen marking of firearms remains a challenge due to the incompatibility of the Firearm Permit System (FPS) for the generating of unique codification and the recording of this on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS), which is the Asset Register of the SAPS. Albeit the manual process and checking and recording yields that all firearms have been dot-peen marked, except for the new and refurbished firearms received in the last quarter that are (with the obvious challenges) still in the process of being marked. The target for the marking of firearms is dynamic in nature, which means that while all firearms may be marked 100% on a specific day, the situation may change when new and/or refurbished firearms are received.
- An enhancement on PAS has been registered with the Technology Management Services (TMS) Division that will ensure that the marking of firearms will be independent of any other system (for example the FPS).

- The policy remains that all firearms will be marked before being issued to members.
- During the reporting period 255 263 or 98,56% official firearms from a total of 259 494 official firearms were dot-peen marked, excluding heritage firearms.
- 197 554 official firearms were IBIS test fired and profiled by the Forensic Services Division. This initiative contributes toward the prevention of firearm-related crimes and identifies the users of firearms at crime scenes.

FIREARM LOSSES

- There has been a substantial reduction of 81% (3 814 to 743) in the losses of SAPS firearms since 2010, mainly due to the rigorous application of the following control measures:
 - The institutionalisation of the bi-annual and annual inspection, stocktaking and certification of firearms
 - The establishment of maximum stock levels (depending on policing requirements) at stations and units to alleviate the risk of loss and theft of firearms
 - The issuing of safes for personnel with SAPS's firearms
 - The issuing of pistol retention cords to prevent stealing and loss while on active duty
 - Firearms were marked with the SAPS's emblem and dot-peen marked at unique points, IBIS tested and issued to personnel as part of their personal inventories to ensure accountability. This process also assists in the identification of firearms when they are found with their serial numbers filed off.

BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS

- The SAPS has a total of 201 503 bullet-resistant vests that are equitably distributed, based on the total number of operational members. The SAPS' bullet-resistant vests are rated according to the internationally accepted standard NIJ0101.04. The wearing of bullet-resistant vests protects the vital organs of members while performing operational duties. During 2014/2015, 11 156 bullet-resistant vests were distributed to ensure adequate availability of this valuable asset. Table 7 depicts the overall distribution of bullet-resistant vests in the SAPS.

TABLE 7: TOTAL NUMBER OF BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS DISTRIBUTED

Province	Total
Head Office	40 761
Eastern Cape	21 253
Free State	15 231
Gauteng	34 321
KwaZulu-Natal	24 455
Limpopo	12 443
Mpumalanga	9 514
North West	12 018
Northern Cape	6 449
Western Cape	25 958
Total	201 503

- As a cost-saving intervention, the SCM Division has decided that bullet-resistant vests that are no longer serviceable, will be disposed of according to the prescribed policy, but not without first identifying the spare parts that may be recycled and reused to make new bullet-resistant vests that are then assembled, accounted for and distributed.
- As a control measure to ensure protection of our operational personnel and to prevent losses, the bullet-resistant vests are marked with unique codification and issued to all operational personnel on their SAPS108 personal inventory. Sufficient buffer stock is kept on inventory (in store).

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (IS/ICT)

INTEGRATED JUSTICE SYSTEM (IJS)

The following achievements were made possible due to service delivery arrangements for projects and resulted in a Project Change Request that was approved:

- National Photo Image System (Annual Performance Plan Project) – International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) - software was procured.
- Action Request for Service System (Annual Performance Plan Project) - voice loggers were procured for the 10111 call centres.
- ICDMS – Administer Case (Annual Performance Plan Project) - 788 high-volume document scanners were procured.
- IJS Transversal Operations and Infrastructure:
 - Additional allocation was for the network modernisation of police stations.
 - Equipment was procured to upgrade the current infrastructure.
 - Additional personnel were allocated to this project to ensure service delivery.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (CJS)

The following achievements were made possible due to service delivery arrangements for projects and resulted in a Project Change Request that was approved:

- The procurement of additional audiovisual equipment for the Criminal Record (CR) and Crime Scene Management (CSM) was concluded.
- An additional allocation was made for the maintenance of the Biometric Enhancement and Preservation Solution of digital latent prints for the CR and CSM.
- An additional allocation was made the upgrade and maintenance of the Automated Ballistic Identification System (ABIS). This was initially not planned for due to contractual delays in the conclusion of the new ABIS Contract (APP Project).
- Barcode scanners for police stations in preparation for the implementation of the DNA Act.
- Allocation for network modernisation for additional SAPS sites.

There was a 27% and 43% improvement on IJS and CJS respectively when compared to the performance in the 2013/2014 financial year. Thirty sub-systems were successfully maintained.

IJS-funded project plan
CJS-funded project plan
TMS-funded operational project plan

TABLE 8: SAPS'S INTEGRATED JUSTICE SYSTEM (IJS)

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.1	Property Control and Exhibit Management (PCEM)	Providing an interoperable turnkey IS/ICT solution to manage exhibits and property items from the time it enters the SAPS process until the lawful disposal thereof	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly ongoing system support and maintenance New bid document for new PCEM system software Resources to help with fixing current technical issues on PCEM version 1.x Business requirements for PCEM 1.x Component / solution integration/demo for pilot system Joint application Development (JAD) sessions to clarify SAPS domain value issues and outstanding User Acceptance testing (UAT) issues with business 	77%	18%	Target not achieved. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) outcomes not concluded by the end of the financial year.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.2	DNA Programme (DNA Act and Labware)	DNA Database Development and Labware Configuration	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract between FBI and SAPS Business requirements specifications confirmation reports for NFDD system development phase 1 Labware configuration (business rules analysis) for SAU Labware bid request Functional design specifications documents DNA Act Conceptual Architecture design 	76%	19%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Labware configuration User requirements specification for SAU is in the process of being concluded.</p>
1.3	Identity and Access Management (IDAM)	Provide a single sign on for use by the SAPS in order IS/ ICT domain through fingerprint enabled biometric sign-on capability and smart card-enabled private /public key infrastructure	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and publish IDAM RFI Evaluate IDAM RFI responses Compile and publish IDAM RFB Project Management and Business Analysis 	81%	14%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>A need arose to revisit the initial draft bid specifications in line with RFI findings from the ICT industry prior to consultation and approval.</p> <p>RFB sign off with SCM before it could be published.</p>

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.4	National Photo Imaging System (NPIS)	Establish a centralised digital photo capturing capability for the SAPS in order to capture and store photo images of all arrested persons, exhibits, SAPS's personnel and other digital images, as required for crime investigation purposes	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and publish RFB for International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) software and hardware standards • Evaluate ICAO RFB responses • Award successful ICAO bid • Develop interface user requirements specification between ICAO and NPIS • Modernisation of NPIS hardware • Compile and publish RFB for DCB/BWS's modifications • Implement modifications to DCB/BWS's (303) • Implementation and training of business users on ICAO software and hardware standards 	79%	16%	Target not achieved. Digital Capturing Station (DCS) bid was cancelled and coupled with AFIS bid.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.5	Live Scan System (LSS)	Provide the SAPS with the capability to electronically capture fingerprints and launch it directly on the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) through a live scan unit.	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiling and publishing RFB for LSS software and hardware upgrade 	50%	45%	Target not achieved. System requirements have been incorporated within the new AFIS tender bid compilation.
1.6	Facial Recognition System (FRecS)	Provide the SAPS with the capability to capture images of persons' faces (mugshots) and then to search new facial images in order against the database of facial images to determine an identification of the person.	New target	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	-	The implementation of the facial recognition capabilities is dependent on the availability of the International Civil Aviation Organisation's (ICAO) standard photographic images (see NPIS above).
1.7	Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)	Provide the SAPS with the capability to identify victims after a disaster by capturing and relating personal detail with information from the post-mortem report.	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiling contract Compiling ITC Procuring DVI server and system Sign contract System configuration Training the users Maintenance and support 	100%	-	Target achieved.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.8	Action Request for Services (ARS)	Establish a SAPS-related complaint or request (incident) management system to manage an incident that is lodged directly with a police official on duty at an Emergency Response Centre (ERC) or in person at a Community Service Centre (CSC). It entails the recording of incidents reported by the public and the consequent actions to be taken by or through SAPS officials.	71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software, hardware, support, integration and maintenance Migration and upgrading of servers and Voice Loggers AVL and GEMC3 replacement RFB 	95%	-	Target achieved. Servers were delivered in March 2015.
1.9	Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) – Administer Case	Provide the capability to manage and administrate criminal cases, inquests and enquiries throughout the life cycle of a case, i.e. from inception to disposal.	140%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User requirement specifications - service models Functional design specifications Technical design specifications Redevelopment of CAS (PID and e-Docket) Data architecture Update database tables Procurement of scanners Systems support and maintenance 	100%	-	Target achieved.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.10	ICDMS – Investigate Case	Establish an enhanced capability, through the implementation of procedural workflow, to enable investigating officers to initiate and conduct investigations in a structured, timely and cost-effective manner, thereby increasing the rate of successful case completion.	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User requirement specifications Proof of concept/design prototype Initial roll-out Deployment Integrations/operations and support 	100%	-	Target achieved.
1.11	SAPS's Service Orientated Architecture (SOA)	Provide a mature enterprise-shared (SOA) capability that will establish an effective and efficient IT operation for full application system services integration through shareable software components or services and eliminating functional system duplications (through software service re-usability in and between SAPS application areas and the IJS).	New target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Architecture Strategy Publish RFS specifications for skills Requirements specifications for implementation of each SOA building blocks Project Charters for each SOA building blocks Acquire business rule engine/ Systems Architecture/ maintenance on MDM Architecture/design specifications Components/ solution demo/pilot 	33%	62%	Target not achieved. Draft SOA Strategy concluded in consultation with the CSIR for conclusion and subsequent approval for implementation.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
1.12	Field Terminal Devices (FTD) front and back end development	Establish one of the building blocks of an enhanced, modern user interface (SAPS Integrated Personal Workspace)	New Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations requirements • Components/ solution integration /demo system pilot • Enterprise Architecture Strategy 	85%	10%	Target not achieved. Awaiting outcomes of independent assessment by CSIR to conclude the project.

TABLE 9: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (CJS) REVAMP

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.1	Automatic fingerprint identification	Establish a more cost-effective solution for the capturing and storing of fingerprints on AFIS and maintain the procured solution.	New target	Publish and award bid	63%	32%	Target not achieved. AFIS bid still not published by SITA at the end of the financial year.
2.2	Decentralisation of the Automatic Fingerprint Identification capabilities	Enable the Local Criminal Record Centres execute electronic fingerprint searches against AFIS, reducing the traditional response time to create SAPS 69s, previous convictions forms.	100% Automatic Fingerprint Identification (AFIS) capabilities provided at 17 local criminal record centres (LCRC)	Provide Automatic Fingerprint Identification (AFIS) capabilities to an additional two Local Criminal Record Centres (LCRC)	100%	-	Target achieved.
2.3	Digital Exhibits Managing and Storage	Enable the storage and managing of all the crime scene images, videos and photos.	New target	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	-	The project has been reprioritised against the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management available funding and business priorities. The storage and managing of crime scene images will be reconsidered when planning for the 2015/16 financial year.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.4	Replacement and expansion of office automation and digital solutions/ components	Replace end of life and beyond commercial economical repair and expand keyboard devices, digital cameras, video cameras, printers and scanners.	New target	Operationalisation of 30 297 keyboard devices/ printers/scanners	103%	-	Target achieved. SITA contract 1242/2014 providing for these services only awarded in March 2015.
2.5	Decentralisation of the Criminal Record Information Management (CRIM) System	Enabling the updating of the profile for previous convictions and issuing of SAPS 69s forms.	New target	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	No milestones planned for 2014/2015	-	-
2.6	Electronic Plan Drawing	Enable the drawing of crime scene electronic sketch plans in conjunction with measuring devices.	New target	Procure and configure an Electronic Plan Drawing solution (100 licences)	50%	45%	Target not achieved. Bid specification to be published and evaluated.
2.7	Facial Compilation	Enable compilation of facial identification of crime kits during the investigation of crimes.	New target	Procure and configure a database of facial compilations	50%	45%	Target not achieved. Successful supplier not yet appointed Bid specification published by SITA on 27 March 2015.
2.8	Specialised crime scene capability	Enable digital photographing and enhancing of fingerprints that were lifted from crime scenes.	New target	Enable 24/7 utilisation of specialised crime scene solutions.	100%	-	Target achieved.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.9	Ballistic Interface Unit (BIU)	Provide accurately the speed of ammunition along the trajectory and determining the position from where a shot was fired. In addition, enabling the measuring of other internal ballistic variables, including chamber pressure and barrel time curves.	New target	Upgrading and maintaining the current implemented Ballistic Interface Unit solution at the Ballistic Units in Pretoria and the Western Cape.	100%	-	Target achieved. Although there was a 0% achievement in Quarter 1, the project milestones and deliverables have been achieved and signed off during Quarter 2, 3 and 4. Therefore the project has been completed.
2.10	ABIS	Enable the investigation of the related matches of ballistic images by producing crime scene cartridge casings & bullets linkage to different criminal cases based on the forensic investigations findings together with other case-related materials that are used as evidence in the prosecution of criminal cases by court of law.	New target	Upgrading and maintain the current, implemented Automated Ballistic Identification System (ABIS) solution at the Ballistic Units in Pretoria and Western Cape.	100%	-	Target achieved. Although there was a 0% achievement in Quarter 1, the project milestones and deliverables have been achieved and signed off during Quarter 2, 3 and 4. Therefore the project has been completed.
2.11	CCTV and access control	Design, develop, test and implement (roll-out) Close Circuit Television and Access Control capabilities.	0% Design and development performed for Forensic Science Laboratories	Provide Closed-circuit television (CCTV) and Access Control capabilities to prioritised Forensic Science Laboratories.	87%	8%	Target not achieved. Approval for structural changes to establish server rooms at identified sites only awarded on 31 March 2015.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.12	Layer Voice Analysis (LVA)	Enable the conducting of emotion vocal analysis calculated from a series of sophisticated algorithms that detect states and different types of stress (a lie, excitement, an exaggeration or cognitive conflict).	New target	No target	No target	-	Maintenance and support in FSL (Victim Identification Centre) sustained.
2.13	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)	Convert existing storage areas into smart rooms utilising smart shelving/cabinets and Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID)	New target	95%	89%	6%	Target not achieved. The completion of the project is awaiting new network points, WAN equipment and electricity points at identified sites.
2.14	MATLAB	Provide a high-level technical language and interactive environment for algorithm development, data visualisation, data analysis and numeric computation in combating cross-border crime involving precious metals	New target	No target	No target	-	This project was completed in the previous financial year.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.15	ROWA storage	Provide storage capability to store, track and trace exhibits.	New target	95%	44%	51%	Target not achieved. Network contract awarded on 20 February 2015 to install WAN equipment to connect the robots to SAPS network. Storage capability to store, track and trace exhibits already deployed in Western Cape.
2.16	Audiovisual and video conferencing	Enable two-way interactive communication using telephone or Internet technologies that allows people at different locations to come together for a meeting.	New target	Procure smart boards for Local Criminal Record Centres (LCRC) Provincial Offices.	100%	-	Target achieved. Solution deployed User acceptance and sign off.
2.17	SAN storage	Provide storage capability to store, track and trace data.	New target	Providing storage capacity for the Forensic Science Laboratories in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape	67%	28%	Target not achieved. Awaiting final quotation from SITA to operationalize the solution in KZN and Eastern Cape.

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.18	War rooms	<p>Provide centralised command and control capability to giving orders and carrying out supervising tasks. High level organisational building blocks consists of the following pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making • Information acquisition • Information analysis • Mobilisation of all available tactical and operational resources • Execution command 	New target	No target	No target	-	
2.19	Daily information profiling system	<p>Establish the capability to manage information on resource systems in one centralised application and providing daily information of activities to all SAPS components</p>	New target	No target	No target	-	The project has been reprioritised against the available funding and business priorities

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
2.20	Mobile connectivity capability	Enable real time enquiries of stolen vehicles and ownership (barcode extraction from licence discs and driver's licences) firearms status and ownership, missing and wanted persons as well as Interpol enquiries.	0% Providing 3 200 new field terminal devices to create an enquiring capability	Providing 1 156 new field terminal devices to create an enquiring capability	63%	32%	Target not achieved. A strategic decision to appoint the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for an independent technical evaluation of the proposed products, resulted in a delay of awarding the bid and the procurement of a solution.
2.21	E-learning capability	Provide e-Learning Content Management System (LCMS) capability to enable on-line distance training/learning to promote knowledge and talent management in the SAPS.	New target	No target	No target	-	

TABLE 10: TMS OPERATION PROJECTS

Number	Project	Description	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2014/2015	Comments on variances
3.1	Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL)	Ensure that each SAPS official who communicates with a 10111 centre can identify the exact position – coordinates and street addresses – of the complaint and deploy the nearest vehicle to the crime scene.	New target	Vehicle Monitoring Solution 24/7 available Maintain AVL production infrastructure	75%	20%	Target not achieved. Awarding of the new contract to be concluded in the new financial year.
3.2	Gauteng TETRA Radio Communication System	Provide maintenance components and technology updates for the professional mobile radio and transceivers.	New target	Provide maintenance components and technology updates for the professional mobile radio and transceivers at 67 high sites.	98%	-	Target achieved.
3.3	National Network Upgrade Programme (NNUP)	Redesign the SAPS network to cater for modern technology capabilities and the replacement of redundant infrastructure.	New target	Appointing suppliers to provide network equipment at 285 Wide Area Network (WAN) sites and 149 critical Local Area Network (LAN) sites. It is planned that 280 bandwidth sites will be upgraded.	85%	10%	Target not achieved. Equipment is being delivered. Dismantling and installation to be completed in the new financial year. Target not achieved. The procurement of additional transmission cards through the SITA WAN contract is progressing.

LEGAL SERVICES

CIVIL CLAIMS LODGED AGAINST THE SAPS

- During 2014/2015, 9 877 new incidents resulting in civil claims were lodged against the SAPS compared to 8 161 during the 2013/2014 financial year – an increase of 21% compared to 2013/2014.
- The increase is attributed to a high rate in unlawful arrests and detention. Citizens have become more aware of their rights and are enforcing them vigorously.

DRAFT LEGISLATION AND RELATED REGULATIONS

- The Firearms Control Amendment Bill was approved for publication in the Government Gazette for public comments, and the date for submission of comments to the Civilian Secretariat of Police was 31 March 2015. The comments are now being considered in order to complete a draft Bill, which will be submitted to Cabinet to obtain approval for the introduction of the Bill in Parliament.
- The Critical Infrastructure Declaration and Security Policy and draft Bill had been discussed at Cabinet on 15 April 2015. Cabinet made proposals on the Bill that were discussed at an interdepartmental workshop held in May 2015. The Bill will be completed for submission to Cabinet to obtain approval for the introduction in Parliament.
- The Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Amendment Bill is on hold pending a court matter with Constitutional implications. The Animal Movement and Control Bill is in the process of being drafted.

LEGALLY VETTED CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

- During 2014/2015, 100% (43 of 43) of contracts and agreements submitted for vetting, were attended to. The following agreements are regarded as the most pertinent:
 - Proposed Terms and Conditions for Continuous Coverage Product Maintenance: EMC Computer Systems South African (Pty) Ltd (the "Proposed Agreement"). It was referred by TMS. The content of the bid documentation, as well as the proposed agreement, was perused. The terms and conditions of the 'Statement of Work' between the Service and EMC were perused and comment regarding the content, was given by email.
 - Rental of storage containers: Muizenberg Museum: Container rental agreement. A request was received from Heritage Services. The proposed amendments/additions to the rental agreement will be given to the service provider for consideration. The service provider acceded to the amended rental agreement and it is recommended that it be signed.
 - Automated Ballistic Identification System (ABIS) Contract/Service Level Agreement. Request from TMS
 - Belgium scholarship on public management development programme was vetted on request of Human Resource Development
 - Amendments to Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for police trainees in respect of leave prescripts
 - MoA between the SAPS and the chairperson of the Risk Management Committee.
 - Vetted, proposed, revised MoU between the SAPS and PRIMEDIA. MoU signed
 - Vetted and amended proposed MoU between SAPS and SABC in cooperation with Legal Support: Crime Operations

- Vetted proposed MoU between SAPS and Primedia in cooperation with Legal Support: Crime Operations
- MoU between the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) and the SAPS
- MoU between National Community Police Board (NCPB) and Transformation Education about Rape and Sexual Abuse (TEARS)
- Agreement between SAPS/NORWAY/SUDAN proposed agreement vetted
- Agreement on training of National Traffic Police, MoU vetted
- Agreement on MoU between SAPS and NEDBANK
- Agreement on MoU between DIRCO and the SAPS
- Agreement between the Minister of Police and the moral regeneration France
- ABIS contract/service level agreement
- Amendment of MoU between the SAPS and SANDF on the secondment of Major General Mashoala to the SANDF
- Internship undertaking – legal support to Human Resource Development Division
- Service level agreement between the SAPS and the communication firm (Pty) Ltd
- Service level agreement between the SAPS and Switch Design Company (Pty) Ltd
- Loan for use agreement entered into between Garsfontein Crime Prevention (section 21) and the South African Police Service: Two Volkswagen Polos 2.0 and one Volkswagen GTI Golf.
- Donation agreement between the Transnet Foundation and the SAPS: Containers to be used as satellite police stations: Ntamonde
- Amendment to offer to purchase – land acquisition: Reigerpark
- Perusal of specification 2456/13 for supply and delivery of automotive parts to the South African Police Service for a period of two years
- SAPS Limpopo: Giryondo port of entry: MoU
- Lease agreement: Erasmia Police Station
- Performance guarantee: Closed-circuit television: Bank of China on behalf of Mustek Limited in favour of the SAPS
- TEARS/CPF MoU
- Deed of unconditional and irrevocable donation inter vivos entered into between Jill Deana on behalf of the Bert Deana Memorial Fund – Empangeni K9 Unit
- Acknowledgement of debt for storm water bulk contributions for the proposed Makhaza Police Station
- SAPS Gauteng: new Tembisa Police Station – Remrad agreement between Sysman Public Safety Systems (Pty) Ltd and the SAPS
- Memorandum of agreement between the Department of Public Works and the SAPS
- Amendments to the specifications for the AVL system
- SLA between the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) and the SAPS
- SLA between ABE Midas and the SAPS to supply spare parts
- SLA between Pinnacle Auto Parts (Pty) Ltd and the South African Police Service to supply spare parts
- SLA between the Department of Public Works and the SAPS

- Donation agreement between the Transnet Foundation and the SAPS: Containers to be used as satellite police stations: Tafalehashe
- Offer to purchase land acquisition: Reigerpark
- Southern African Sustainable Textiles and Apparel Cluster (SASTAC): Letter of intent and confidentiality agreement: Organimark (Pty) Ltd and IQ Logistica (Pty) Ltd
- Offer to purchase – land acquisition: Kutlwanong site clearance, Free State
- Amendment to donation agreement between the Transnet Foundation and the SAPS: Containers to be used as satellite police stations: Tafalehashe.

INSPECTORATE

A total of 1 020 inspections were conducted. This figure is 29% more than the target of 790 inspections that were planned for. A total of 620 (60%) of the 1 020 inspections were conducted in Mpumalanga (147), Gauteng (130), Free State (120), Eastern Cape (113) and KwaZulu-Natal (110). Table 11 provides an overview of the number of inspections conducted by the Inspectorate during 2014/2015.

TABLE 11: NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

PROVINCES	Targeted inspections for 2014/2015			Urgent/unplanned inspections ¹⁶ for 2014/2015			
	Focused inspection	Complete/full inspection	Follow-up inspection	Focused inspection	Complete/full inspection	Follow-up	Total
Gauteng	2	45	40	3	28	12	130
Western Cape	1	39	46	12	9	1	108
KwaZulu-Natal	1	66	22	2	15	4	110
Mpumalanga	2	38	47	2	32	26	147
Eastern Cape	2	61	29	3	18	0	113
Free State	1	43	36	6	5	29	120
North West	1	46	40	19	1	1	108
Northern Cape	1	52	35	1	0	3	92
Limpopo	6	56	24	4	2	0	92
Total	17	446	319	52	110	76	1 020
	782			238			

- A complete/full inspection is a comprehensive inspection of all the operational and support functions of a police station/unit/office. Full inspections are scheduled inspections and are stipulated in the Annual Performance Plan of the Inspectorate.
- A focused inspection is an inspection conducted at a station/unit/office of the SAPS, which is aimed at a specific predetermined focus area or environment.
- A follow-up inspection is an inspection performed at a police station/unit/office with a view to determine whether the deficiencies that were pointed out during previous inspections at the same station/unit/office, have been attended to satisfactorily as agreed upon and certified in terms of Standing Order 225(17).

¹⁶ Urgent/unplanned inspections or investigations refer to special assignments, i.e work not included in the approved Annual Performance Plan of the Inspectorate, but will be considered as an inhibiting factor. Such activity reduces the Inspectorate's available resources to such an extent that the Inspectorate is unable to deliver on the approved Annual Performance Plan targets.

- Requested inspections/investigations will refer to special assignments i.e. work not planned for in the Annual Performance Plan of the Inspectorate, but will be considered as performance since such activity reduces and utilises available resources to such an extent that the Inspectorate is unable to deliver on its approved performance plan.
- Table 12 provides a provincial overview of the number of sites inspected during 2014/2015.

TABLE 12: NUMBER OF SITES INSPECTED: 2014/2015

PROVINCE	Number of Stations Inspected	Number of Units Inspected
Gauteng	121	9
Western Cape	98	10
KwaZulu-Natal	100	10
Mpumalanga	130	17
Eastern Cape	102	11
Free State	108	12
North West	100	8
Northern Cape	79	13
Limpopo	84	8
Total	922	98
	1020	

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas of Programme 1: Administration

- Percentage of service terminations finalised within 60 working days
- Average time taken to fill vacant funded posts
- Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot peen marked
- Percentage of budgeted, planned police facility projects completed as per the Infrastructure and Capital Assets Plan (capital works, leases and maintenance)
- Percentage of the total devolved facilities projects budget spent by the end of the financial year
- Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded IJS plan
- Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded CJS plan
- Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded TMS operational plan
- Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT project
- Percentage reduction in new incidents leading to civil claims lodged against the SAPS.

Strategies that have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance

Percentage of service terminations finalised within 60 working days

A national nodal point will be established to centralise and expedite information by tracking service termination documents, from the member's date of exit until the member's pension money has been paid to the beneficiary.

All provincial offices and divisions will be informed of the status of service terminations monthly, to monitor progress with the conclusion of cases.

Workshops will be presented to sensitise members at the provincial offices and divisions how to deal with challenges delaying the conclusion of service terminations. The turnaround time at all levels of the department will be discussed at the workshops.

Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts

Reducing the average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts after approval by the HRC, the following intervention will be implemented during the 2015/2016 financial year:

- The PERSAP 2.2 function will be used to its full extent, whereby -
 - the electronic advertisement of posts simultaneously in all business units using PERSAP 2.2 (computerisation of advertisement).
 - the advertisements will be captured on PERSAP.
 - all business units will advertise in one project (similar to internal promotion phases)
 - statuses will be updated on PERSAP.

The above will improve monitoring and coordination and timeous availability of statistics on PERSAP.

This will also force business units to comply with the target dates as the project is 'opened' and 'closed' on specific dates. Furthermore, it will enhance data integrity with the availability of information which can be proved with source documents (system reports).

Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot-peen marked

- A function was created on the PAS to enable armourers to manually update the FPS with all dot-peen-marked firearms.
- The LOGWEB report will be used to identify official firearms that are indicated as not dot-peen marked on the PAS.
- Personnel from the National Armourers Workshop, as well as from the Provincial Armourers Workshops, must visit all the provincial offices and divisions and check the official firearms that are indicated as dot-peen marked on the FPS, but are not indicated as dot-peen marked on the PAS on the LOGWEB download report.
- A list of firearms that had not yet been dot-peen marked, was sent to all the Provincial Armourers Workshops so that they can check and verify the firearms' dot-peen status.
- After the firearm had been verified, the appointed Armourer member must do function #6.16.1 on the PAS and only change the dot-peen status of the firearm in question.

- The first function must then be verified by another member at function #6.16.2 on the PAS. Only after this had been done, the dot-peen status will be indicated as Dot- Peen marked. The LOGWEB report will be used to monitor the process monthly.
- Official SAPS's firearms handed in at SAPS 13 stores that have been used in criminal investigations, can also not be dot-peen marked until the criminal investigations have been completed.

Percentage of budgeted, planned police facility projects completed as per the Infrastructure and Capital Assets Plan (capital works, leases and maintenance) and percentage of the total devolved facilities projects budget spent by end of the financial year.

- Close the monitoring of all projects, thereby activating early warning signals.
- Enhancing the project office in order to improve the performance by consistent monitoring and evaluation.
- Guidance will be given to service providers to deal with the challenges.

Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded IJS Plan

Await the outcome of the CSIR investigations and revisit planned deliverables and targets accordingly. SITA to advertise the bid of AFIS and Livescan before the end of the 1st Quarter, 2015/2016.

Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded CJS plan

SITA to advertise the bid of AFIS and Livescan before the end of the 1st Quarter, 2015/2016.

Ensure regular communication and follow up to conclude the bid process.

WAN, LAN and ROWA storage in progress.

Percentage of weighted project milestones delivered according to the funded TMS operational plan

Progressing and will be concluded by the end of September for the prioritised sites.

Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT project

Monitoring the bid process. Attempts are made to arrange applicable Steering Committee meetings.

Percentage reduction in new incidents leading to civil claims lodged against the SAPS

- Provincial and Divisional Commissioners are made aware of the problematic areas every month through civil claims and litigation reports. They therefore have to develop strategies and action plans directed at the reduction of civil claims. The plans could address training, awareness interventions and discipline, among other things. Furthermore, all managers are held accountable for the reduction of civil claims through their performance agreements.
- (NB – the 21% increase during the period under review, does not necessarily mean that all registered incidents or claims have merit or will eventually be payable through settlement or a court order).

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2014/2015.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Name of Sub programme	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	30 102	30 102	-	24 317	24 317	-
Management	66 062	66 062	-	59 811	59 811	-
Corporate Services	15 374 241	15 374 241	-	14 034 156	14 034 128	28
Civilian Secretariat	99 798	99 798	-	60 978	60 978	-
Total	15 570 203	15 570 203	-	14 179 262	14 179 234	28



4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

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

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following Sub programmes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Table 13 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for Sub programmes under Programme 2.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 13: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To discourage all crime by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of reported serious crimes ¹⁷	Overall number of serious crimes decreased from 1 833 775 reported crimes to 1 826 967 reported crimes in 2013/2014 compared to the same period in 2012/2013, a decrease of 0,4%.	Reduce by 2% to 1 718 191	Overall number of serious crimes decreased from 1 826 967 reported crimes to 1 820 796 reported crimes in 2014/2015 compared to the same period in 2013/2014, a decrease of 0,3%	Refer to the additional publication "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2014/2015".	Target not achieved.
Number of reported crimes against women	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Reduce by 2% to 162 882	168 502 reported crimes.	Refer to the additional publication "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2014/2015".	Target not achieved.
Number of crimes reported against children	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Reduce by 2% to 45 888	41 402 reported crimes.	Refer to the additional publication "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2014/2015".	Target achieved.
Number of reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	Increase by 13% to 264 094	267 034 reported crimes.	Refer to the additional publication "An Analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2014/2015".	Target achieved.

*Note: The planned target for 2014/2015 is an estimated figure. The actual achievement for 2014/2015 is calculated against the actual achievement of 2013/2014.

17 Serious crime includes contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime and excludes crime detected as a result of police action.

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

Sub programme: Crime Prevention

Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported as stolen/lost, including State-owned firearms	<p>10 113 stolen/lost firearms were recovered in relation to 7 589 firearms of which the details had been circulated as stolen or lost.</p> <p>This represents a recovery rate of 133, 2%. The figure of 10 113 includes 226 State-owned firearms (92 SAPS firearms).</p>	Recover a minimum of 84,3% reported stolen/lost firearms	<p>The recovery rate was 73, 1%.</p> <p>5 341 stolen/lost firearms were recovered in relation to 7 305 firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. The figure of 5 341 includes 148 State-owned firearms (107 SAPS firearms).</p>	-11,2%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Inadequate implementation of internal controls resulting in late circulation of the details of some of the recovered firearms, and in some the details not being circulated at all.</p>
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported as stolen/robbed	<p>The overall performance for recovery is 67,4%.</p> <p>66 790 vehicles were circulated as stolen/robbed in 2013/2014. 45 055 vehicles were recovered by the SAPS in 2013/2014. Of these, the SAPS was able to positively link 28 892 vehicles to their lawful owners.</p>	Recover a minimum of 46% reported stolen/robbed vehicles	<p>The recovery rate was 52,9%.</p> <p>68 319 vehicles were circulated as stolen/robbed in 2014/2015.</p> <p>36 186 vehicles were recovered by the SAPS in 2014/2015. Of these, the SAPS was able to positively link 30 667 vehicles to their lawful owners. 5 519 unidentified vehicles, that are in the process of being identified, were also recovered.</p>	6,9%	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The SAPS carried out targeted police operations to recover stolen/robbed vehicles.</p>

Strategic objective: To discourage all crime by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.						
Sub programme: Crime Prevention						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of escapees from police custody versus escapees arrested and charged	1 017 persons escaped from police custody in 2013/2014. The 1 017 escapees represent 0,057% of the 1 763 012 persons arrested and charged during 2013/2014.	Not exceeding 0,048%	697 persons escaped from police custody in 2014/2015. The 697 escapees represent 0,041% of the 1 660 833 persons arrested and charged during 2014/2015.	0,007%	Target achieved.	
Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisation, competency certificates and renewals finalised	96% (244 550 from a total of 254 664) applications were finalised.	90% of applications finalised	94,4% (268 436 from a total of 284 331) applications were finalised.	4,4%	Target achieved. The Central Firearms Register had developed a turnaround strategy and a plan of action that, among other things, was to visit the provincial offices and police stations to ensure that applications were brought to the Central Firearms Register for finalisation. More outstanding applications were recovered and brought to the CFR for finalisation in the reporting period.	

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.						
Sub programme: Crime Prevention						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Average national police reaction time to alpha, bravo and charlie complaints	The national average reaction time for alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 19:02 minutes.	Alpha complaints reaction time maintained at 19:05 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for alpha complaints (serious complaints in progress) was 18:26 minutes.	39 seconds	Target achieved. This could be attributed to various factors, such as the number of complaints attended to and the calculation of the average reaction time based on the reaction to complaints.	
	The national average reaction time for bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 23:50 minutes.	Bravo complaints reaction time maintained at 24:33 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for bravo complaints (serious complaints that already occurred) was 23:13 minutes.	1 minute 20 seconds	Target achieved. This could be attributed to various factors, such as the number of complaints attended to and the calculation of the average reaction time based on the reaction to complaints.	
Percentage of police stations rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse based on the set criteria	The national average reaction time for charlie complaints (other complaints) was 22:14 minutes.	Charlie complaints reaction time maintained at 21:45 minutes on average	The national average reaction time for charlie complaints (other complaints) was 22:01 minutes.	-16 seconds	Target not achieved. Due to the prioritisation of the alpha and bravo complaints, the charlie complaints tend to be attended to at a later stage.	
	100% (1 137 police stations are rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse).	100% (all police stations)	100% (1 138 police stations are rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	-	Target achieved.	

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.					
Sub programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions	<p>The following illicit drugs were confiscated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Cannabis = 275 550,750 kg (244 168,650 kg and 313 821 cannabis plants (which, if converted = 31 382,100 kg » Mandrax = 424 391 tablets » Cocaine = 139,455 kg » Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) = 324kg. 	<p>Increase by 3% to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 101 012 kg Cannabis » 318 383 Mandrax tablets » 82 kg Cocaine » 183 kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Cannabis = 440 269,288 kg (350 737,688 kg and 895 316 Cannabis plants (which if converted = 89 531,600 kg)) » Mandrax = 302 791 tablets » Cocaine = 122,140 kg » Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) = 598,743 kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Cannabis 339 257,288 kg » Mandrax -15 592 tablets » Cocaine 40,140 kg » Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) 415,743 kg 	<p>Overall target achieved.</p> <p>The OPAM system was enhanced and processes were implemented to improve the reporting of performance management information, which resulted in more accurate, complete and verified data capturing.</p>
Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions	1 792 489,768 lt were confiscated.	Increase by 3% to 1 372 237 lt	1 540 992,583 lt were confiscated.	168 755,583 lt	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The volume of liquor confiscated will depend on the volume of liquor kept at premises. Furthermore, the SAPS conducted high-density crime prevention activities countrywide.</p>
Number of police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the minimum criteria	95% (1 078 from a total number of 1 137 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum criteria.	100%	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum criteria.	-	Target achieved.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.						
Sub programme: Crime Prevention						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of operational Community Police Forums implemented at police stations according to set guidelines	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations).	-	Target achieved.	
Number of rural police stations implementing the minimum criteria of the Rural Safety Strategy pillars	New performance indicator in 2014/2015.	50	Rural Safety Strategy's minimum criteria were implemented at 90 of the 218 ¹⁸ identified rural police stations.	40	Target achieved. The implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy commenced during 2011/2012 at all police stations classified as either rural or rural-urban-mix police stations, but was only included in the Annual Performance Plan as a performance indicator during 2014/2015 to monitor the implementation at specific rural police stations where the highest incidence of serious and violent crimes occurred.	
Closing of identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises	76 947 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down.	100%	100% (37 979) identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down.	-	Target achieved.	

18 During the 2014/2015 financial year 218 rural police stations from a total of 882 police stations classified as either rural or rural-urban-mix police stations, where the highest incidence of serious and violent crime occurred, were identified to be monitored for implementation. The target for implementation at the 218 identified police stations for the 2014/2015 financial year, was 50 police stations. Implementation at the remainder of the police stations classified as either rural or rural-urban-mix, however, continued.

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

Sub programme: Crime Prevention

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of national crime awareness campaigns conducted ¹⁹	Nineteen crime awareness campaigns were conducted, including the opening of police stations; youth outreach programmes and a youth crime prevention summit (substance abuse, gangsterism, unhealthy initiation of boys and violent crime), school outreach programmes and the launching of the Mine Crime-Combating Forum.	16	Seventeen crime awareness campaigns were conducted.	1	Target achieved.

19 National crime awareness campaigns refer to matters of national importance, that involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer duly nominated to represent him/her

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

Sub programme: Border Security

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) screening on wanted persons/circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening of 3 159 wanted persons. Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 926 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (persons) Maintain 100% reaction to hits (vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening of 2 746 wanted persons. Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS screening on 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	- -	Target achieved. Target achieved.

Sub programme: Specialised Interventions

Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of medium ²⁰ to high ²¹ - risk ²² incidents stabilised ²³ in relation to requests received:					
National Intervention Unit	100% incidents stabilised (2 306).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (2 203).	-	Target achieved.
Special Task Force	100% incidents stabilised (226).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (254).	-	Target achieved.
Public Order Police Unit	100% incidents stabilised (13 575 requests including 1 907 unrest-related and 11 668 peaceful-related incidents).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (14 740 requests including 2 289 unrest-related and 12 451 peaceful-related incidents).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and/ or dangerous cargo ²⁴ in relation to the number of cargo protected	100% protection was provided to 189 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection was provided to 174 cargos with no security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

20 Medium risk threat: A situation where information indicates that serious bodily harm or death could be inflicted and should be resolved with tactical capabilities.

21 High-risk threat: A situation where information dictates the probability that serious bodily harm or death will likely be inflicted and must be resolved with specialised tactical capabilities.

22 Risk: A future incident that may affect the implementation of strategic or operational priorities and may emanate either within or outside the SAPS.

23 Stabilise: To reach a state where there are no longer any major challenges or problems to the extent that specialised policing intervention is no longer required and that it is unlikely that the situation will get worse and can be managed through normal, day-to-day policing.

24 Dangerous and valuable cargo refers to the protection duties performed by the National Mobile Operations Units, Cape Town and Pretoria relating to the South African Reserve Bank, South African Bank Notes, Denel, Koeberg, the SAPS's Forensic Science Laboratory, the SAPS's Supply Chain Management, the Department of Environmental Affairs, National Treasury, the Independent Electoral Commission and Parliament.v

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

Section 205 (3) states that the objects of the police are to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa and their property and to uphold and enforce the law. The Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) developed a range of 14 measurable outcomes that emphasise the need for an integrated approach in making South Africa a safe and secure place for all. The outcomes play a pivotal role in the achievement of Outcome 3, in which the SAPS is a lead department. The crux of Outcome 3 is strongly monitored through the proactive and reactive aspects of policing.

The question posed by members of the public in this regard is whether the SAPS succeeds in creating a safer environment to live in. While the Department accepts this as its core function, the SAPS cannot be solely responsible for making South Africa a safe and secure haven, but calls for an integrated approach and accountability by all role players.

The annual report illustrates the proactive and reactive approach in addressing crime and the different dimensions of the crime phenomena.

The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime during the financial year are reflected in an addendum to the Annual Report 2014/2015: "An analysis of the National Crime Statistics, 2014/2015".

POLICE REACTION TO CRIME

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE (CSC)

The Community Service Centre (CSC), which falls under Visible Policing, serves as the entry point in the Criminal Justice System and is the first point of contact with a victim of crime and or the public. They are, therefore, the face of the organisation.

In the department's endeavour to ensure acceptable service delivery at Community Service Centres, a 10-Point Checklist, of which the aim is to serve as a directive and ensure compliance by commanders and officials, was introduced.

The checklist contains the following:

- Directions to the police station must be clear and visible
- The CSC must create a safe and secure environment for visitors, complainants and victims of crime
- Directions at and in the CSC must be clear and visible
- The CSC must be neat, clean and well organised
- The personnel at the CSCs must be friendly, helpful, neat and dressed according to the SAPS's dress code
- Visitors, complainants, arrested suspects and victims of crime must be treated well and in a courteous manner

- The needs and interests of the complainant, visitor, arrested suspect or victim of crime must be considered
- The service required must be rendered effectively
- The complainant, visitor, arrested suspect or victim of crime must be satisfied with the service rendered
- Complaints must be followed up and feedback must be provided to the complainant, visitor and the victim of crime

The strategic, tactical, and operational approach of Visible Policing is to reduce and combat crime, improve police response times, community mobilisation and partnerships, victim empowerment programmes, policing incidents of public disorder, addressing the proliferation of firearms, addressing unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, closing the markets for stolen goods, and the effectiveness and integration of border management. Visible Policing consists of the following components that perform its functions to meet the public's needs in the fight against crime:

- **Crime Prevention is responsible for the following:**
 - Children and vulnerable groups
 - Community services
 - Gender-based violence and victim empowerment
 - Partnership policing
 - Proactive policing and crime reduction
 - Vehicle safeguarding services
- **Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods (FLASH) is responsible for the following:**
 - Firearm compliance
 - Liquor
 - Diverse and miscellaneous services
 - Central Firearms Register
 - Second-hand goods control
- **Police Emergency Services comprises the following:**
 - Veterinary Science Service
 - K9 and Mounted Service
 - Rapid Response
 - Disaster Management
 - Hostage Negotiation
 - Water Policing

- **Rapid Railway Police polices the railways:**

- Shosholoza Meyl
- Blue train
- Gautrain
- Freight rail

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

POLICE ACTIONS

- Police actions include crime prevention operations and day-to-day activities. A crime-prevention operation is a planned policing operation based on available intelligence and consists of various police operations such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections, searches of premises, persons and vehicles.
- Approximately 17 130 crime prevention operations were conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 compared to 22 009 during 2013/2014. The above operations include, among other things, Operation Paseka, Operation Festive Season, Operation Sizanani, Operation Basadi as well as provincial operations and operations by stations.
- Table 14 provides a two-year comparative analysis of police actions conducted and successes achieved with these crime prevention operations and day-to-day activities.

TABLE 14: POLICE ACTIONS AND SUCCESSES FOR CONTACT CRIME, CONTACT-RELATED CRIME, CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION, PROPERTY-RELATED AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

Action	Actions	
	Number of actions 2013/2014	Number of actions 2014/2015
Roadblocks	39 035	37 209
Cordon and searches	9 138	9 466
Air support operations	157	154
Vehicle searches	6 805 634	5 146 752
Premises searches	780 528	898 427
Stop and searches	2 843 458	3 049 586
Person searches	20 350 815	15 361 826
Shopping complex visits	3 373 935	862 828
Spaza shop visits	1 728 632	2 097 758
ATM visits	3 373 935	2 783 736
Farm visits	1 062 672	881 720
Firearm checks	100 741	16 254
School visits (including patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 597 084	1 600 649
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 911	677

Successes - arrests ²⁵		
Type of crime	Number of arrests 2013/2014	Number of arrests 2014/2015
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murders)	16 485	16 165
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	9 387	9 089
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	35 409	31 964
Assault with the intent to do Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	164 430	160 658
Common assault	101 779	94 487
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	64 373	63 972
Common robbery	22 164	20 429
Sub-categories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 725	2 747
Truck hijacking	268	240
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	7 621	7 526
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	8 955	8 653
Cash-in-transit robbery	109	111
Bank robbery	30	50
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon other than firearm)	44 937	44 645
Contact-related crime		
Arson	2 212	2 112
Malicious damage to property	44 534	44 205
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	11 996	11 255
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)	247 079	251 944
Driving under the influence of liquor and or drugs	66 761	65 578
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	54 343	49 970
Burglary at business premises	17 736	16 506
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	7 827	6 721
Theft off or from motor vehicles	13 700	13 069
Stock theft	7 142	6 627
Commercial crime (fraud)	19 819	16 752
Shoplifting	74 834	75 787
Other theft	98 370	92 824
Other serious crime categories		
Culpable homicide	1 684	1 562
Public violence	5 408	5 536

25 The Crime Administration System (CAS) was used to report on all arrests effected by the SAPS and no longer the Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) system due to the OPAM only being able to record the identified serious and violent crimes.

Successes - arrests		
Type of crime	Number of arrests 2013/2014	Number of arrests 2014/2015
Other crime		
Crimes in jure	9 729	8 701
Child abuse (cruelty to children)	1 527	1 378
Kidnapping	1 974	1 899
Abduction	276	215
Attempted house robbery	196	229
Attempted business robbery	413	407
Sexual offences as a result of police conduct	2 164	2 839
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 779	1 518
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	184	251

Arrests for serious crime	1 105 957	1 074 709
Other arrests (not listed above)	147 352	141 397
Arrests for less serious crime	567 537	491 548
Total	1 820 846	1 707 654

- During 2014/2015, a total number of 1 707 654 arrests were made for all crime, compared to 1 820 846 in 2013/2014, a decrease of 113 192 or 6,2%. Most arrests for all crime were made in Gauteng, with 453 982 or 26,6% followed by the Western Cape with 396 929 or 23,2% and KwaZulu-Natal with 257 500 or 15%, during 2014/2015.

10111 Call Centres

The 22 SAPS 10111 call centres received 7 466 110 calls in 2014/2015, compared to 7 648 975 in 2013/2014. This reflects a 2,4% decrease in the number of calls received compared to 2013/2014. Approximately 2 215 072 or 29,7% of the 7 466 110 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls compared to 2 456 187 or 32,1% in 2013/2014. There was an increase of 1,1% in calls not related to the police from 5 192 788 in 2013/2014 to 5 251 038 in 2014/2015.

Calls not related to the police are classified as hoax, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency services enquiries, e.g. fire and ambulance, general enquiries or personal-related police assistance or matters relating to service information to the public. Therefore, various communication and marketing strategies were embarked on, highlighting the importance of the police emergency number with the do's and don'ts to prevent misuse and abuse. Calls transferred from the 112 or other emergency numbers to the SAPS 10111 call centres also contributed to the large number of calls not related to the police being received, that put a heavy burden on these call centres to render the service holistically, as every call received is considered an emergency call, unless it is determined otherwise. This also impacted on the queuing system pertaining to legitimate emergency calls.

Flying Squad

The Flying Squad is a force multiplier in support of all police stations and ensures an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response and police conduct, as well as less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. It also provides backup if a police station requires assistance during life-threatening situations. There are currently 29 Flying Squad Units countrywide.

During the reporting period, Flying Squad Units attended to 126 368 complaints compared to 110 387 in 2013/2014, - an increase of 14,5% in complaints attended to.

Hostage Negotiation

Hostage negotiators have been involved in both national and international negotiations, which involved kidnapping for ransom and hostage and suicide-related incidents such as kidnapping, barricades and extortion.

The SAPS currently has 355 trained and active negotiators. During 2014/2015 the hostage negotiators attended to 495 incidents, compared to 467 in 2013/2014.

Inland Water Policing and Diving Service

Police divers provide a diving-related response service and support to neighbouring countries, if needed. This involves search, rescue and recovery operations. It entails the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substance and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. They also participate in operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events.

The SAPS currently has 176 trained and active divers and 97 trained vessel handlers. During the period under review, the police divers conducted 1 025 dive-related operations, amounting to 17 763 hours in which 773 bodies of drowned victims were recovered.

Disaster Management

The SAPS responds to different types of natural disaster-related incidents, including severe weather incidents, fire, air or sea-related disasters or other major incidents or accidents. There are currently nine provincial disaster management coordinators and 130 disaster management coordinators at police station level. Coordinators are responsible for responding to incidents to assess them and to conduct evacuation, search, rescue and recovery operations in support of other key stakeholders.

During the period under review, the SAPS's Disaster Management played a pivotal role in the repatriation of injured and deceased victims in the disaster in Lagos, Nigeria by contributing to the effective planning and execution phases, as well as assuming responsibility for the luggage management and disposal process.

Accident Combating Service

The SAPS currently has five Accident Response Teams and 10 established Accident Combating Units countrywide. Teams respond to and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road accidents in support of police stations. During the period under review, 9 920 culpable homicide scenes were attended to compared to 10 152 in 2013/2014. The Accident Combating Service also provided relevant accident combating training to 53 members during 2014/2015.

Mounted Service

There are currently 24 Mounted Units (17 Visible Policing Units and seven Stock Theft Units) countrywide. These units patrol national and provincial borders, conduct crime prevention activities, including the prevention of stock theft, recover stolen stock, patrol beaches and major events and play a pivotal role at the procession for the opening of Parliament. During the period under review, the Mounted Services assessed and provided working certificates for 254 horses. Two members were also trained as Mounted assessors and one as a moderator to maintain national standards of Mounted riders and horses.

Some 181 842 hours were spent on horseback during 2014/2015, compared to 179 521 hours in 2013/2014.

K9 Service

The SAPS have 104 Visible Policing K9 Units, including units at the Protection and Security Services (one in KwaZulu-Natal, one in the Western Cape and one in Gauteng), at OR Tambo International Airport and Durban harbour. During the period under review, all Visible Policing K9 Units were inspected, therefore 471 dogs were assessed. Thirteen members were appointed as K9 assessors and two members as moderators to maintain national standards of K9 handlers and dogs and the issuing of work certificates to K9 handlers and dogs.

From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, the K9 Units conducted 371 066 searches, confiscated 2 215 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 169 illegal firearms, attended to 130 559 complaints and made 56 926 arrests. The K9 Units performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 66 743 searches, recovered 26 stolen vehicles and 11 firearms, and made 334 serious and less serious crime arrests.

Success story of 'Paris', a specialist police sniffer dog

There is an elite group of 30 dogs in South Africa that never bare their teeth and are usually friendly Border Collies or Labradors. These are the dogs known as the biological body-fluid detection canines. They specialise in detecting blood and semen. It is this ability that helps detectives solve crimes or gather vital evidence, especially in murder and rape cases. During the period under review, these specialist canines were involved in almost 2 300 searches where 706 samples of blood or semen were found and 215 suspects were arrested.

There is one such dog at the Umzinto Dog Unit on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast. **Paris**, a Border Collie with a little more than five years of service and, according to her handler, **Warrant Officer Reddy**, has been the crucial link in a number of cases that have resulted in convictions.

In one case in which two girls were raped in Hibberdene on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast, **Paris** found a drop of blood that could not be seen by the naked eye. The sample was taken and tested. The DNA from that small drop matched the DNA of a suspect already on the police's database. The suspect was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

Paris has been trained to differentiate between human and animal blood and semen samples. She can smell a pinprick-size sample of blood that is not visible to the human eye and can smell blood even if it has been washed away.

In a case where three people were killed in a hit-and-run accident, it was **Paris's** sharp sense of smell that picked up the trace of blood inside a hole that would usually contain a screw holding the mud flap of the car, that clinched the case. The driver, whom the police suspected of the crime, had washed the car. The blood found by Paris was tested and found to belong to one of the three dead girls. **Paris's** exceptional smelling ability saw to it that the driver was convicted of culpable homicide.

A quiet "soek" (search) from Warrant Officer Reddy sends **Paris** looking for blood or semen, depending on what is required. When she finds it, she sits down at the spot and that is when the forensics experts move in to confirm her good work and extract samples required for DNA testing.

In another case, a woman who was raped repeatedly in a forest in Dududu near Umzinto, was so distraught that she could not recall where in the forest the crime had occurred. Warrant Officer Reddy and Paris were called in and **Paris** located five different crime scenes in the forest.

SAPS's Veterinary Science Services

The SAPS's Veterinary Science Service renders a preventative and curative veterinary service to 1 858 dogs and 703 horses in the SAPS that are used in the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.

Veterinary care is regulated by the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) and the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No 19 of 1982) which requires that all veterinary professionals register annually with the Council and prescribe to the minimum standards of practice and facilities required to practice. The SAPS currently has three veterinary facilities situated in Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Durban and employs veterinarians, veterinary nurses, veterinary technologists and veterinary assistants to provide health care to SAPS's animals.

Primary health care is facilitated by a veterinary inspection team. The team conducted 139 formal inspections to K9 and Mounted Units to ensure that animal health and welfare are being maintained at a high level. Primary health care in horses include hoof care in a six-week cycle, that is carried out by horse-care specialists known as farriers. During the period under review, 4 289 hoof-care interventions for horses were carried out nationally. Furthermore, curative functions in which consultations and treatments were given to sick and injured SAPS's animals, were rendered. To this end, 4 327 consultations that involved the examination, diagnosis and treatment of a variety of veterinary medical conditions, were carried out. Procurement expenditure on primary health care veterinary products accounts for the largest part of the allocated budget and includes vaccines for the control of contagious animal diseases such as rabies and other animal health-related products.

Radiography is one of the most critical diagnostic aids that a veterinarian can use. The procurement of highly specialised, digital radiography equipment was concluded during 2014/2015, resulting in 1 118 radiographs being taken with the new equipment.

FIREARM CONTROL

The South African Police Service is mandated to issue firearm licences to individuals and businesses, competency certificates, renew existing firearm licences, permits and do authorisations. Individuals, businesses and entities must comply with specific requirements in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) before an application can be granted. During the period under review, the SAPS dealt with a total number of 284 331 firearm-related applications. 268 436 or 94,4% applications were finalised. This consisted of 194 225 applications received during the reporting period and 74 211 applications that were received prior to 1 April 2014, but were finalised in 2014/2015.

- From the 268 436 applications finalised, 41,2% was for competency certificates, 35,6% for new firearm licences, 15,7% for the renewal of firearm licences, 6,8% for import/export permits and 0,7% for temporary authorisation. The conclusion of an application entails the approval, refusal, completion (renewals) or cancellation²⁶ of an application. 205 497 of these applications were approved, 10 275 were refused, 10 748 were cancelled and 41 916 renewals were completed.
- The Appeals Board considers applications from firearm owners whose firearm licences were refused. During the period under review, the Appeals Board received 3 389 applications and all of these were finalised, of which 1 707 had been received in 2014/2015 and 1 688 prior to 1 April 2014.
- Table 15 provides an overview of the number of firearm-related applications received and finalised during the reporting period and applications received prior to the reporting period and finalised in 2014/2015.

TABLE 15: FIREARM-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Category	Number of applications received during 2014/2015	Number of applications finalised during 2014/2015	Applications received during 2014/2015 and finalised during 2014/2015	Applications received prior to 1 April 2014 and finalised during 2014/2015
Competency certificates	120 795	110 560	83 306	27 254
Firearm licences (individuals and institutions)	93 732	95 545	68 249	27 296
Renewals (individuals and institutions)	48 724	41 916	24 733	17 183
Temporary authorisation	17 637	17 084	1 172	704
Import/export (individuals)	1 639	1 455	15 558	1 526
Import/export (commercial agents)	1 804	1 876	1 207	248
Total	284 331	268 436	194 225	74 211

- To ensure effective control and responsible ownership of firearms, licences issued in terms of section 13 (licence to possess a firearm for self-defence), section 14 (licence to possess a restricted firearm for self-defence) and section 20 (licence to possess a firearm for business) of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) are valid for a period of five years, whereafter it must be renewed to determine if a person still complies with the provisions of the Act. In 2014/2015 a total number of 169 865 licences were liable for renewal. During the same period, the SAPS received only 48 724 applications for renewal of which 41 916 were completed (37 929 were issued, 2 830 were refused and 1 157 were cancelled).

²⁶ An application will be cancelled at the applicant's/his or her family member's request, if the applicant is deceased, declared unfit, is untraceable or if the firearm was stolen or lost.

- Emanating from a briefing by the Portfolio Committee on Police, an action plan was developed to address challenges facing the Central Firearms Register, dating back to 2010. As part of the action plan, the Enhanced Firearms Register System (EFRS) was improved in terms of Short Message Service (SMS) notifications to applicants. An SMS notification is now sent to a licence holder 120 days before a licence expires, notifying the licence holder that his/her licence will expire on a specific date and that he/she must apply to renew the licence, 90 days before the expiry of the licence. If an application is not captured, a second SMS will be sent informing the licence holder that his/her licence expired on a specific date and that he/she must contact the relevant Designated Firearm Official.
- The following SMS notifications formed part of the enhancement:
 - Informing individual and institutional applicants of the status of a firearm-related application e.g. received, if documents are outstanding, receiving attention, issued, refused, cancelled or ready for collection
 - That the details of a stolen/lost/found firearm were circulated on the EFRS
 - That a notification of appeal was received by the Appeals Board, receiving attention and whether it was successful/unsuccessful
- The challenge experienced with SMS notifications, is that licence holders do not always inform the SAPS in writing of a change in their cell phone number and as a result, an SMS notification cannot be sent. Similarly, failure to inform the department concerned of a change in address with regard to information that was submitted in respect of the application for the issue of that licence within 30 days as prescribed by the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000), has the same repercussions as that of the SMS.
- During the reporting period, provincial offices and police stations were visited to ensure that firearm-related applications are submitted to the Central Firearms Register (CFR). As a result, outstanding applications were recovered and brought to the CFR for finalisation.
- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. A total of number 88 institutions were accredited in 2014/2015, which brings the total number of institutions to 2 337 at the end of March 2015 compared to 2 249 at the end of March 2014 as illustrated in table 16 below:

TABLE 16: ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS

Province	Accredited as at 31 March 2014	Accredited as at 31 March 2015
Eastern Cape	201	209
Free State	145	152
Gauteng	490	510
KwaZulu-Natal	214	226
Limpopo	485	497
Mpumalanga	141	147
North West	202	207
Northern Cape	106	109
Western Cape	265	280
Total	2 249	2 337

- The circulation of the details of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, the efficient control of firearms and ultimately the reduction of the proliferation of small arms. During the period under review, the details of 7 305 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost compared to 7 589 in 2013/2014 – a decrease of 3,7% compared to 2013/2014. This number includes 870 State-owned firearms (743 SAPS firearms and 127 firearms owned by other government departments).
- The details of 5 341 firearms were circulated as recovered in 2014/2015. These included 3 382 firearms owned by individuals and institutions, 1 811²⁷ that could not be linked to owners or were without serial numbers after having been used in illicit activities, and 148 State-owned firearms (107 SAPS firearms and 41 firearms owned by other government departments such as local government (municipalities), the Department of Correctional Services, the Department of Roads and Transport, the South African National Defence Force, South African National Parks and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development). This represents a recovery rate of 73,1%. The 5 341 includes 716 firearms that were reported stolen or lost in 2014/2015 and 4 625 that had been reported stolen or lost prior to the reporting period.
- Table 17 gives a provincial overview of firearms stolen/lost and recovered.

TABLE 17: FIREARMS CIRCULATED AS STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED, OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING STATE-OWNED FIREARMS

Province	Firearms lost or stolen during 2014/2015 by means of			Firearms recovered during 2014/2015						Total
				Firearms lost or stolen during 2014/2015			Firearms lost or stolen prior to 1 April 2014			
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	
Eastern Cape	169	444	613	26	62	88	35	417	452	540
Free State	61	417	478	3	14	17	3	108	111	128
Gauteng	414	2 111	2 525	41	115	156	55	832	887	1 043
KwaZulu-Natal	255	1 136	1 391	39	96	135	10	1 004	1 014	1 149
Limpopo	61	212	273	13	12	25	5	105	110	135
Mpumalanga	64	479	543	10	39	49	6	300	306	355
North West	57	399	456	8	43	51	4	130	134	185
Northern Cape	16	26	42	2	8	10	0	13	13	23
Western Cape	117	779	896	33	148	181	14	1 584	1 598	1 779
Head Office	85	3	88	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Total	1 299	6 006	7 305	179	537	716	132	4 493	4 625	5 341

- The SAPS encourages members of communities, businesses and other stakeholders or entities to practice responsible firearm ownership as firearms in general are a danger to society. During the period under review, a total number of 5 042 legal firearms and 65 152 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS by legal firearm owners, to be destroyed compared to 4 332 firearms and 81 520 rounds of ammunition in 2013/2014. Table 18 provides a provincial overview.

²⁷ These firearms could not be linked to a firearm owner and were forfeited to the State and destroyed.

TABLE 18: FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED

Province	2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	323	2 069	400	9 172
Free State	58	1 671	134	2 128
Gauteng	2 116	49 414	3 163	36 069
KwaZulu-Natal	1 042	12 645	696	8 948
Limpopo	194	1 496	227	1 367
Mpumalanga	84	502	104	408
North West	107	1 662	103	1 086
Northern Cape	17	71	25	472
Western Cape	391	11 990	190	5 502
Total	4 332	81 520	5 042	65 152

- It remains the priority of the SAPS to ensure that firearms which are voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS by legal firearm owners, confiscated firearms that could not be linked to the owners and those of which the serial numbers were filed off, do not return to the illegal pool for use by criminals. The SAPS' National Supply Chain Management is a central point where all identified, ballistic-tested firearms from all provinces are handed over for destruction. The details of these firearms are published in the Government Gazette and those of heritage value, are handed over to the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) as they are of historic value. During 2014/2015 a total of 9 477 firearms were destroyed, compared to 42 729 in 2013/2014. Table 19 provides a provincial breakdown.

TABLE 19: FIREARMS DESTROYED

Province	Number of firearms destroyed	
	2013/2014	2014/2015
Head Office	-	3 222
Eastern Cape	3 331	2 095
Free State	585	-
Gauteng	11 020	-
KwaZulu-Natal	17 746	-
Limpopo	1 137	2 659
Mpumalanga	5 359	-
North West	1 357	1 146
Northern Cape	771	355
Western Cape	1 423	-
Total	42 729	9 477

- In the quest to enforce compliance with all aspects, firearm inspections are conducted at official and non-official institutions²⁸ in the country. During 2014/2015 a total number of 16 254 inspections/audits were conducted during which 132 213 firearms were inspected. Table 20 provides a provincial breakdown of the official and non-official institutions inspected.

28 Official institutions means all government departments and all other entities afforded accreditation in terms of the Firearm Control Legislation and non-official institutions means privately owned entities (e.g. security companies and those providing training in the use of firearms).

TABLE 20: COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Province	Number of institutions inspected/audited		Number of firearms inspected at official and non-official institutions	Number of firearms confiscated at official and non-official institutions	Number of Section 102/103 declarations ²⁹	Infringement notices issued
	Official	Non-official				
Head Office	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	78	877	-	-	16	-
Free State	66	1 053	8 013	-	22	1
Gauteng	1 342	5 606	8 733	-	165	48
KwaZulu-Natal	222	2 553	3 883	-	9	1
Limpopo	52	1 096	6 229	-	6	3
Mpumalanga	860	176	98 323	-	9	-
North West	34	246	1 025	-	5	1
Northern Cape	3	432	2 112	-	7	-
Western Cape	46	1 512	3 895	-	83	-
Total	2 703	13 551	132 213	-	322	54

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

- From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, a total number of 68 319 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed, including 52 150 or 76,3% stolen and 16 169 or 23,7% robbed vehicles, compared to 52 907 stolen and 13 883 robbed vehicles in 2013/2014.
- Some 51% or 34 880 vehicles were stolen and robbed in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 10 181 or 14,9% and the Western Cape with 10 147 or 14,8%. The provinces that recorded increases in the number of vehicles stolen and robbed, were Limpopo with 13,4%, Gauteng with 4,8%, the Western Cape with 3,9% and Mpumalanga with 2,5%. The provinces that recorded decreases were the Free State with 8,5%, KwaZulu-Natal with 4,4%, the Northern Cape with 3,9%, the Eastern Cape with 1,1% and the North West with 0,1%. The overall increase in the number of reported stolen and robbed vehicles was 2,3%.
- During the same period, 36 186 vehicles were recovered countrywide, compared to 45 055 during 2013/2014. 30 667 of the 36 186 vehicles could be linked to their owners at the end of the financial year, while the identification process of 5 519 recovered vehicles had not been concluded. The recovery rate was 52,9% compared to 67,4% in 2013/2014.
- Table 21 provides a provincial breakdown of the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered vehicles that were linked to their owners and table 22 provides a provincial breakdown of vehicles that were recovered, but the identification process has not yet been concluded.

29 A section 102 declaration is a declaration of unfitness by the SAPS in terms of the Firearm Control Legislation and a section 103 declaration is a declaration of unfitness by the court in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, Firearm Control Act and Domestic Violence Act, the Explosives Act.

TABLE 21: VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES STOLEN OR ROBBED

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2014/2015 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2014/2015				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2014/2015		Vehicles stolen or robbed prior to 1 April 2014		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 074	829	3 903	1 432	570	258	47	2 307
Free State	1 617	480	2 097	739	304	136	36	1 215
Gauteng	26 012	8 868	34 880	6 037	5 158	1 166	342	12 703
KwaZulu-Natal	7 666	2 515	10 181	2 630	1 649	461	122	4 862
Limpopo	936	419	1 355	454	305	84	27	870
Mpumalanga	2 252	869	3 121	827	619	185	64	1 695
North West	1 890	418	2 308	569	219	140	35	963
Northern Cape	298	21	319	127	15	33	6	181
Western Cape	8 398	1 749	10 147	3 920	1 354	487	58	5 819
Military Police	7	1	8	1	0	1	0	2
Head Office	0	0	0	19	9	20	2	50
Total	52 150	16 169	68 319	16 755	10 202	2 971	739	30 667

TABLE 22: VEHICLES RECOVERED IN 2014/2015, BUT THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS HAS NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	217
Free State	335
Gauteng	2 003
KwaZulu-Natal	1 447
Limpopo	444
Mpumalanga	573
North West	115
Northern Cape	36
Western Cape	349
Total	5 519

ESCAPES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

- From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, a total number of 727 incidents of escaping from police custody were recorded – a decrease of 4,3% compared to 2013/2014. Although there was a decrease in the number of incidents, the number of escapees increased by 23 or 2,3% from 1 017 in 2013/2014 to 1 040 in 2014/2015. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and Limpopo recorded increases in the number of escapees.
- The SAPS arrested and charged 1 660 833 persons during the reporting period, compared to 1 763 012 persons during 2013/2014. The 1 040 persons who escaped from police custody, include 343 who were immediately re-arrested³⁰. This resulted in the net escapes of 697 as illustrated in table 23, which represent 0,041%. A further 548 escapees were arrested when they were traced in searches later. Table 24 provides a comparative overview of the places where escape incidents took place in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015.

30 Immediately re-arrested is described as “the suspect who attempted to escape but was re-arrested on the same day.”

TABLE 23: PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS THAT ESCAPED DURING 2014/2015 VS ARRESTED AND CHARGED

Province	Number of persons that escaped during 2014/2015	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes during 2014/2015	% of persons who escaped
Eastern Cape	50	158 750	0,031
Free State	26	100 406	0,025
Gauteng	156	443 920	0,035
KwaZulu-Natal	131	252 025	0,051
Mpumalanga	80	81 646	0,097
North West	47	76 070	0,061
Northern Cape	89	66 296	0,134
Limpopo	27	91 666	0,029
Western Cape	91	390 054	0,023
Total	697	1 660 833	0,041

TABLE 24: PLACES WHERE INCIDENTS OF ESCAPE TOOK PLACE

PLACES	Number of incidents	
	2013/2014	2014/2015
Community Service Centres (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	148	131
Police station's holding cells	126	119
Court cells	66	56
Hospitals	92	70
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	32	32
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	75	58
During court appearance	34	82
In transit	61	50
Police stations' loading zones	38	46
During further investigation	61	47
Courts' loading zones	27	36
Total	760	727

- A total number of 340 departmental disciplinary proceedings were instituted against members allegedly involved in the incidents of escape. Six members were dismissed and departmental sanctions imposed on 219 members, who were found guilty.

POLICE REACTION TIME

The police's reaction time to complaints, is an important factor in the services rendered by the Community Service Centre.

- Reaction time is defined as the time it takes to respond to a complaint, which is measured from the time that the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/Global Emergency Mobile Communication (GEMC3) System until the time the response vehicle stands off at the complaint. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement.

- Response times are based on the severity of the crime and are classified according to the alpha, bravo and charlie system. The system is explained as follows:
 - Alpha complaints - crimes in progress and all serious crimes that require immediate police response/action
 - Bravo complaints - crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the caller/complainant or other person/s or property, e.g. housebreaking that has already occurred
 - Charlie complaints - crimes or offences of a less serious nature, e.g. drunkenness, loitering and trespassing.
- Table 25 includes average reaction times for complaints provincially (including averages at police stations) and nationally. The national average reaction time for alpha complaints improved from 19:02 minutes in 2013/2014 to 18:26 minutes in 2014/2015 and bravo complaints improved from 23:50 minutes in 2013/2014 to 23:13 in 2014/2015. The national average reaction time for charlie complaints stood at 22:01 minutes at the end of 2014/2015 compared to 22:14 in 2013/2014. Although the target of 21:45 minutes was not achieved for charlie complaints, there was an improvement compared to the previous financial year.



TABLE 25: POLICE REACTION TIMES

Complaint Category description	Entity	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – alpha complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	National	19:05	19:05	18:46	19:05	19:02	18:26
	Eastern Cape	25:30	21:14	22:22	19:56	26:20	22:07
	Free State	20:05	17:39	20:13	18:29	19:60	17:12
	Gauteng	19:58	16:34	20:24	18:08	19:22	19:44
	KwaZulu-Natal	17:31	15:43	17:58	15:51	20:45	21:39
	Limpopo	24:56	21:25	21:25	19:56	21:46	23:57
	Mpumalanga	23:28	15:50	15:04	13:28	15:13	14:14
	North West	26:35	20:31	23:52	20:27	21:23	18:13
	Northern Cape	24:18	21:02	22:19	19:55	26:07	25:03
	Western Cape	15:10	13:10	14:48	13:39	15:13	14:59
Complaint category description	Entity	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – bravo complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	24:33	24:33	22:28	24:33	23:50	23:13
	Eastern Cape	29:39	25:55	28:21	25:05	34:12	29:49
	Free State	26:07	23:16	26:55	23:19	24:48	20:29
	Gauteng	24:28	22:37	21:47	20:20	22:39	22:24
	KwaZulu-Natal	21:39	19:08	22:34	18:31	24:58	28:03
	Limpopo	33:11	26:01	25:40	22:11	26:19	28:48
	Mpumalanga	22:55	17:54	19:54	14:30	26:05	17:14
	North West	31:54	25:16	26:18	23:11	22:20	19:60
	Northern Cape	36:49	28:06	27:10	23:00	36:01	30:02
	Western Cape	19:03	16:41	18:12	17:20	19:24	19:22

Complaint category description	Entity	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – Charlie complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	21:45	21:45	20:46	20:46	21:45	22:14	22:14	21:45	22:01
	Eastern Cape	27:46	24:58	29:02	29:02	25:17	35:49	35:49	25:17	28:38
	Free State	22:23	20:20	23:18	23:18	21:25	29:18	29:18	21:25	18:21
	Gauteng	20:56	18:25	18:54	18:54	17:02	21:06	21:06	17:02	21:31
	KwaZulu-Natal	20:28	18:36	23:04	23:04	19:11	23:06	23:06	19:11	24:44
	Limpopo	25:39	20:56	22:12	22:12	20:06	21:00	21:00	20:06	22:56
	Mpumalanga	17:52	15:20	13:58	13:58	12:34	16:53	16:53	12:34	25:43
	North West	26:37	22:32	24:46	24:46	21:44	20:32	20:32	21:44	23:12
	Northern Cape	28:21	25:15	25:43	25:43	23:00	29:46	29:46	23:00	28:45
	Western Cape	16:59	15:14	16:55	16:55	15:02	16:41	16:41	15:05	16:41

CONFISCATION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

- Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used, since it is the most easily accessible drug and primarily cultivated in South Africa.
- During 2014/2015, 440 269,288 kg Cannabis was confiscated in police operations, compared to 275 550,750 kg during 2013/2014. Other drugs confiscated in police operations include 122,140 kg Cocaine, 598,743 kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 302 791 Mandrax tablets, 212,362 kg Heroin, 304, 865 kg Whoonga, and 1 926,256 kg Nyaope.
- In 2014/2015 the SAPS confiscated 212,362 kg Heroin in comparison to 2,288 kg during 2013/2014, an increase of 210,074 kg. This increase is a result of the increase in the use of substances known as Nyaope and Whoonga, of which Heroin is the primary psychoactive component cut with substances such as antiretroviral medication, lidocaine, phenacetin, dextromethorphan, caffeine, sugar, starch, local anaesthetic drugs, rat poison, bicarbonate of soda and even pool cleaner.
- The SAPS continued its representation on the Central Drug Authority and oversees the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes activities dealing with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and combating substance abuse.
- Table 26 provides a comparative overview of the confiscation of illicit drugs during the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 financial years.

TABLE 26: ILLICIT DRUG CONFISCATIONS

Illicit drug confiscations		
Type of drug	Quantity confiscated in 2013/2014	Quantity confiscated in 2014/2015
Cannabis (dry Cannabis and plants)	275 550,750 kg (244 168,650 kg Cannabis and 313 821 Cannabis plants (equals 31 382,100 kg)	Cannabis = 440 269,288 kg (350 737,688 kg Cannabis and 895 316 Cannabis plants (equals 89 531,600 kg)
Mandrax	424 391 tablets	302 791 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	324 kg	598,743 kg
Cocaine	139,455 kg	122,140 kg

LIQUOR CONTROL

- Targeted liquor control enforcement operations were conducted provincially during 2014/2015 in cooperation with provincial liquor control offices, focusing on the reduction of contact crimes emanating from the misuse or abuse of liquor. The outcome of these target-driven operations resulted in the closure of 37 979 identified, illegal liquor outlets. 37 490 of these outlets were unlicensed/illegal liquor premises, 368 were unregistered/illegal distributors of liquor and 121 were unregistered/illegal macro/micro manufactures of liquor. The SAPS confiscated 1 540 992,583 lt of liquor (including 78 766,160 lt home brew beer), compared to 1 792 469,768 lt in 2013/2014.
- Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal excelled at policing liquor control environments, to such an extent that Gauteng confiscated the highest volume of liquor (553 207,128 lt), whereas KwaZulu-Natal managed to close down the highest number of illegal liquor traders (18 426).
- To ensure that licensed liquor traders adhere to the prescripts of the respective liquor legislations and the conditions applicable to liquor premises, a total number of 462 980³¹ compliance inspections were conducted at licenced liquor premises from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. Gauteng conducted the highest number of compliance inspections by inspecting a total number of 129 531 premises.

31 This figure includes repeat inspections at licensed liquor premises

- A key factor in effectively policing liquor control in South Africa, is by ensuring that the skills and knowledge of SAPS members responsible for policing such environments, are continuously updated and enhanced. The following initiatives were implemented during 2014/2015:
 - National Instruction 9 of 2014 was approved and implemented to address the policing of macro-manufacturers and distributors of liquor in South Africa
 - A total number of 18 provincial work sessions were held countrywide to capacitate and empower designated police officials to police the macro-manufacturers and distributors of liquor
 - Four training courses were presented to designated police officials in terms of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) and 100 members were trained as liquor inspectors. The key purpose of the training course is to enable trained members to conduct compliance inspections at macro-manufacturers and distributors of liquor, and to ensure the enforcement of the Act.

CONTROLLING SECOND-HAND GOODS

- By the end of March 2015, there was a total number of 15 385 second-hand goods dealers compared to 11 771 by the end of March 2014. The number of second-hand goods dealers varies annually due to newly registered dealers and some dealerships closing. Table 27 provides a provincial overview of the number of registered dealers:

TABLE 27: SECOND-HAND GOODS DEALERS

Province	Total number of registered dealers 2013/2014	Total number of registered dealers 2014/2015
Eastern Cape	1 221	1 087
Free State	426	630
Gauteng	5 057	5 866
KwaZulu-Natal	1 935	2 368
Limpopo	189	514
Mpumalanga	296	671
North West	331	933
Northern Cape	196	408
Western Cape	2 120	2 908
Total	11 771	15 385

- The Second-Hand Goods Control Section is responsible for maintaining governance in cooperation with Legal Services; maintaining National and Provincial Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combatting Committees (NFMCCCs); maintaining mechanisms such as training for the effective identification of non-ferrous metals; sustaining an integrated approach between relevant stakeholders; coordinating compliance as well as crime combatting operations; monitoring the import and export of non-ferrous metal; monitoring investigations pertaining to non-ferrous metals-related crimes; maintaining fixed structures on national and provincial levels and conducting a non-ferrous metals analysis to determine crime threat tendencies.

- The NFMCCC was established in 2008 to address the theft and other related crimes pertaining to non-ferrous metals by implementing a joint venture between the relevant stakeholders with the main objective of effectively addressing non-ferrous metals-related crime on both national and provincial levels. The NFMCCC is also mandated with coordinating integrated crime combatting operations with the focus on the suppliers, dealers and end-users.
- The national NFMCCC meets once a quarter, while the nine provincial NFMCCCs meet monthly to share information between role players and to operationalise initiatives to address non-ferrous metal-related crime.
- The theft of and illicit trade in non-ferrous metals are facilitated by individuals and groups operating at different levels of the non-ferrous metals theft value chain and the identified stakeholders in the combating of these crimes, include role players in government, industry and state-owned companies, of which the SAPS is the lead Department. In September 2014 a non-ferrous metals theft value chain was developed by the various role players in the NFMCCC. The value chain comprises five tiers ranging from local to international role players and has been developed with level 1 representing individual and syndicate operatives, and level 5 representing international and transnational syndicates.
- The following government stakeholders form part of the NFMCCC:
 - South African Police Service (SAPS)
 - Department of Social Development (DSD)
 - Department of Home Affairs (DHA)
 - State Security Agency (SSA)
 - Department of Labour (DOL)
 - Department of Small and Medium Enterprises
 - South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator (SADPMR)
 - South African Revenue Services (Customs, Enforcement, BCOCC)
 - Financial Intelligence Centre
 - Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
 - Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA): Municipalities
 - Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD)
 - International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)
 - Provincial Traffic Police
 - National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
 - Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)
 - South African National Defence Force (Defence Intelligence)
 - Southern African Revenue Protection Association (SARPA)
 - National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC)

- The following industry stakeholders, that include mining, security and state-owned companies, form part of the NFMCCC:
 - Telkom
 - Eskom
 - Transnet
 - Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)
 - Chamber of Mines (COM)
 - Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA)
 - Metal Recyclers Association (MRA)
- An increase of non-ferrous metals-related crimes has raised concerns about its impact on South Africa's economy, society and critical infrastructure which, in particular, impacts on various industries including local government, energy, transport and mining. Intelligence driven operations have been initiated in all provinces in order to combat non-ferrous metal-related crimes in an effort to reduce copper cable theft in South Africa.
- Table 28 provides an overview of operations and successes in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No 23 of 1955) from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

TABLE 28: OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AND SUCCESSES IN TERMS OF THE SECOND-HAND GOODS ACT

Operation name	Compliance inspections conducted	Successes				
		Arrests	Confiscations	Warnings issued	Number of J534 fines issued and Rand value	Dealers closed
Operation Thiba	53 237	157	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 561,86 kg copper (including cable) • 19 kg lead • 115 kg aluminium (including cable) • 2 041 kg iron/steel • 27 substation doors • 54 street signs • 47 street light covers • 15 water meters and taps • Three manhole covers • 21 railway track pieces • 119,2 kg railway steel parts • Five metre railway sleepers • 1,4 kg Eskom bolts • 59 cell phones • Eight gold and diamond jewellery items • 5 368 counterfeit DVD/CDs • 2 726 cartons of counterfeit cigarettes • 277 bales of counterfeit shoes • Three stolen vehicles • 14 bicycles • 30 aluminium window frames • 80 window handles • One motor vehicle engine • 26 household items 	185	679 (R843 310.00)	86

Operation name	Compliance inspections conducted	Successes				
		Arrests	Confiscations	Warnings issued	Number of J534 fines issued and Rand value	Dealers closed
National operations	568	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 838,4 kg copper (including cable) • Five sheets of stainless steel • 138 kg Telkom lead casings • 1 400 kg railway tracks • Two vehicles • Two vehicle engines • 10 cell phones 	57	107 (R137 200.00)	0

RAILWAY POLICE

- On 11 July 2003, the concept of railway policing was reintroduced in the SAPS after Cabinet decided that a capacity had to be established in the SAPS to focus on policing in the railway environment. The concept was piloted in the Western Cape. The Protection and Security Service Division in the SAPS was responsible for launching and managing the pilot project, which was fully implemented from August 2005. In January 2006, the Railway Police was implemented in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.
- In December 2010, the railway police function was transferred to Visible Policing. The Metro Rail Police was put under the command and control of the respective Provincial Commissioners. The National Mobile Train Units were under the command and control of Head Office.
- After extensive discussions on 7 February 2013, the Board of Commissioners decided to convert the Railway Police into the Rapid Rail Police (RRP) under the command and control of Visible Policing. As a result of the Board of Commissioners' decision, the RRP was established on 1 April 2014.
- In order to give effect to the above mandate, a strategic and visionary approach was adopted to ensure the establishment of the Rapid Rail Police Units (RRPU) and the smooth conversion of the Railway Police to the RRP in line with external developments in the rail environment.
- The RRP have identified and adopted the following core strategies:
 - Optimal police visibility
 - Rapid response service
 - Police accessibility
 - Focused detection and deterrence
 - A problem-solving policing approach
- The management of the RRP foresees that a sustainable proactive and reactive policing service needs to be provided, and positive relationships must be established with commuters³², passengers³³ and stakeholders³⁴, thereby ensuring a safe and secure rail environment in South Africa.

³² A person who commutes regularly from one place to another, especially between home and work.

³³ A person who travels from one place to another on trains, ships, aeroplanes or any form of transport, and who is not driving or working on it.

³⁴ Department of Transport (DOT), Passenger Rail Association of South Africa (PRASA), Transnet Rail Freight (TRF), Gautrain Rail Security (Bombela Operating Company), and Rail Safety Regulator (RSR).

- The paradigm shift in the strategic approach, deployment strategy and training will ensure a high quality policing service in the rail environment, taking policing into the future. The successful implementation of the new operation strategies, which are in line with the National Transport Plan 2050, will provide new challenges for policing in the rail environment, as more passengers on trains on new lines, will provide more opportunities for criminals. The RRP will have an operational focus, improved performance and positive stakeholder relationships in addressing any challenges that may arise.
- The functions of the RRP include, *inter alia*, the provisioning of a visible policing service in the railway corridors to address the safety of commuters and passengers on trains, provide a rapid rail police service, conduct preventative and reactive crime-combating operations, and conducting crime awareness campaigns.
- The rail environment in South Africa includes approximately 33 000 km of railway lines, transporting 555 657 297³⁵ passengers (Metro Rail, Shosholozza Meyl and Gautrain) - which accounts for a 3,8% increase (17 657 297) in passenger totals and transported approximately 226 million tons of goods³⁶ within the reporting period. A total number of 3 446 members appointed under the SAPS Act, 1995 and 185 members appointed under the Public Service Act, 1994 were deployed in the railway environment. The RRP and companies are strategically placed throughout the country. A provincial breakdown is provided in table 29.
- The RRP are actively involved in policing the long-distance passenger trains, the Shosholozza Meyl, the Blue Train, Gautrain and freight rail. Their functions include cross-border operations (transnational crimes) and disruptive operations (in terms of the Crime Pattern and Crime Threat Analysis), and acting as a rapid response service to the rail environment.

TABLE 29: RAPID RAIL POLICE UNITS AND MEMBERS

Unit	Companies in corridors	Companies serving long distance trains	SAPS members	PSA members
Unit 1: Gauteng North and Limpopo	Pretoria, Belle Ombre, Mabopane, Saulsville, Denneboom	Tshwane	1 126	38
Unit 2: Gauteng South and North West	Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, New Canada, Stretford, Germiston, Springs, Kempton Park	Wits	890	62
Unit 3: Western Cape and Northern Cape	Cape Town, Retreat, Phillipi, Bellville	Pinelands	482	22
Unit 4: Eastern Cape and Free State	East London, Mount Ruth, Swartzkop	Port Elizabeth	328	29
Unit 5: KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga	Durban, Kwa-Mashu, Cavendish, Reunion, Escombe	Durban	620	34
Total			3 446	185

35 Information provided by PRASA and Gautrain.

36 Information provided by TRANSNET.

TABLE 30: REPORTED CRIMES IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

Crime category	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total 2013/2014	Total 2014/2015	Increase/decrease
Contact crime	64	34	710	209	18	47	33	27	1 588	2 313	2 730	18%
Contact-related crime	15	12	173	62	1	15	12	5	148	422	443	5%
Property-related crime	112	105	1 571	561	35	262	131	70	1 985	4 131	4 832	17%
Crime dependent on police action for detection	9	3	568	413	5	6	19	20	959	2 134	2 002	-6,2%
Other serious crime	22	31	329	98	11	31	29	15	607	1 388	1 173	-15,5%
Other less serious crime	1 455	86	12 940	5 376	80	59	73	137	1 635	21 587	21 841	1,2%
Total	1677	271	16 291	6 719	150	420	297	274	6 922	31 975	33 021	3,3%

- Table 30 provides an overview of reported crimes in the railway environment in 2014/2015. During 2014/2015, 33 021 crimes were reported in the rail environment of which 2 730 were contact crimes, 443 contact-related crimes, 4 832 property-related crimes, 2 002 crimes dependent on police action for detection and 23 014 other serious and less serious crimes. Contact crimes increased by 18% from 2 313 in 2013/2014 to 2 730 in 2014/2015. Overall reported crime increased by 3,3% from 31 975 in 2013/2014 to 33 021 in 2014/2015. The increase can be ascribed to core strategies activated which increased passengers' confidence to report crimes and to compromised optimal deployments and high visibility in the railway environment.
- Analyses conducted on reported crime indicated that there was an increase in the number of commuters and passengers, overcrowding trains and platforms. In the majority of cases, the victims were vulnerable to crime as they were distracted by listening to music and constantly communicating on their cell phones and other electronic equipment. They were unaware of their immediate surroundings and therefore, fell prey to criminals. The most frequent types of crime victims in the rail environment fell prey to pickpocketing and bag snatching with the focus on jewellery, laptops and cell phones.
- The Rapid Rail Police attended to 29 labour disputes/community dissatisfaction protests which also contributed to the increase in crime. As a result of the frustration experienced by people during these protests, they vented their frustration and anger by destroying, damaging and stealing rail infrastructure.
- As a result of the implementation of the new concept of RRP and the activation of the core strategies, passengers' confidence in the rapid rail police has notably increased. The increase in reported crime is attributed to the trust and confidence the passengers have in the Unit, therefore more cases were reported within this financial year, which resulted in an increase of 3,3%.
- A strategy was implemented where a multidisciplinary approach, coopting external role players, was followed and 44 awareness campaigns were conducted in the rail corridors, focusing on personal safety on trains, platforms and rail reserves, cable and copper cable theft, contact crimes, the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013), and crimes affecting women and children. These campaigns also had a huge influence in terms of passengers' confidence and comfort and it is therefore logical that more crimes were reported.

TABLE 31: ARRESTS MADE IN THE RAILWAY ENVIRONMENT

Crime category	Gauteng North	Gauteng South	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Total
Contact crime	565	123	146	103	89	1 026
Contact-related crime	61	11	22	17	6	117
Property-related crime	171	97	184	47	98	597
Crimes dependant on police action for detection	171	146	1 472	192	1 558	3 539
Other serious crimes	194	109	578	56	78	1 015
Less serious crimes	2 646	1 086	217	747	842	5 538
Legal Succession Act	6 607	9 316	1 038	1 722	5 165	23 848
Total	10 415	10 888	3 657	2 884	7 836	35 680

- The reported arrests by RRP members have been effected in and outside the rail environment during daily deployments, disruptive operations and intelligence-driven operations that were identified through Crime Threat and Crime Pattern Analysis. Table 31 provides an overview of the arrests made in the rail environment during 2014/2015. A total number of 35 680 arrests were made, compared to 37 744 in 2013/2014 - a decrease of 5.5%. Arrests included 1 026 for contact crime, 117 for contact-related crime, 597 for property-related crime, 3 539 for crimes dependent on police action for detection and 30 401 for other serious and less serious crimes and crimes in terms of the Legal Succession Act.
- During the period under review, the respective RRPUs confiscated 176 vehicles, 194 firearms, ammunition, non-ferrous metals and cables (including copper cable), drugs, liquor and 543 other weapons.

MURDER OF POLICE OFFICIALS

- The death of a police member has an extremely negative impact, not only on the workforce, but also on the morale of all the members of the SAPS. It adversely affects service delivery, undermines the perception of members of the SAPS of their ability to effectively address crime, which, in many cases, results in members being reluctant to interact with communities for fear of being attacked or murdered in the performance of their duties. It also results in the loss of skilled and trained personnel.
- The SAPS's Police Safety Strategy complemented and contributed positively to the effective implementation of the following initiatives across the spectrum of the strategy:
 - Identification and analysis of risks and the subsequent development of a risk plan
 - Implementation of an Information Management Framework that requires all incidents where police members are killed or attacked to be reported within 12 hours after the incident, for analyses to inform the development of proactive preventative measures
 - Conducting a docket analysis in respect of all members who died on and off duty to determine tendencies to inform the development and implementation of proactive and prevention measures
 - Communication of Divisional directives and guidelines to sensitise police officials regarding preventative measures and enhanced police safety, including safety hints
 - Implementation of a communication and marketing plan to create awareness, internally and externally
 - Development of a pocket safety guide
 - Providing referral support to members by means of individual counselling
 - Conducting market analysis to search for a lighter bullet-resistant vest with the same protection level
- The National Multidisciplinary Police Safety Committee, a tool to operationalise the Police Safety Strategy, continued with its efforts to identify and implement preventative measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killing of police members.
- A total number of 86 police members were murdered on and off duty during 2014/2015, 35 members were murdered on duty and 51 members off duty - an overall increase of nine or 11,7% compared to the same period in 2013/2014.
- An analysis of incidents where members were killed on duty, showed that most members were murdered while attending to complaints and attempting to apprehend and search suspects. The 51 members killed off duty were victims of crime (vehicle hijacking, robbery).
- Table 32 provides an overview of the number of police officials murdered from 2008/2009 to 2014/2015.

TABLE 32: POLICE OFFICIALS MURDERED

Province	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Eastern Cape	11	10	11	15	12	11	14
Free State	6	2	6	7	7	6	4
Gauteng	21	24	33	21	23	12	24
KwaZulu-Natal	28	25	17	14	18	21	19
Mpumalanga	6	4	8	8	3	4	5
North West	3	2	2	5	3	2	2
Northern Cape	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Limpopo	7	8	2	8	3	2	1
Western Cape	11	10	7	3	12	15	9
Head Office	10	16	6	0	2	3	7
Total	105	101	93	81	84	77	86

RESERVISTS

- Reservists support the SAPS as part of the cooperative police-community relationship to combat crime. The reservist system was revised to improve the application of reservists, enhance the selection of community volunteers and to ensure that those who are appointed, uphold the values of the SAPS and has a real desire to serve.
- On 31 March 2015 there were 17 908 active reservists on strength of the SAPS.
- Guided by National Instruction 3 of 2014 on Reservists, the implementation of the revised system included nine provincial information sessions and monitoring visits to identified police stations. Information on the revised reservist system, also included -
 - the development and distribution of 14 000 posters and 20 banners to inform the public of the revised reservist system
 - the establishment and maintenance of an enquiry hotline
 - the publication of guiding regulatory framework documents on the SAPS's intranet and the SAPS's webpage.
- Internal implementation processes were supported by the development of -
 - divisional directives to guide the application of reservists in specialised functional policing areas
 - a Step-by-Step Guideline to inform reservists and the various processes in the implementation of the revised system
 - the revision and streamlining of various forms used as part of the recruitment and administrative process
- Subsequent to the revision of the reservist system, a recruitment drive was initiated in four provinces.

SECTOR POLICING

- The SAPS implements sector policing as an operational approach to ensure visibility and crime reduction. As part of the operational approach, some police stations are rural and some are a rural-urban mixture. The implementation of sector policing will differ based on the geographical dynamics of each police station. Rural and rural-urban mixed police stations implement rural-based sector policing.

- As part of the short-term objectives of the sector policing implementation strategy, information sessions were conducted in all nine provinces on the content and implementation requirements of the approved National Instruction 3 of 2014. In order to inform everyone of the National Instruction, posters and pamphlets were published for distribution to provinces, clusters and police stations and the guiding regulatory framework was published on the SAPS's intranet.

Internal implementation processes were supported by the development of –

- divisional directives to guide the implementation of the minimum implementation criteria, including the development of sector profiles
- a monitoring and evaluation framework and process flows
- a Step-by-Step Guideline to inform the various processes in the operationalisation of sector policing as a policing approach
- The Sector Policing Training Programme was reviewed and an Integrated Crime Prevention, modular-based learning programme was developed and piloted. The learning programme consists of the following modules:
 - Module 1: Crime prevention legislation
 - Module 2: Community policing
 - Module 3: Sector policing: Rural approach and stock theft prevention
 - Module 4: Problem solving and conflict management
 - Module 5: Crime prevention approaches and techniques
- The amended Crime Prevention Learning Programme further provides for interactive community workshops. Two pilot Crime Prevention Learning Programmes were presented in September and November 2014 and a Train-the-trainer work session was held in September and October 2014 to assess the content of the training programme for further implementation on provincial and police station level.
- A Basic Policing Indaba was held in January 2015, where sector policing as a policing approach was addressed to identify implementation challenges at local level.

RURAL SAFETY

- The SAPS continued with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy and has embarked on reviewing it, based on the recommendations made in the National Development Plan: 2030 and through stakeholder engagement sessions in Limpopo, the Free State, the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape.
- The SAPS continued enhancing its partnership with the Department of Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders.
- The implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy commenced during the 2011/2012 financial year at all police stations classified as either rural and rural-urban-mixed police stations, but was only included in the Annual Performance Plan as a measurement during the 2014/2015 financial year to monitor implementation at 218 rural police stations where the highest incidence of serious and violent crimes occurred. The 218 forms part of 882 police stations classified as either rural or rural-urban-mixed police stations. The target for implementation at the 218 identified police stations for 2014/2015 was 50 police stations. During this period, the minimum Rural Safety Strategy criteria were implemented at 90 of the 218 identified rural police stations, bringing the total to 197 by the end of March 2015.
- An overview of implementation at these stations during 2014/2015 and from 2011/2012 to 2013/2014 is provided in table 33. The Strategy is now fully implemented at 762 of the 882 rural or rural-urban-mixed police stations, partially implemented at 59 police stations and not yet implemented at 61 police stations. Implementation at the remainder of the police stations classified as either rural or rural-urban-mixed, continued as well.

TABLE 33: STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY AT THE 218 IDENTIFIED RURAL POLICE STATIONS

2014/2015					
EASTERN CAPE			NORTHERN CAPE		
1	Aliwal North	42	Mpisi	1	Bathlaros
2	Avondale	43	Mtontsasa	2	Bothithong
3	Barkly East	44	Mzamba	3	Kathu
4	Bholothwa	45	Ngangelizwe	4	Heuningvlei
5	Bridge Camp	46	Ntabankulu	5	Kuruman
6	Cala	47	Ntabethemba	6	Mothibistad
7	Cedar Ville	48	Tylden	7	Severn
8	Coffee Bay	49	Palmietfontein	8	Tsineng
9	Kleinbulhoek	50	Phumalanga	9	Wrenchville
10	Ezibeleni	51	Port St Johns	10	Olifantshoek
11	Dalasile	52	Queenstown	WESTERN CAPE	
12	Dordrecht	53	Rhodes	1	Beaufort West
13	Elands Height	54	Rossouw	2	Leeu-Gamka
14	Elliot	55	Sterkspruit	3	Laingsburg
15	Elliotdale	56	Sterkstroom		
16	Whittlesea	57	Steynsburg		
17	Ida	58	Tabase		
18	Floukraal	59	Tarkastad		
19	Glen Grey	60	Thomas River		
20	Hlababomvu	61	Thornhill Ciskei		
21	Hofmeyr	62	Thina Falls		
22	Ilinge	FREE STATE			
23	Indwe	1	Verkykerskop		
24	Jamestown	2	Kestell		
25	Katkop	3	Namahadi		
26	Venterstad	4	Tseki		
27	Kolomane	5	Goedemoed		
28	Kwaaiman	KWAZULU-NATAL			
29	Lady Frere	1	Bhekithemba		
30	Lady Grey	2	Emanguzi		
31	Lukholweni	3	Glencoe		
32	Zamuxolo	4	Jozini		
33	Lusikisiki	5	Mbazwana		
34	Maclear	6	Mkhuze		
35	Maletswai	7	Ndumo		
36	Matatiele	8	Umbumbulu		
37	Mbizeni	LIMPOPO			
38	Tsomo	1	Laersdrift		
39	Molteno	2	Roosenekal		
40	Mount Ayliff				
41	Mount Fletcher				

2011/2012 to 2013/2014					
EASTERN CAPE		KWAZULU-NATAL		LIMPOPO	
1	Afsondering	16	Folweni	9	Hoedspruit
2	Bityi	17	Franklin	10	Dennilton
3	Mbizana	18	Hlabisa	11	Grobiersdal
4	Burgersdorp	19	Hlobane	12	Hlogotlou
5	Cofimvaba	20	Hluhluwe	13	Marble Hall
6	Cradock	21	Ibisi	14	Motetema
7	Engcobo	22	Swartberg	15	Nebo
8	Flagstaff	23	Intsikeni	16	Zaaiplaas
9	Ugie	24	Kingsley	17	Apel
10	Libode	25	Kokstad	18	Jane Furse
11	Maluti	26	Kranskop	MPUMALANGA	
12	Middelburg	27	Kwamakhutha	1	Acornhoek
13	Mount Frere	28	Magudu	2	Bushbuckridge
14	Mqanduli	29	Mahlabathini	3	Calcutta
15	Mthatha	30	Maphumulo	4	Hazyview
16	Ngqeleni	31	Margate	5	Mhala
17	Qumbu	32	Ulundi	6	Schoemansdal
18	Sulenkama	33	Mehlomnyama	7	Siyabuswa
19	Tsolo	34	Vryheid	8	Dientjie
FREE STATE		35	Wasbank	9	Maartenshoop
1	Gariepdam	36	Gowan Lea	NORTH WEST	
2	Bethulie	37	Greytown	1	Reivilo
3	Harrismith	38	Harding	NORTHERN CAPE	
4	Phuthaditjhaba	39	Helpmekaar	1	Deben
5	Makwane	40	Hibberdene	2	Dingleton
KWAZULU-NATAL		42	Mpungamhlophe	3	Van Zylsrus
1	Muden	43	Msinga	WESTERN CAPE	
2	Amanzimtoti	44	Msinsini		
3	Babanango	45	Umkomaas	1	Murraysburg
4	Nongoma	46	Umzinto	2	Prince Albert
5	Nquthu	47	Paulpietersburg	3	De Rust
6	Ceza	48	Van Reenen	4	Ladismith
7	Ngome	LIMPOPO			
8	Creighton	1	Burgersfort		
9	Rietvlei	2	Leboeng		
10	Scottburgh	3	Mecklenburg		
11	Ekuvukeni	4	Ohrigstad		
12	Pongola	5	Tubatse		
13	Ematimatolo	6	Malipsdrift		
14	Evatt	7	Sekhukhune		
15	Ezibayeni	8	Elandskraal		

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMME

- The implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) and National Instruction on Domestic Violence 7 of 1999, is continually monitored to identify critical gaps or challenges, in order to take corrective or remedial steps to reduce the number of SAPS members not complying with it and to improve service delivery to victims.
- Intensified training and capacity building of police members is ongoing and is a crucial element in improving the services rendered to the victims of crime, including domestic violence and sexual offences. The following training and capacity building takes place:
 - The five-day Domestic Violence Learning Programme (DVLP)
 - The five-day First Responder to Sexual Offences Learning Programme
 - The ten-day Train-the-Trainer Course for Domestic Violence
 - The five-day National Victim Empowerment Training Programme
- The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013), was assented to by the President on 28 July 2013 and published in the Government Gazette on 29 July 2013. The Act will come into effect on a date proclaimed by the President.
- The SAPS developed a training manual on trafficking in persons.
- Training regarding trafficking in persons, is being phased into the SAPS's basic training and is included in organised crime courses.
- An impact assessment on the Domestic Violence Learning Programme (DVLP) has been completed by the SAPS's Human Resource Development Division and the conclusions were disseminated to all provinces for final comments and inputs.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

- Tables 34 and 35 provide an overview of the number of incidents of members not complying with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) and the nature of disciplinary proceedings against police officials.

TABLE 34: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF MEMBERS NOT COMPLYING WITH SECTION 18 (5) (D) OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 116 OF 1998)

Province	Number of cases of members not complying
	1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015
Eastern Cape	0
Free State	0
Gauteng	1
KwaZulu-Natal	0
Limpopo	0
Mpumalanga	1
North West	18
Northern Cape	15
Western Cape	252
Total	287

TABLE 35: NATURE OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST POLICE OFFICIALS

Disciplinary steps	Nature of disciplinary steps 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015
Remedial steps (after initial interview – not serious) - DS1	62
Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious) DS2	39
Written warning (not serious) - DS3	19
Departmental investigation (serious) under investigation - DS4A	165
Departmental investigation (serious) under investigation. Guilty state sentence - DS4B	1
Departmental investigation (serious) not guilty -DS4C	1
Total	287

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS 2014/2015

- Throughout 2014, particular calendar events such as Women’s Month (August), Crime Victims’ Rights Week (September) and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on ‘No Violence against Women and Children’ (November 25 to December 10) were supported to enhance public education. Public education and awareness campaigns were conducted in the form of door-to-door campaigns, community dialogues, the distribution of communication material, round-table discussions and outreach programmes.
 - Women’s month activities included –
 - a public education and awareness campaign at Pienaar in Nelspruit (Mpumalanga) while the National Conference on Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units was held on 14 August 2014
 - a national awareness campaign against ritual murders and mob justice at Thomo Village in Giyani, Limpopo on 23 August 2014

- Crime Victims' Rights (CVR) week:
 - The SAPS participated in the CVR activities that took place at Embalenhle and Marite in Mpumalanga, from 15 to 19 September 2014
- 16 Days of Activism on 'No Violence Against Women and Children' campaigns:
 - Launch of the 16 Days of Activism campaign on 25 November 2014
 - The national launch of White Door Safe Spaces on 26 November 2014
 - Operation Basadi from 25 to 27 November 2014
 - Inter-generational Older Persons Awareness campaign on 2 December 2014
 - Door-to-door anti-rape campaign on 3 December 2014
 - Trafficking in persons awareness campaign on 5 December 2014
 - National closing ceremony of the 16 Days of Activism campaign on 8 December 2014
 - The SAPS also participated in the media launch that took place in November 2014, where the media was called upon to become significant partners in ensuring that the public was informed and encouraged to become active citizens, who could be counted on to actively create safer homes and to become part of the solution as members of society
- At these events, the SAPS distributed pamphlets and z-cards on domestic violence, sexual offences, victim empowerment and children's rights. The domestic violence pamphlet and sexual offences z-cards were translated into all eleven official languages and distributed in all nine provinces.

VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (VEP)

INTEGRATED VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

- The SAPS participated in a work session hosted by the Civilian Secretariat of Police to discuss the Standard Operating Procedure and to clarify areas of concern with regard to the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998).

LAW SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (LSSA)

- The Law Society of South Africa (LSSA) presented pilot workshops on 14, 15 and 28 May 2014 in the Western Cape, where Station Commanders and trainers were capacitated to ensure that the victims of domestic violence are provided with better service.

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- The SAPS participated in the National Consultative Forum on the Prevention and Combating of trafficking in persons, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on 29 and 30 September 2014. The objective of the Forum was to obtain feedback from relevant government departments in terms of the National Instruction Directives and Regulations and to present the completed draft Trafficking in Persons National Strategic Plan.

GAUTENG ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS TASK TEAM MEETINGS

- The SAPS participated in the Gauteng Anti-Trafficking in Persons' Task Team meetings on 11 June 2014 and 10 December 2014 that were attended by government and civil society role players, aimed at ensuring that all role players join resources to effectively combat and prevent the trafficking in persons.

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM CAMPAIGN ON NO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- The SAPS participated in planning meetings led by the Department of Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities to discuss collaboration between government and other stakeholders and to consult key stakeholders on the programme. The new vision of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women and Children aims at attracting all South Africans to be active participants in the fight against gender-based violence. **“COUNT ME IN: TOGETHER MOVING A NON-VIOLENT SOUTH AFRICA FORWARD”**.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL POLICE CHIEFS COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SARPCCO)

- The SAPS continued to participate in the SARPCCO course on Policing Gender-Based Violence in March 2014 in Zimbabwe, in fulfilment of the requirements of Resolution 15 of the 14th SARPCCO Annual General Meeting. SARPCCO developed a comprehensive approach in terms of regional policing through the cooperative engagement of member countries in joint cross-border operations, joint training courses, harmonisation of legislation and the sharing of good practices.

NATIONAL TASK TEAM ON LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER AND INTERSEX (LGBTI) GROUPS

- The SAPS formed part of the National Task Team on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) groups to develop the Terms of Reference of the National Task Team, the Terms of Reference of the Rapid Response Team, the National Intervention Strategy and an information pamphlet on Frequently Asked Questions regarding LGBTI persons.
- The national LGBTI programme was officially launched on 29 April 2014.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE COMMAND CENTRE

- The SAPS participated in the official launch of the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre, a 24-hour call centre dedicated to provide support and counselling to the victims of gender-based violence in June 2014 in Gauteng. At the launch of the pilot, a public outreach programme was conducted to promote the use of the call centre's number in designated areas in Gauteng. A workshop led by the Department of Social Development (DSD) to discuss the implementation of the command centre in all provinces and the development of provincial implementation plans, was attended.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES LED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- The SAPS participated in the following meetings, workshops and activities:
 - Quarterly National Victim Empowerment Management Forum meetings to provide progress in the implementation of Victim Empowerment in the SAPS
 - Inter-sectoral Victim Empowerment workshop
 - Development of an inter-sectoral 2nd Victim Satisfaction Survey aimed at assessing the compliance level of Departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster when rendering services to victims of crime, including the SAPS

- Consultative workshop on the draft Victim Empowerment Programme Bill aimed at addressing gaps in existing Victim Empowerment legislation
- 15th year celebration of the Victim Empowerment Programme's planning meetings
- Capacity building workshop on the White Paper on Families to capacitate the JCPS Cluster departments, including the SAPS. The Paper was approved by Cabinet in June 2013 and officially launched in October 2014

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR VICTIMS CHARTER

- The SAPS participated in the Crime Victims' Rights (CVR) Week planning meetings which were held by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD) as the lead department. This is a national interdepartmental campaign aimed at empowering victims of crime and violence with the Victims' Rights as articulated in the Victim's Charter issued by the DoJCD.

PROGRESS WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF VICTIM EMPOWERMENT IN THE SAPS

- Capacity-building work sessions were held with crime prevention personnel at the Gauteng provincial office on 12 February 2015 and at the KwaZulu-Natal provincial office on 26 February 2015. Work sessions were also held with provincial victim empowerment coordinators at the National Victim Empowerment Provincial Coordinators' Forum on 24 and 25 March 2015 aimed at enhancing victim friendly services to the victims of crime and to address challenges identified in quarterly reports.

VICTIM FRIENDLY SERVICES (VFS)

- The SAPS is responsible for providing victim friendly services to all victims of crime. By the end of March 2015, all 1 138 police stations were rendering a victim-friendly service³⁷ to victims of crime. Victim Friendly Rooms are established at 989 SAPS service points, including 897 at the 1 138 police stations. A provincial summary of service points with Victim Friendly Rooms are indicated in table 36 below.

TABLE 36: NUMBER OF VICTIM FRIENDLY ROOMS

VFRs located at:	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MPU	NC	NW	WC	TOTAL
Police stations	121	65	139	144	80	76	67	55	150	897
Satellite police stations	0	8	3	0	1	2	1	0	21	36
Contact points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
International airport	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
FCS units	1	0	2	12	5	1	1	4	6	32
Railway police stations and coaches	3	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	4	20
Total per province	125	73	153	162	86	79	69	59	183	989

37 A station is deemed capable of rendering a victim friendly service if it meets two of the following three requirements: At least 50% of its operational members must have completed one or more of the following training courses: Victim Empowerment Learning Programme, Domestic Violence Learning Programme, Vulnerable Children Learning Programme and First Responders to Sexual Offences Learning Programme. It must have a dedicated Victim Friendly Room or if space does not allow for that, specific alternate arrangements must be made to provide for privacy while taking statements in cases of gender-based or intimate violence. A station order has been issued to direct the management of victim services at the police stations, including referral to other service providers, the management of the VFR and or the alternate arrangements referred to above, and if applicable, the management of volunteers.

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

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- The Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM) that now provides for capturing details of children under 10 referred to probation officers, was implemented in all provinces during 2014/2015.

ONE-STOP CHILD JUSTICE CENTRES

- On the advice of the Minister of Police, the SAPS continues to support the value chain of services provided at One-Stop Child Justice Centres. These include Nerina (Eastern Cape), Jouberton, Mahikeng and Matlosana (North West) and Mangaung (Free State).
- The SAPS participates in the establishment and management of new One-Stop Centres. The SAPS sought legal opinion which confirmed that the SAPS should continue providing support at the One-stop Child Justice Centres.

INTER-SECTORAL STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CHILD JUSTICE (ISCCJ)

- The SAPS is represented on the Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ) led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the observation of the rights of children in conflict with the law and the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008).
- The SAPS also participated in the Operational ISCCJ and Director General's Inter-sectoral Committee on Child Justice (DGs ISC) meetings during April, June, August, October and December 2014 and March 2015. These forums are charged with the provisioning of strategic direction and monitoring the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008).
- Quarterly, bi-annual and annual reports were also submitted to the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development with regard to the implementation of SAPS's responsibilities relating to the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008).

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

- The SAPS participated in interdepartmental child protection awareness activities during Child Protection Week in 2014. Exhibitions were conducted for the public, engaging with children and encouraging community and adult protection of children. Child Protection Week 2014 was launched on 1 June 2014 at Delft Technical High School in the Western Cape. The closing ceremony took place on 7 June 2014 in Phalaborwa, Limpopo.
- The SAPS conducted a national capacity-building session with all provinces on children and vulnerable group-related matters on 18 November 2014. The session was aimed at reviewing the School-Based Crime Prevention Guidelines. It also sought to provide skills for members in order to assist stations to adhere to the legislation prescripts relating to the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008); the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005), the Older Person's Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006); and the Safe Schools Programme.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The final draft guideline on the Policing of Crimes against Older Persons was developed.

MONITORING

- During 2014/2015 compliance visits were conducted at the following 17 police stations with regard to the implementation of the regulatory framework that applies to children and vulnerable groups:

STATION	PROVINCE	DATES
Amangwe	KwaZulu-Natal	2014-11-10 – 2014-11-14
Hartswater	Northern Cape	2014-11-03 – 2014-11-08
Kopanong	Free State	2014-11-03 – 2014-11-08
Kabokweni	Mpumalanga	2014-10-19 – 2014-10-25
Wolmaranstad	North West	2014-11-03 – 2014-11-08
Rondebosch	Western Cape	2014-11-17 – 2014-11-21
Zanzibar	Limpopo	2015-01-22
Saamboubrug	Limpopo	2015-01-23
Worcester	Western Cape	2015-02-02
Stellenbosch	Western Cape	2015-02-03
Mitchells Plain	Western Cape	2015-02-04
Elsies River	Western Cape	2015-02-05
Durban Central	KwaZulu-Natal	2015-02-23
Chatsworth	KwaZulu-Natal	2015-02-24
Durban North	KwaZulu-Natal	2015-02-25
Atteridgeville	Gauteng	2015-03-10
Dobsonville	Gauteng	2015-03-11

BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMMES

- The SAPS continued with the Edcon partnership and there are 42 contact points in use to serve as a mechanism to bring the SAPS's services closer to the community and subsequently enhance frontline service delivery.
- The SAPS and SABRIC reviewed their partnership and are working toward signing a MoU. The SAPS and SABRIC partnership entails the sharing of information, including the optimal use of resources in order to enhance the effective and efficient policing of the banking environment.
- The SAPS adopted a strategy to address crime with regard to consumer goods (e.g. robberies in shopping centres and retail shops) and retail sector in cooperation with the CGCSA.
- On 4 September 2014, the National Department of Tourism, in partnership with the Tourism Association and the SAPS, as well as the Khara Hais Municipality celebrated the implementation of Journey to Service Excellence in Upington. On 13 November 2014, the National Department of Tourism and the SAPS issued Journey to Service Excellence Heroes certificates and JSE partner tokens in the Northern Cape. Journey to Service Excellence encourages community members to –
 - develop a service excellence-orientated culture in the tourism sector and value chain
 - mobilise communities and government sectors to partner with the relevant structures and impart a relevant skills approach used for achieving set objectives
 - bring partners together to highlight the fact that service excellence is a cross-cutting issue

Journey to Service Excellence Heroes certificates were awarded to volunteers of the Upington Implementation Forum, including police officials, for their participation and support of the project.

- On 5 September 2014, the Thuso ya Batho Anti-Crime Organisation and the SAPS hosted an awareness campaign on anti-copper cable theft in the North West.

NATIONAL CRIME AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- During the period under review, the following 17 izimbizo/community outreach programmes/awareness campaigns were held. National crime awareness campaigns refer to matters of national importance which involve the Minister and/or Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior official duly nominated to represent him/her.
 - Community/School outreach programme at the Bhisho Stadium, Eastern Cape on 11 April 2014
 - Community outreach programme at the Thulamahashe Stadium, Mpumalanga on 25 April 2014
 - Cell C Take a Child to Work project in Mamelodi, Gauteng on 26 May 2014
 - Youth project sports against crime at the Fort Hare Sports Ground, Eastern Cape from 13 to 16 June 2014
 - Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigation Conference, Mpumalanga from 10 to 15 August 2014
 - Giyani Witchcraft Outreach Programme in Giyani, Limpopo on 23 August 2014
 - Community/School outreach programme at the Colesburg Stadium, Northern Cape on 27 August 2014
 - The opening of the Tembisa South Police Station, Gauteng on 2 September 2014
 - Presidential izimbizo in KwaZulu-Natal on 30 September 2014
 - The launch of the community outreach programme in Worcester, Western Cape on 16 October 2014
 - The national launch of Operation Duty Calls in Wembezi, KwaZulu-Natal on 23 October 2014
 - A review of the Limpopo Provincial Crime-Prevention Strategy Summit in Polokwane, Limpopo from 13 to 14 November 2014
 - The launch of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, Western Cape on 24 November 2014
 - An izimbizo on the campaign against stolen goods, Mpumalanga on 4 December 2014
 - The national closing event of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, Mamelodi East in Gauteng on 8 December 2014
 - The launch of the SAPS's Frontline Service Delivery project in the North West on 11 December 2014
 - The launch of the campaign against stolen goods in Mpumalanga on 17 December 2014

SUB PROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDERLINES

- Based on Cabinet's decision in 2009 to return the function of borderline control back to the SANDF, all borderline functions were handed over, except for two borderline bases, namely Upper Tugela and Himeville on the RSA and Lesotho borderline. A request was received from the SANDF in May 2014 to keep these two bases under the command of the SAPS due to various commitments and operations by the SANDF. As a result, the SAPS still maintains the borderline function at Himeville and Upper Tugela while awaiting a decision from the SANDF.

PORTS OF ENTRY

- The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all ports of entry, which include land ports, seaports and international airports. There are 72 ports of entry, including 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports, including one dry port. The Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) are systems of the DHA. The SAPS's Circulation System is linked to the EMCS electronically. All the wanted persons, as well as stolen/robbed vehicles, will reflect automatically on the EMCS. There are 14 ports that operate the MCS and 57 ports that operate the EMCS. City Deep, the only dry port in South Africa, does not operate the MCS or the EMCS. City Deep only monitors the movement of cargo and not persons, and profiles cargo in accordance with the received manifesto. The EMCS was rolled out to Bothashoop and Emahlatini in Mpumalanga during 2014/2015 and the process is ongoing for the remaining 14 ports.
- During the period under review, 2 746 wanted persons and 3 874 circulated, stolen/robbed vehicles' hits were reacted to, resulting in the arrest of 626 wanted persons, for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued.

A 'hit' is when the SAPS receives a notification at the port of entry when a wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, or when a vehicle that has been circulated as stolen/robbed, move through a port of entry. The hit will stipulate the steps required, for instance, wanted for arrest (warrant of arrest available), monitoring the movement of a person, and searching of a person and possible stolen/robbed vehicles.

- To enhance the national security and territorial integrity of the RSA, 3 775 planned crime prevention and combating operations were conducted at ports of entry, comprising of 977 roadblocks, 50 191 vehicle patrols, 1 297 vehicle check points³⁸, 53 214 foot patrols, 784 borderline patrols, 1 500 vessel patrols and 13 592 perimeter inspections (inspections done on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port). These operations and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry, as indicated in table 37.

38 A vehicle check point is an access control point within the perimeters of the port of entry where vehicles' identification numbers, chassis and engine numbers are verified.

TABLE 37: SUCCESSES ACHIEVED AT PORTS OF ENTRY FROM 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Firearms and ammunition		
	2013/2014	2014/2015
Arrests	115 arrests for the illegal possession of firearms 15 for the illegal possession of ammunition	80 arrests for the illegal possession of firearms 18 for the illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	102 illegal firearms and 11 606 rounds of ammunition were recovered	81 illegal firearms and 5 610 rounds of ammunition were recovered
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	1 364	1 147
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	11,875 kg	18,517 kg
Cocaine	100 216,196 kg	423,025 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	229,453 kg	637,757 kg and 40 ℓ liquid crystal meth
Cannabis (dry)	34 308,347 kg	12 629,382 kg
Cannabis (plants)	5 029 plants and plants weighing 2 000 kg	9 plants
Ecstasy tablets/powder	709 tablets	1 492 tablets and 0,500 kg powder
Mandrax tablets	20 650 tablets	1 634 tablets
Crack cocaine rocks	36 pieces	1 piece
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
Arrests	362	270
Number of vehicles recovered	405	309
Violations in terms of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002) (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	13 895	13 474
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	276	184
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	196	160
Other crimes (crimes not indicated in this table)		
Arrests	2 175	1 765
Human trafficking		
Arrests	5	0
Stock theft		
Arrests	18	33

In separate incidents at the OR Tambo International Airport (ORTIA), 65,815 kg of cocaine was confiscated in August 2014, resulting in 13 arrests. A total of 445,000 kg crystal meth was confiscated in October 2014, resulting in three arrests; and 35,480 kg crystal meth was confiscated with one arrest in February 2015. In separate incidents, 106 stolen/robbed vehicles were recovered at the Lebombo port of entry, resulting in 129 arrests.

- The port of entry environment profiles selected vehicles, containers and cargo that are identified as 'high risk', focusing on suspicious persons, goods from identified risk countries, priority crimes, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods, and contraband goods. A total of 460 478 vehicles (land ports), 22 700 containers (seaports) and 51 370 cargo (airports) were profiled. A total of 882 237 vehicles, 24 164 containers and 78 832 cargo were searched.

- During the period under review, 24 people were arrested for corruption at ports of entry. Table 38 provides an overview of persons arrested for corruption cases at the ports of entry in 2014/2015:

TABLE 38: PERSONS ARRESTED FOR CORRUPTION AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Province	Number of members of the SAPS	Other
Beit Bridge	4	-
Durban Harbour	2	Two civilians
Ramatlabama	-	Two customs officers
Violsdrift	1	One customs officer
ORTIA	2	Three immigration officers and one security officer
Jeppes Reef	1	-
Skilpadshek	-	One customs officer
Pafuri	3	-
Cape Town International Airport	1	-
Total	14	10

SUB PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

- The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, falls under the broader specialised environment of the National Intervention Unit (NIU), Special Task Force (STF) and the Public Order Police (POP) Units.
- During 2014/2015, a total number of 17 197 incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised compared to the 16 107 incidents during 2013/2014. These include 2 203 interventions by the NIU, 254 operations by the STF and 14 740 crowd-management incidents.

NATIONAL INTERVENTION UNITS (NIU)

- The NIU provides a rapid response capability for intervening in high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. It includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events, and providing specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments.
- The NIUs are situated in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 617 members are deployed in the NIU environment, which includes 345 operational members, 129 members rendering operational support, 118 rendering a generic support service and 25 security guards.
- During the period under review, the NIU responded to and successfully policed and stabilised 2 203 incidents - 103 less incidents compared to 2 306 incidents in 2013/2014. The 2 203 incidents include 1 618 interventions dealing with the rendering of specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments where the risk/threat level required the NIU's involvement regarding serious and violent crime, 366 deployments to escort dangerous awaiting-trial detainees or sentenced prisoners, 219 protection to VIP and/or events.

The NIU's interventions resulted in 378 arrests, the recovery of 134 firearms and 4 101 rounds of ammunition, and 13 vehicles, drugs to the value of R786 489.45 as well as cash to the value of R 318 630.00 being confiscated.

- In addition to the above, the NIU also performed 1 173 self-initiated combating operations based on information and intelligence received and planned targeted deployments to address specific incidents of crime. The respective Units conducted operations focusing on gangsterism, illegal firearms and ammunition, illicit drugs, stolen/robbed vehicles and counterfeit goods.

The NIU's self-initiated operations resulted in 370 arrests, the recovery of 117 firearms and 1 556 rounds of ammunition, and 46 vehicles, drugs to the value of R773 648.78 as well as cash to the value of R 147 577.11 being confiscated.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE (STF)

- The primary aim of the STF is to manage high-risk operations which require specialised skills, training and equipment, such as hostage situations, acts of terror, terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents, crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance, and search-and-rescue operations.
- Three STF Units are situated in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. A total number of 194 members are deployed in the STF environment, which include 105 operational members and 89 members rendering a support service.
- Table 39 provides an overview of operations that the STF conducted.

TABLE 39: OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE STF

Type of operation	2013/2014	2014/2015
Hostage situations	32	27
Acts of terror, organised crime and serious and violent crime incidents	130	166
VIP protection assistance	58	55
Search-and-rescue operations	6	6
Total	226	254

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING (POP)

- POP deals with the combating of crime and maintains public order through crowd management in terms of section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- There are 28 POP Units countrywide, which includes 27 provincially-based units and one mobile reserve unit. The mobile reserve unit consists of members who are readily available for deployment at identified hotspots countrywide. A total number of 4 563 members are deployed in the POP environment, which includes 4 314 operational members and 249 members rendering a support service. The nature of POP's duties falls outside the scope of generic policing functions and, therefore, POP members are trained and equipped to effectively deal with crowd-management-related incidents that police members at station level, given their basic training and standard equipment, cannot deal with otherwise.
- During 2014/2015, the upgrading of equipment for use by POP members was initiated and included the following:
 - Finalisation of a technical specification regarding the design and procurement of a new specialised operational vehicle for RP
 - Procurement and distribution of 11 LRADs - loudspeaker technology that allows the operator to broadcast warnings and instructions over a much greater distance than any other form of live communication tools
 - Procurement of 65 audio (voice) recording devices
 - Procurement of 12 video cameras and accessories and surveillance equipment to record crowd-management situations
- During 2014/2015, the following priority training interventions were conducted:
 - The POP platoon member training curriculum was reviewed and updated during 2013/2014 and 2014/2015

- The POP refresher training was initiated in April 2012 and 1 826 operational POP members have since successfully undergone refresher training, including 425 POP members who were trained in 2014/2015
 - A total of 854 POP members and 14 POP platoon commanders successfully completed POP crowd-management training
 - A total of 23 POP members successfully completed LRAD training
 - A new POP information official's course was developed between POP and Crime Intelligence. Four courses have been presented and 98 POP information officials have been trained
- A total number of 14 740 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised. These include 12 451 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings; and 2 289 unrest-related incidents, such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, transport and education sectors and community protests.

POP Units made 3 389 arrests during the 2 289 unrest-related incidents.

- Table 40 provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents during the past three financial years.

TABLE 40: CROWD-RELATED INCIDENTS

Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents 2012/2013	Number of crowd-related incidents 2013/2014	Number of crowd-related incidents 2014/2015
Peaceful incidents	10 517	11 668	12 451
Unrest-related incidents	1 882	1 907	2 289
Total	12 399	13 575	14 740

- From the above table it is evident that the number of crowd-related incidents increased notably compared to 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 - 1 165 incidents in 2014/2015 compared to 2013/2014. The number of peaceful incidents increased by 783 incidents and the number of unrest-related incidents increased by 382 incidents compared to 2013/2014.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including that with a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency, printing material, as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm, such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. A total of 174 cargos were protected during the period under review with no security breaches.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

SAPS AIR WING

- The SAPS's air fleet consists of 50 aircraft, which includes 37 helicopters, 12 fixed wing aeroplanes and one micro-light. Five BO105 (Messerschmitt) helicopters were removed from service due to aging and serviceability constraints, and are in the process to be boarded. There are 50 pilots in the SAPS, comprising of 44 helicopter pilots and six fixed wing pilots. Eight of the 50 pilots are flying helicopters and fixed wing aeroplanes.

- A total of 6 456 hours were flown during 2014/2015, compared to the 5 209 hours in 2013/2014. This includes 5 251.7 operational hours which were flown for crime-related matters such as call outs (1 557.1), crime prevention (1 755.7), planned operations (1 399.1) and assistance to specialised forces (539.8). Call-outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies, hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, operational support to other units, and search and rescue incidents. A total of 1 204.3 hours were flown for non-crime related flights such as communication flights (443.4), shows (28.0), training (421.9) and maintenance (311.0).
- The Air Wing provides airborne support for the SAPS's Cannabis Eradication Programme by destroying illicit cannabis crops grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape. Cannabis eradication operations are conducted during the spring when the planting season starts and during the early summer months. During January and February 2015 the SAPS Air Wing sprayed 529.2 hectares of cannabis fields in the Eastern Cape, valued at R685 314 000.00 to keep illicit cannabis crops in South Africa to a minimum.

Mobilisation Support Services

Mobilisation Support Services is responsible for the rendering of support to operational-related and National coordinated operations. This includes coordination and deployment of the centralised armoured vehicle fleet, transport of members across the country, and provisioning of accommodation, including tents and equipment.

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically in the Public Order Police environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle capable of protecting occupants (from arms fire, petrol bombs, etc.).

A total of 604 requests for support relating to transport, support, and accommodation have been successfully attended to during 2014/2015.

SPECIALISED POLICING SERVICES TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

- The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations in accordance with United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution No 1 769, AU Peace and Security Council Resolutions, 2005 and SADC Summit Resolutions, 2007.
- During the period under review, a total of 86 members were deployed in African Union/United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in Darfur, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. A total of 43 members were deployed in South Sudan, 42 members in Darfur, Sudan and one member in Somalia. Duties that were performed include planning, confidence and capacity-building patrols in the internally displaced persons camps and villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing, and monitoring crime investigation and security within the IDP camps.
- One member has been appointed in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in New York, United States of America to assist the Technical Team Assessment for upcoming missions as well as training coordination.
- The SAPS supported the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. 170 members of the SAPS were deployed on the SADC Troika intervention deployment in the Kingdom of Lesotho to protect the key installations, premises, identified key personnel, escorting of convoys and envoys, and facilitating the normalisation of the relations between Lesotho Security Services.
- A total of 85 members of the SAPS participated in the SADC Electoral Observer Missions - five members each in Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana; and 70 members in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The purpose of the deployment was to ensure that the principles and guidelines governing democratic elections and that key elements of the principles, namely fairness, transparency and free from intimidation, were adhered to.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAMS (TRT)

- The TRT was officially established in April 2010 and their mandate includes: providing an immediate tactical response capacity, including identified medium to high-risk threats such as trio crimes, farm attacks, ATM bombings, CIT heists, taxi violence and serious gang-related crimes; addressing crime through planned operations or specific requests within the province including tactical operational support to the DPCI, detectives, crime intelligence, tracking teams, Stock Theft Units, K9 Units and other government departments; providing assistance in terms of legislation by means of tactical operational support during events and support during crowd-management situations; and escorting dangerous prisoners and valuable and or dangerous cargo.
- There are 42 TRT Units in the provinces, including nine each in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, seven in the Western Cape, four each in the North West and the Eastern Cape, three each in Limpopo and the Free State, two in Mpumalanga and one in the Northern Cape.
- During the period under review, TRT Units provided protection to 1 766 cargos, escorted 1 999 dangerous prisoners, assisted during 1 154 crowd-management-related incidents and provided assistance to other units in 2 513 interventions.

8 311 arrests were made during the period under review. Illicit drugs, namely 24 409,059 kg cannabis, 0,406 kg cocaine, 188 Ecstasy tablets, 1,710 kg heroin, 3,575 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), and 9 187.5 Mandrax tablets were confiscated. A total of 646 firearms and 290 vehicles were also recovered.

TRACKING TEAMS

- Tracking teams are responsible to trace and arrest most wanted suspects and to provide assistance to investigation units, such as the DPCI, to apprehend dangerous and high-profile suspects. To restrict their movements, these tracking teams are established in all nine provinces. A total of 184 members are deployed in the tracking team environment.

A total of 2 262 wanted suspects for serious and violent crimes were traced and arrested during 2014/2015 compared to 2 785 suspects in 2013/2014.

NATIONAL OPERATIONAL COORDINATION (NOC)

- NOC is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police specific operations to address JCPS and the SAPS's priorities, and managing cabinet-approved major events and events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010).
- NATJOINTS serves as the operational arm of the JCPS cluster and are responsible for coordinating all security and stability operations throughout the country. The SAPS holds the chairmanship of the NATJOINTS. The departments deployed from or represented at the NATJOC of the NATJOINTS include the SAPS, SANDF, the NPA, DOH, DIRCO, ESKOM, the IEC, the Intelligence Coordinating Committee and the Metro Police.
- During the period under review, NOC managed the planning, coordination and execution of 83 national and local operations as well as 65 events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010) and nine Cabinet-approved major events. The following events are highlighted:

- National and local operations:
 - Stabilisation operations in Bloemhof, KwaMashu, Grey Town, Richmond, Escourt, Stanger, Nongoma, Sterkspruit and Malamulela in preparation for the National and Provincial Election 2014
 - Operation Duty Calls focussing on the safeguarding of the community during the festive season from 15 October 2014 (pre-holiday season) to 28 March 2015 (post-holiday season)
 - Operation Paseka focussing on safeguarding of the community and national roads during the Easter festive season
 - Structural collapse of the sleeping quarters of the Synagogue Church of All Nations in Lagos, Nigeria on 12 September 2014. The mortal remains of 85 persons were repatriated to South Africa and the process was concluded in February 2015
 - Coordinating the SAPS's deployment to the Kingdom of Lesotho in the normalisation of the relation between the Lesotho Security Services
- The following operations took place over extended periods during the 2014/2015 financial year:
 - Operation Lungisa. 11 operations were executed focussing on decreasing crime through high visibility operations in the city centres in all the provinces
 - Intervention Operations in the Eastern and Western Cape focussing on gangsterism
 - Operation Rhino IV, a specialised interdepartmental intervention in the Kruger National Park by special forces, focusing on the combating of rhino poaching
- Events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010), included the following:
 - National Freedom Day Celebration at Union Building in Pretoria, Gauteng, 27 April 2014
 - Presidential Inauguration at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, Gauteng, 24 May 2014
 - International Conference on Criminal Legal Aid at Birchwood Hotel in Benoni, Gauteng, 24 - 26 June 2014
 - First National Symposium on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Sexually transmitted infections at Saint Georges Hotel, Gauteng, 20 - 22 August 2014
 - The 25th International Union of Architects Work Congress 2014 at Durban International Conference Centre, KwaZulu-Natal, 1 - 11 August 2014
 - AFCON Qualifiers Soccer Game between Bafana Bafana and Nigeria at the Cape Town Stadium in the Western Cape on 10 September 2014
 - SARPCCO Technical Organs meeting at Emperors Palace in Kempton Park in Gauteng from 20 to 22 October 2014
 - AFCON Qualifier Match: Bafana Bafana vs Sudan at Moses Mabhida Stadium, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, 15 November 2014
 - Nelson Mandela Challenge Cup International Friendly Football Game: Bafana Bafana vs Côte d'Ivoire at Mbombela Stadium, Mpumalanga, 30 November 2014

- SARPCCO Technical Organs meeting hosted by the National Commissioner of the SAPS as the newly appointed chairperson at the Saint Georges Hotel, Gauteng, from 4 to 5 March 2015
- 103rd African National Congress (ANC) Birthday Rally at the Cape Town International Conference Centre, Western Cape, 6 - 10 January 2015
- Repatriation from Moscow and reburial funeral service of Moses Kotane (Secretary General of the South African Communist Party) at Pella, Northern Cape, 14 March 2015
- Repatriation from Moscow and reburial funeral service of John Beaver Marks (Leader of the communist and national liberation movements of the Republic of South Africa) at Ventersdorp, North West, 22 March 2015
- Cabinet approved major events included amongst others the:
 - National and Provincial Elections, 7 May 2014
 - National Police Commemoration Day, 7 September 2014
 - State of the Nation Address, 14 February 2015

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas of Programme 2: Visible Policing:

- Number of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost, including State-owned firearms.
- Average national police reaction time to alpha, bravo and charlie complaints.

Strategies that have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance

Number of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost, including state-owned firearms

- A Guideline was disseminated to all police stations and provinces to ensure the proper handling and reporting of stolen/lost and recovered firearms in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) and the process to be followed to circulate the particulars of stolen/lost and found firearms as members at police stations neglect their duties and responsibility regarding circulation.
- Roadshows will be conducted during 2015/2016 to sensitise members on the importance of the timeous circulation of firearms.

Average national police reaction time to alpha, bravo and charlie complaints

Feedback on strategies implemented in 2014/2015

- Monthly analysis on reaction times were conducted from the Efficiency Index System to identify police stations that deviated from the set standards and the respective Provincial Commissioners were sensitised by means of national circulars of these deviations. The interventions have contributed to the achievements of alpha and bravo complaints and an improvement has been noted with charlie complaints even though it was not achieved.

- Two National Blue Print work sessions were held during the 2014/2015 period to standardise call centres and it has in principle been approved by the Blue Print Steering Committee.
- Police stations have been identified and clustered as rural, urban, rural/urban mix police stations for the purpose of revising reaction time standards to measure each response capability.

Strategies that will be implemented to address the non-achievement of charlie complaints: 2015/2016

- An analysis will be conducted monthly on reports received from the SAPS's TMS.
- Forums will be established to deal with the challenges regarding the calculation of reaction times.
- Standards will be revised to improve the reaction time for the Flying Squad and police stations as there is no clear indication to measure each response capability.
- Standards will be revised to improve the reaction time for call takers and dispatchers in the 10111 Call centre to enhance service delivery.
- The Standard Operational Guidelines for 10111 Call Centres and police stations will be re-distributed to the Provincial Commissioners for compliance and monitoring in respect to IR numbers and stand-off times at complaints which will contribute to improved reaction times.
- Continuous monthly analysis and monitoring of the reaction time of complaints derived from the Efficiency Index System will be conducted and the Provincial Commissioners will be sensitised of the deviations from the targets.
- Standing Order 259 (Rapid Response Services and Radio Equipped Vehicles) is being revised and will be developed as a national instruction.
- Monitoring and evaluation visits will be paid to the 10111 Call Centres to measure performance and compliance with national directives.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

- There were no changes to planned targets for 2014/2015.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Name of Sub programme	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Prevention	28 860 652	28 860 634	18	27 764 423	27 764 423	-
Border Security	1 625 008	1 625 008	-	1 550 685	1 550 685	-
Specialised Interventions	2 967 392	2 967 392	-	2 746 989	2 746 989	-
Facilities	3 247 238	3 247 238	-	3 087 035	3 087 035	-
Total	36 700 290	37 700 272	18	35 149 132	35 149 132	-

4.3 PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators in terms of Forensic Evidence and the Criminal Record Centre.

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

The Detective Service Programme comprises of the following four Sub programmes:

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

Table 41 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for Sub programmes under Programme 3.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 41: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations ³⁹					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for serious crimes ⁴⁰	38,14% (834 538 from a total of 2 187 956).	41% (858 405)	37,40% (820 598 from a total of 2 194 207).	-3,6%	Target not achieved. Inadequate command and control in the investigative value chain. Secondary contributors could be the noticeable resignations of investigating officers, whilst losses in figures are not that significant, it should be noted that skills replacement in this area is a protracted process. These losses are also universal to other areas. Human Resource Management and Government Employee Pension Fund are addressing the issue.

³⁹ Changes to targets were effected to the Performance Indicators under the Sub programme: Crime Investigations in Programme 3. The changes were effected over the actual information for the period 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and the planned target for 2014/2015. The changes have been accordingly amended in the Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure 2014.

⁴⁰ Serious crime includes contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime and excludes crime detected as a result of police action.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready ⁴¹ case dockets for serious crimes	68,38% (260 797 from a total of 381 413).	68,50% (261 109)	63,63% (237 362 from a total of 373 037)	-4,87%	Target not achieved. Inadequate command and control in the investigatory value chain. Secondary contributors could be the noticeable resignations of investigating officers, whilst losses in figures are not that significant, it should be noted that skills replacement in this area is a protracted process. Furthermore, forensic reports from the Department of Health and other external service providers are outstanding for long periods. Examples of these reports include post mortem reports and external social workers reports.
Conviction rate for serious crimes ⁴²	87,56% (166 417 from a total of 190 057)	87,61% (166 500)	87,78% (154 333 from a total of 175 814)	0,17%	Target achieved. An integrated approach between investigating officers, Prosecutors and support received by the Forensic Science Laboratory has yielded positive results in securing convictions.

⁴¹ A trial-ready is a fully investigated and completed case docket which is ready for trial.

⁴² The conviction rate for all categories of crime should be comprehended against the backdrop of it being a secondary indicator i.e. it is a measure of collaboration between the SAPS, NPA and Justice.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub programme: Crime Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection ⁴³	99,44% (346 300 from a total of 348 240).	99,47% (346 403)	99,62% (351 241 from a total of 352 575)	0,15%	Target achieved. Increased Joint Operations conducted. Continued support from the community through whistleblowing, Crime Stop and Crime Line.	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action for detection	64,40% (138 141 from a total of 214 506)	64,50% (138 279)	55,89% (122 559 from a total of 219 304)	-8,61%	Target not achieved. In addition to the above the following also impact on the non-achievement of this target: • Long outstanding Forensic Reports from the Department of Health specifically for cases of driving a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of alcohol (toxicology reports). • Inadequate command and control in the investigative value chain.	

43 Crimes dependent on police action include: illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub programme: Crime Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection	97,07% (139 389 from a total of 143 599).	97,10% (139 430)	97,18% (141 775 from a total of 145 884)	0,08%	Target achieved. An integrated approach between investigating officers, Prosecutors and support received by the Forensic Science Laboratory has yielded positive results in securing convictions.	
Detection rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	75,26% (298 216 from a total of 396 274).	75,40% (298 633)	74,41% (144 232 from a total of 193 832)	-0,99%	Target not achieved. Inadequate command and control in the investigatory value chain. Secondary contributors could be the noticeable resignations of investigating officers, whilst losses in figures are not that significant, it should be noted that skills replacement in this area is a protracted process. Furthermore, due to the nature of these crimes, victims at times are too traumatised to assist with the investigation and identification of perpetrators which make it difficult to detect these crimes.	

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub programme: Crime Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	66,34%(81 204 from a total of 122 406).	68,15% (82 673)	63,27% (37 488 from a total of 59 254).	-4,88%	Target not achieved. The reason for not achieving the target is that some forensic reports from the Department of Health and other external service providers are outstanding for long periods. For example, post mortem reports and external social workers reports.	
Conviction rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	82,48% (46 632 from a total of 56 540).	82,67% (46 822)	82,68% (19 666 from a total of 23 786).	0,01%	Target achieved.	
Detection rate for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	69,91% (74 908 from a total of 107 152).	69,95% (74 937)	69,45% (35 943 from a total of 51 754).	-0,50%	Target not achieved. Inadequate command and control in the investigative value chain. Secondary contributors could be the noticeable resignations of investigating officers, whilst losses in figures are not that significant, it should be noted that skills replacement in this area is a protracted process. Some victims are too traumatised to assist with the investigation and identification of perpetrators which makes it difficult to solve these crimes.	

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	63,95% (39 062 from a total of 61 084).	66,65% (40 116)	60,07% (17 808 from a total of 29 646).	-6,58%	Target not achieved. Inadequate command and control in the investigative value chain. Secondary contributors could be the noticeable resignations of investigating officers, whilst losses in figures are not that significant, it should be noted that skills replacement in this area is a protracted process. In addition some forensic reports from the Department of Health and other external service providers are outstanding for long periods, example, post mortem reports.
Conviction rate for crimes against children under 18 years (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	75,12% (13 164 from a total of 17 524).	75,20% (13 174)	76,05% (5 962 from a total of 7 840).	0,85%	Target achieved. An integrated approach between investigating officers, prosecutors and support received by the Forensic Science Laboratory has yielded positive results in securing convictions.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub programme: Specialised Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster	61,17%	40%	(1 215/1 712) 70,96%	30,96%	Target achieved. Dedicated effort by investigating officers to focus on and finalise older cases.	
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	89,7%	Increase by 10% to 62%	94,8%	32,8%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly evaluation of the members' performance (monthly production sheet) • Prioritisation of cases; • Continuous monitoring of crime reported; • Continuous discussion with investigators about the national baseline/target of the component's performance; • Prosecutor guided investigation with Specialised Commercial Crime Units (multi-disciplinary approach) 	

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.						
Sub programme: Specialised Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	54,9%	Increase by 12% to 44%	58,8%	14,8%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper screening of cases; • Monitoring of the SAPS 6; • Investigate to arrest as opposed to arresting to investigate (i.e. arresting suspects only after all investigation has been completed. 	
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations	41,67%	42% of registered projects successfully terminated	48,44% (31 from a total of 64)	6,44%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality driven projects and a multidisciplinary approach. • Improved work relations and communication with internal and external role players. • Effective investigation methodology. 	
Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready cases where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption	73 cases	25 trial-ready cases	30 trial-ready cases	5	Target achieved. Target achieved due to constant monitoring of case plans and cases that were identified that met the criteria for ACTT priority case intake.	

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigation, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime.					
Sub programme: Specialised Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases	R1 381 351 333.45	More than 5 million in assets ⁴⁴	R2 226 199 045 (billion)	R1 726 199 045 (billion)	Target achieved. The value of the cases investigated by the ACTT are high in value.
Sub programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Percentage of original reports for formally charged individuals generated within 15 calendar days	91,88% (1 119 843 from a total of 1 218 869) of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 15 calendar days.	93% previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	93% (1 138 275 from a total of 1 223 005) of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 15 calendar days.	-	Target achieved.
Sub programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Percentage of case exhibits processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days	68% (148 374 from a total of 219 211) case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	93% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days	69% (141 963 from a total of 204 646) routine case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	-24%	Target not achieved. The dual focus of the Forensic Science Laboratories on both entries received and eradication of the FSL Backlog has a direct impact on performance against the set standard. During the reporting period, more emphasis was placed on the reduction of the backlog which decreased by 51% from 6 739 in the first quarter to 3 304 in the 4 th quarter of the same period. Unforeseen circumstances such as load shedding and water interruptions affected the finalisation of cases in the laboratory.

44 The target relates to the conviction of 100 persons with a recovery of R5 million in assets, per person.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

SUB PROGRAMME: GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Crime investigations consist of the following components in the Detective Service:

- **Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigations** includes FCS Operations that is responsible to render effective and efficient investigations of crimes emanating from the FCS mandate and the Forensic Social Work sections that are responsible for rendering Forensic Social Work support to these investigations.
- **General Crime Investigations** is responsible to manage and secure effective investigation of crimes at station level in accordance with their mandate and includes the sections Harmful Religious Practices, Missing Persons and Crime Stop.
- **Specific Crime Investigations** includes the Vehicle Crime Investigations; Stock Theft and Endangered Species Sections.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- In evaluating the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, the following performance indicators are utilised:
 - Detection rate
 - Trial-ready docket rate
 - Conviction rate

In order to gain an understanding of the performance environment of the Detective Service and performance indicators used to measure performance the following procedures and terminologies are explained:

- When an incident of crime is reported a case is opened on the Crime Administration System (CAS) and a unique CAS number is allocated to the case. However, a case docket may have more than one charge being investigated against an alleged offender/s. For this reason more than one charge may be reflected on the Crime Management Information System (CMIS).
- The diagram below depicts the flow of a reported case in the SAPS systems, which remains tracked through the case docket CAS and the CMIS. The status and/or outcome of the investigation is ultimately reflected in the CMIS (SAPS 6).

- Crime is reported and the following information is captured on the **Crime Administration System: (CAS)**
- Offence (Type of crime)
- Date & time reported
- information of the victim/ complainant/witness
- Geographical information
- Date and time suspect charged
- Verdict
- Disposal of evidential material
- Manner of closure

Crime Reported

Crime Administration System (CAS) Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS)

- The **CAS** system generates a unique number which is the Case docket reference number. All relevant information is then linked to this **CAS** number **inclusive of the specific crime codes.**
- The information captured is synchronized monthly. **(Last day of the month at midnight)**

- The **CMIS** is a crime management tool reflecting crimes reported and the efficiency of detecting and finalisation of the reported crimes. It is utilised to track and trace all reported crimes through the system. **The CMIS reflects only crime codes**

Crime Management Information System (CMIS) SAPS 6



- The CMIS (SAPS 6) is utilised as a strategic performance management system to communicate and document performance at daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly engagements and to further track and report how current performance is faring against established targeted measurements. The following fields in the CMIS may be further explained to track the status of a case from inception to closure and provide greater granularity such as reasons for withdrawal of a case and/or reasons for a docket being closed as undetected, etc.
 - The number of charges reported (Column 1) reflects the number of charges that were reported at police stations for a particular year. These figures are drawn from the CMIS/ICDMS which is a live system that is continuously being updated
 - The charges brought forward (Column 2) are the number of charges that were carried over from the previous year to the current year and where the investigations are still pending. These charges also include charges that were reopened during the course of the year. The charges and the new charges that are reported during the year are dealt with together.
 - The total number of incomplete complaints (charges) (Column 7) refers to the cases that were not solved or closed as undetected at the end of the financial year and therefore carried over to the new financial year (Column 2 of the new financial year)
 - **Detection rate:** The detection of crime is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged on the CAS/ ICDMS or the case docket has been closed as unfounded or has been withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other Divisions of the SAPS and role players. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court added to charges withdrawn before court, plus charges closed as unfounded divided by the total number of charges reported and brought forward and expressed as a percentage
 - **Charges to court** (Column 3) refer to the number of charges where an arrest was made and the suspect was sent to court in that specific year. Arrest means the actual detention of the suspect or the issuing of the summons to appear in court
 - **Charges withdrawn before court** (Column 4) refer to charges which are sent to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for a decision to be made whether to prosecute or not. Charges may be withdrawn for the following reasons:
 - the victim did not want to continue with the case
 - the crime is trivial in nature;
 - the prosecutor is of the opinion that there are no prospects of a successful prosecution.
 - witnesses/complainants cannot be traced
 - A case docket is closed as unfounded/false (Column 6) when it is evident from the investigation that no offence has been committed. For example, when it is alleged that goods have been stolen and the investigation proves that the goods were merely misplaced, the docket is closed as unfounded/false/civil matter
 - The **total number of charges outstanding in court** (Column 8.6) refers to cases that are still on the court roll, but has not yet been finalised (e.g. outstanding investigation/reports and/or court processes)

- **Trial-ready docket rate:** A trial-ready docket is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which can be used by the NPA for the purpose of proceeding with a trial of an offender(s) on charge(s) linked to the docket. Fully investigated means that there are no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, specialist reports, etc.) has been obtained. The definition is extended to include the following:
- All cases where the accused pleads guilty, is convicted and sentenced on first appearance in court even though Previous Conviction Reports (SAPS 69) is not available
 - All cases where the accused pleads guilty and is found guilty on the first appearance in court, but the case is only remanded for sentencing to a later date
 - All cases where an admission of guilt fine was determined by the Public Prosecutor/ SAPS and the accused paid the admission of guilt but the Previous Conviction Report (SAPS 69) is still outstanding
 - All cases where the Public Prosecutor decided to finalise the case by means of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) programme while investigations are still outstanding
 - All cases where the investigation is finalised and referred to and kept at the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor (SPP) or Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) to determine a trial date
 - All cases where the investigation is completed but a trial date cannot be set because the accused awaits psychiatric evaluation at an institution
 - All cases where the investigation is completed, has been referred to court and on the first appearance in court the Public Prosecutor withdraws the cases on the ground of "De minimus non Curat lex" or "No prospect of a successful conviction"

To determine the trial-ready docket rate, the total number of case dockets certified as "investigation finalised" on the CAS are divided by the total number of outstanding charges and is expressed as an percentage.

- **Conviction rate:** The conviction rate is determined by the number of charges resulting in a guilty verdict divided by the sum of the guilty and not guilty verdicts and is expressed as a percentage
- Guilty refers to charges where the accused was found guilty/ convicted in court. Not guilty refers to charges where the accused was found not guilty/ acquitted in court.
 - Cases may also be finalised according to diversion, the ADR process. Diversion and ADR are part of reformation. The courts apply reformation more frequently than previously and it has an influence on the conviction and trial ready case dockets. The following Acts are applicable:
 - Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
 - Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
 - Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act No 23 of 1957)

- Table 42 below provides a comparative overview of the detection rate, trial-ready docket rate and conviction rate with regard to the following crime categories:
 - Contact crimes (crimes committed against a person/s)
 - Contact related crimes
 - Property related crime
 - Other serious crime
 - Overall serious crimes and
 - Crimes dependent on police action for detection ⁴⁵



45 Crimes heavily dependent on police action does not fall under the serious crime category but is reported on separately.

TABLE 42: DETECTION RATE, TRIAL READY DOCKET RATE AND THE CONVICTION RATE FOR SERIOUS CRIME

PRIORITY CRIMES - Col 2 included																					
RSA: ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2014 TO MARCH 2015																					
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY			% CONVICTION RATE					
	13/14	14/15	DIFF	% diff	13/14	14/15	DIFF	% diff	13/14	14/15	DIFF	% diff	13/14	14/15	DIFF	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff		
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																					
Murder	17068	17857	789	4.62	24016	26162	2146	8.94	12158 (29.99%)	12027 (27.32%)	-227%	28853	29387	534	1.85	19350 (66.02%)	20160 (68.60%)	2.58%	4304 (73.91%)	4262 (74.84%)	-0.93%
Att Murder	17110	17867	557	3.26	7065	8054	989	14.00	10397 (43.01%)	10591 (44.14%)	-1.87%	10766	10953	187	1.55	7630 (71.30%)	6295 (57.47%)	-13.83%	1735 (71.14%)	1599 (63.95%)	-1.19%
Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances	119351	129509	10158	8.51	39012	41091	2079	5.33	32465 (20.51%)	33180 (19.45%)	-1.06%	31025	31467	442	1.42	15955 (51.43%)	15382 (48.88%)	-2.55%	5297 (73.33%)	5078 (73.87%)	-0.54%
Common Robbery	53858	55323	1465	2.72	7872	9281	1409	17.90	19778 (32.04%)	19091 (29.50%)	-2.54%	10177	9728	-449	-4.41	7448 (73.18%)	6555 (67.38%)	-5.88%	2949 (78.55%)	2614 (79.72%)	-1.16%
Assault GBH	183173	183381	208	0.11	19699	21219	1520	7.72	158663 (76.22%)	157243 (76.85%)	-1.37%	60216	58935	-1521	-2.53	44075 (73.19%)	42822 (72.96%)	-0.23%	20563 (82.20%)	17497 (82.05%)	-0.15%
Common Assault	167157	162573	-4584	-2.74	23305	26482	2877	10.78	143677 (75.20%)	139278 (73.97%)	-1.53%	34325	32779	-1546	-4.50	24088 (70.18%)	21742 (66.33%)	-3.85%	18859 (88.39%)	15015 (68.99%)	-1.39%
Sexual Offences	59700	58380	-1310	-2.19	15669	14204	-1465	-9.35	48993 (65.00%)	47423 (65.33%)	0.33%	46724	44179	-2545	-5.45	26195 (56.06%)	24373 (55.17%)	-0.89%	7908 (67.44%)	8193 (71.89%)	4.45%
TOTAL	617417	624700	7283	1.18	137238	146493	9255	6.74	418793 (64.30%)	418793 (64.30%)	-2.17%	221106	217188	-4918	-2.21	146001 (65.06%)	137329 (63.23%)	-1.83%	62005 (79.71%)	54258 (79.66%)	-0.05%
CONTACT RELATED CRIMES																					
Arson	5811	5437	-374	-6.44	1417	1539	122	8.61	2938 (40.65%)	2888 (41.11%)	0.46%	1317	1360	43	3.26	969 (73.56%)	872 (64.12%)	-9.46%	257 (77.18%)	222 (74.75%)	-2.43%
Malicious Damage to Property	119733	122388	2655	2.23	13059	14356	1297	9.93	64247 (48.39%)	64954 (47.50%)	-0.88%	19024	19200	176	0.93	14215 (74.72%)	11284 (58.77%)	-15.95%	6816 (85.67%)	5937 (84.43%)	-1.24%
TOTAL	125544	127865	2321	1.82	14476	15895	1419	9.80	67185 (47.99%)	67832 (47.19%)	-0.79%	20341	20560	219	1.08	15184 (74.65%)	12155 (59.12%)	-15.55%	7073 (85.33%)	6159 (84.04%)	-1.29%
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																					
Burglary - Residences	261460	254464	-6996	-2.31	38529	42861	4332	11.24	53158 (17.76%)	52179 (17.55%)	-0.23%	27074	26397	-677	-2.50	19514 (73.55%)	19616 (74.31%)	0.76%	12331 (88.82%)	11570 (88.88%)	0.06%
Burglary - Non-Residential	73600	74501	901	1.22	10740	12729	1389	12.93	13735 (16.29%)	13745 (15.87%)	-0.42%	8204	8016	-188	-2.29	6024 (73.43%)	5986 (74.68%)	1.25%	3750 (88.99%)	3404 (87.10%)	-1.89%
Theft: Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle	56870	55532	-1338	-2.70	42988	29750	-13238	-30.79	7259 (7.27%)	6632 (7.79%)	0.52%	7597	7206	-391	-5.15	4004 (62.71%)	3144 (43.63%)	-9.08%	1312 (80.00%)	1167 (79.17%)	-0.83%

20 PRIORITY CRIMES - Col 2 included

RSA- ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2014 TO MARCH 2015

CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% TRIAL READY COMPLAINTS			% CONVICTION RATE							
	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	DIFF	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff				
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES																				
Theft out of/ from Motor Vehicle	143812	146072	2260	13903	16397	2494	17.94	15944 (10.11%)	16218 (9.98%)	-0.13%	6465	6627	62	0.96	4625 (71.54%)	4601 (70.49%)	-1.05%	2799 (89.00%)	2627 (88.07%)	-0.93%
Stock Theft	28026	28449	423	4645	4655	10	0.22	9153 (28.02%)	9234 (27.89%)	-0.13%	3544	3224	-320	-9.03	2237 (63.12%)	2182 (67.68%)	4.56%	1563 (81.66%)	1355 (80.65%)	-1.01%
TOTAL	562768	568788	-3980	110805	108792	-5013	-4.52	99249 (14.73%)	98008 (14.75%)	0.02%	52884	51370	-1514	-2.86	36804 (68.59%)	35529 (68.16%)	-0.43%	22555 (87.76%)	20123 (87.26%)	-0.50%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																				
Theft (Other)	366654	365621	-3043	56652	62251	5989	9.88	126172 (29.67%)	123407 (28.84%)	-0.83%	40176	38979	-1197	-2.98	29828 (74.24%)	28229 (67.29%)	-8.95%	22192 (91.00%)	21602 (91.05%)	0.05%
Fraud	79109	69831	-9278	44473	45358	885	1.99	45385 (86.72%)	41206 (85.77%)	-0.96%	27161	25100	-2061	-7.59	17193 (63.30%)	9925 (39.54%)	-23.76%	1331 (95.79%)	14137 (94.82%)	-0.97%
Shoplifting	70516	71346	830	294	297	3	1.02	70376 (99.39%)	71352 (99.39%)	0.20%	18745	19840	1095	5.84	17287 (92.22%)	16194 (81.62%)	-10.60%	3861 (98.21%)	38054 (98.40%)	0.19%
TOTAL	518239	506798	-11491	101419	107906	6487	6.40	24933 (39.04%)	23595 (38.39%)	-0.65%	86082	83919	-2163	-2.51	64308 (74.71%)	52348 (62.38%)	-12.33%	74884 (95.52%)	73733 (95.45%)	-0.07%
ALL SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																				
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)	617417	624700	7283	137238	146493	9255	6.74	426171 (68.47%)	418733 (64.30%)	-2.17%	222106	217188	-4918	-2.21	144601 (65.06%)	137229 (63.23%)	-1.83%	62005 (79.71%)	54258 (79.66%)	-0.05%
CONTACT RELATED CRIMES (Crime against property)	125544	127635	2291	14476	15895	1419	9.80	67185 (47.90%)	67832 (47.19%)	-0.79%	20341	20560	219	1.08	15184 (74.65%)	12156 (69.12%)	-15.53%	7073 (85.33%)	6159 (84.04%)	-1.29%
PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES	562768	568788	-3980	110805	108792	-5013	-4.52	99249 (14.73%)	98008 (14.75%)	0.02%	52884	51370	-1514	-2.86	36804 (68.59%)	35529 (68.16%)	-0.43%	22555 (87.76%)	20123 (87.26%)	-0.50%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	518239	506798	-11491	101419	107906	6487	6.40	24933 (39.04%)	23595 (38.39%)	-0.65%	86082	83919	-2163	-2.51	64308 (74.71%)	52348 (62.38%)	-12.33%	74884 (95.52%)	73733 (95.45%)	-0.07%
TOTAL	1824018	1818721	-5897	363938	376086	12148	3.34	84639 (38.14%)	820588 (67.40%)	-0.74%	381413	370037	-8376	-2.20	260797 (68.38%)	237362 (63.63%)	-4.75%	166417 (97.56%)	154333 (97.78%)	0.22%
CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION																				
Illegal Possession: Firearms & Ammunition	15420	15183	-237	587	507	-80	-13.63	15588 (97.30%)	15361 (97.90%)	0.52%	23827	25070	1243	5.22	17776 (74.60%)	10298 (41.08%)	-33.52%	4086 (79.03%)	3836 (78.49%)	-0.54%
Drug Related Crime	260732	267034	6302	662	599	-63	-8.13	268437 (99.64%)	267063 (99.39%)	0.16%	93147	96058	2911	3.13	63088 (67.73%)	61155 (63.68%)	-4.07%	127442 (97.93%)	129086 (98.00%)	0.07%
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	69757	68685	-1172	1092	667	-425	-38.92	70275 (99.19%)	68817 (99.37%)	0.16%	97532	98176	644	0.66	57277 (58.73%)	51106 (52.06%)	-6.67%	7661 (94.72%)	8853 (95.40%)	0.88%
TOTAL	348809	350802	4893	2331	1773	-558	-23.94	346300 (99.44%)	351241 (99.82%)	0.16%	214506	218304	4798	2.24	138141 (64.40%)	122559 (56.89%)	-8.51%	138389 (97.07%)	141775 (97.18%)	0.11%

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)

- From the table above it is evident that the total number of reported charges increased by 1,18% in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. The largest increase in reported charges was in respect of robbery with aggravating circumstances with 8,51% followed by a decrease in common assault with 2,74%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	54,30 (418 793)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	63,23% (137 329)
→	Conviction Rate	:	79,66% (54 258)
- The detection rate decreased by 2,17% from 56,47% in 2013/2014 to 54,30% in 2014/2015 with sexual offences indicating an increase of 0,33%. The largest decrease was noted in common robbery by 2,54%.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 1,83% from 65,06% in 2013/2014 to 63,23% in 2014/2015 with the largest decrease of 13,83% in attempted murder.
- The conviction rate decreased by 0,05% from 79,71% in 2013/2014 to 79,66% in 2014/2015 with the largest increase of 4,45% in sexual offences.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

- Reported charges under this crime category increased by 1,82%. A decrease was noted in respect of arson by 6,44%. Malicious damage to property indicated an increase of 2,23%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	47,19 (67 832)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	59,12% (12 156)
→	Conviction Rate	:	84,04% (6 159)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,79% from 47,98% in 2013/2014 to 47,19% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 15,53% from 74,65% in 2013/2014 to 59,12% in 2014/2015 with the largest decrease in malicious damage to property of 15,95%.
- The conviction rate decreased by 1,29% from 85,33% in 2013/2014 to 84,04% in 2014/2015 with marginal decreases.

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

- A total of 0,71% fewer charges were reported in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. The largest decrease in reported charges was in respect of theft of motor vehicle with 2,70% and burglary residential with 2,31%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	14,75% (98 008)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	69,16% (35 529)
→	Conviction rate	:	87,26% (20 123)

- The detection rate increased by 0,02% from 14,73% in 2013/2014 to 14,75% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 0,43% from 69,59% in 2013/2014 to 69,16% in 2014/2015 with theft of motor vehicles indicating the largest decrease of 9,08% against burglary non-residential, which showed an increase of 1,25%. Stock theft showed an increase of 4,56%.
- The conviction rate decreased by 0,50% from 87,76% in 2013/2014 to 87,26% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

- A 2,22% decrease was noted in the reported charges under this crime category in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. The largest decrease in reported charges was in respect of fraud with 11,73%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	38,39% (235 965)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	62,38% (52 348)
→	Conviction rate	:	95,45% (73 793)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,65% from 39,04% in 2013/2014 to 38,39% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 12,33% from 74,71% in 2013/2014 to 62,38% in 2014/2015 with decreases noted in fraud with 23,76%, shoplifting with 10,60% and theft (other) with 6,95%.
- The conviction rate decreased by 0,07% from 95,52% in 2013/2014 to 95,45% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.

OVERALL SERIOUS CRIMES

- A 0,32% decrease was noted in the reported charges for overall serious crime. The most significant increase was in contact crimes (crimes against the person) with 1,18% more reported charges. A 2,22% decrease in other serious crimes was noted.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	37,40% (820 598)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	63,63% (237 362)
→	Conviction rate	:	87,78% (154 333)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,74% from 38,14% in 2013/2014 to 37,40% in 2014/2015 with marginal decreases.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 4,75% from 68,38% in 2013/2014 to 63,63% in 2014/2015 with the largest decreases indicated in contact related crimes by 15,53% and in other serious crimes by 12,33%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,22% from 87,56% in 2013/2014 to 87,78% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.

CRIMES HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

- An increase in reported charges was noted under this crime category with 1,41% more charges in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. The largest decreases were noted in reported charges in respect of the illegal possession of firearms with 1,54% and driving under the influence of alcohol with 1,68%. Drug-related crimes indicated an increase of 2,42%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:

→	Detection rate	:	99,62% (351 241)
→	Trial-ready docket rate	:	55,89% (122 559)
→	Conviction rate	:	97,18% (141 775)
- The detection rate increased by 0,18% from 99,44% in 2013/2014 to 99,62% in 2014/2015 with marginal increases.
- The trial-ready docket rate decreased by 8,51% from 64,40% in 2013/2014 to 55,89% in 2014/2015 with the highest decrease in the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition of 33,52%.
- The conviction rate increased with 0,11% from 97,07% in 2013/2014 to 97,18% in 2014/2015 with marginal fluctuations.

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATIONS (FCS)

- Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigations comprises of FCS Operations and the Forensic Social Work Section (FSW).
- FCS Investigations is a specialised environment established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crime against women and children by means of a pro-active and reactive approach.
- FCS plays a pivotal role in awareness campaigns through community outreach programmes. During the period under review, 1 736 awareness campaigns were conducted by the FCS units which included engagements with schools, churches and general community members about FCS crimes and to further encourage reporting of crimes committed against women and children. The FCS units conducted 3 085 suspect raids (tracing of suspects) which resulted in 3 810 suspects being arrested.
- FSW refers to a specialised field of social work practice that is characterised by the social worker's primary function of providing expert testimony in court. The role of the FSW is to assist FCS members in the investigation of child sexual offences by obtaining information from a child. The FSW serves as an independent fact finder, with a neutral stance, testing multiple hypotheses with techniques that are legally defensible in court.
- The role of the social worker who conducts forensic social work is as follows:
 - Conducting forensic assessments of cases of sexual offences against children. The assessment of children is a process which includes three to six assessment sessions that consist of one to two hours per session, per child. Children who suffered significant abuse are often unable to talk about the traumatic incident. The assessment process provides the child with a sense of safety and enables the child to feel comfortable to relate their encounter of the crime committed against them

- Trauma is trapped in the right hemisphere of the brain and the social workers who conduct forensic social work retrieve the memory through stimuli
 - Age appropriate techniques are used in order to retrieve the trauma memory through stimuli and to assist very young children in the disclosure of the alleged sexual abuse
 - In addition, the FSW obtains corroborating evidence/information from other sources
 - The FSW compiles scientifically based court reports to assist the investigative and legal process
- As an expert witness, the FSW assists the court in making a just and fair decision. The FSW is able to explain inconsistencies in the child's disclosure, statement and testimony. The most common topics for expert witnessing in court were the following:
 - Inconsistencies in child's disclosure due to language, developmental level, perceptions, morals and beliefs
 - Recantation of disclosure
 - Child's development
 - The process of disclosure
 - The grooming process
 - The child's ability to testify in court
 - The impact of the trauma on the child
- The court requires a statement to be obtained from the child who is a victim of the crime and will not accept the forensic social worker's report as a substitute for the child's statement. Investigating officers often experience challenges with the taking of statements from very young victims/witnesses due to their age and cognitive development. To assist the investigating officer, the scope of the FSW was expanded to include the taking of a statement of a child and preparing child witnesses for court in their assessment process. In addition various tool kits are used for the assessment of children such as body figures and educational toys to determine the cognitive development of the child as well as for the assessment of the alleged sexual abuse. Tool kits are also utilised for the preparation of child witnesses. This practise will support and have a positive impact on the detection rate of the FCS.
- During the period under review, 2 878 cases were referred to the FSW section. This involved the assessment of 2 954⁴⁶ children and the compiling of 2 419 reports.

46 The difference between the number of cases referred and the number of children assessed emanates from instances where a referral has more than one child being assessed

TABLE 43 BELOW PROVIDES A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE DETECTION RATE, TRIAL-READY DOCKET RATE AND CONVICTION RATE WITH REGARDS TO CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RSA: ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2014 - MARCH 2015 - COLUMN 2 INCLUDED																					
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN																					
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% TRIAL READY COMPLAINTS			% CONVICTION RATE					
	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff	13/14	14/15	% diff			
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN: UNDERAGE OF 18 YEARS																					
Murder	1 542	804	-738	-47.86	1 680	880	-800	-47.62	1 286 (39.91%)	639 (37.95%)	-1.96%	3 384	1 770	-1 614	-47.70	2 138 (63.18%)	1 166 (65.88%)	2.70%	596 (78.01%)	255 (81.21%)	3.20%
Attempted Murder	1 626	868	-758	-46.62	696	381	-315	-45.26	1 170 (50.39%)	626 (50.12%)	-0.27%	1 390	759	-631	-45.40	696 (50.07%)	366 (48.22%)	-1.85%	266 (72.28%)	113 (75.33%)	3.05%
Assault GBH	16 872	8 413	-8 459	-50.14	2 354	1 237	-1 117	-47.45	15 188 (79.00%)	7 544 (78.18%)	-0.82%	7 252	3 678	-3 574	-49.28	5 148 (70.99%)	2 522 (68.57%)	-2.42%	2 548 (88.84%)	1 119 (89.09%)	0.25%
Assault Common	20 302	10 140	-10 162	-50.05	3 646	2 042	-1 604	-43.99	17 800 (74.33%)	8 982 (73.73%)	-0.60%	4 766	2 481	-2 285	-47.94	3 190 (66.93%)	1 564 (63.04%)	-3.89%	2 700 (92.66%)	1 179 (92.62%)	-0.04%
Sexual Offences	44 696	21 177	-23 519	-52.62	13 738	5 812	-7 926	-57.69	39 464 (67.54%)	18 152 (67.26%)	-0.28%	44 292	20 958	-23 334	-52.68	27 890 (62.97%)	12 190 (66.16%)	-4.81%	7 054 (66.48%)	3 296 (88.00%)	1.52%
TOTAL	85 038	41 402	-43 636	-51.31	22 114	10 352	-11 762	-53.19	74 908 (69.91%)	35 945 (69.45%)	-0.46%	61 084	29 646	-31 438	-51.47	39 062 (63.95%)	17 808 (60.07%)	-3.88%	13 164 (75.12%)	5 962 (76.05%)	0.93%
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER																					
Murder	4832	2234	-2598	-53.77	6222	3146	-3076	-49.44	3946 (35.70%)	1790 (33.27%)	-2.43%	7988	4057	-3931	-49.21	5032 (62.99%)	2594 (63.94%)	0.95%	1874 (66.76%)	884 (87.87%)	1.11%
Attempted Murder	5428	2826	-2602	-47.94	2216	1132	-1084	-48.92	3812 (49.87%)	1890 (47.75%)	-2.12%	3916	2027	-1889	-48.24	1954 (49.90%)	1031 (60.86%)	0.96%	1010 (81.98%)	443 (79.53%)	-2.45%
Assault GBH	110666	54639	-55927	-50.45	9302	4691	-4611	-49.57	99478 (82.92%)	48968 (82.26%)	-0.66%	34 718	16635	-18083	-52.09	26130 (75.26%)	12093 (72.70%)	-2.56%	15840 (84.57%)	6 685 (84.93%)	0.36%
Assault Common	163740	79816	-83924	-51.25	16392	8811	-7581	-46.25	145284 (80.65%)	70318 (79.34%)	-1.31%	33522	16136	-17386	-51.86	23604 (70.41%)	11035 (68.39%)	-2.02%	21098 (89.35%)	8 327 (88.14%)	-1.21%
Sexual Offences	60672	28787	-31885	-52.55	16804	7550	-9254	-55.07	45686 (58.98%)	21266 (58.52%)	-0.46%	42262	20399	-21863	-51.73	24484 (57.93%)	10735 (62.63%)	-5.30%	6810 (63.03%)	3 327 (67.83%)	4.80%
TOTAL	345338	166502	-178836	-51.21	50936	25330	-25606	-50.27	298216 (75.26%)	144232 (74.41%)	-0.85%	122406	59254	-63152	-51.59	81204 (66.34%)	37488 (63.27%)	-3.07%	46632 (82.48%)	19 666 (82.68%)	0.20%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS: CHILDREN

- It is evident from the table above that the number of reported charges decreased by 51,31% in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. Sexual offences decreased by 52,62%, Assault (GBH) decreased by 50,14% and assault common decreased with 50,05%.
- The detection rate decreased by 0,46% from 69,91% in 2013/2014 to 69,45% in the 2014/2015 financial year. The largest decrease was noted in murder with 1,96%.
- The trial-ready rate decreased by 3,88% from 63,95% in the 2013/2014 financial year to 60,07% in the 2014/2015 financial year with sexual offences reflecting a decrease of 4,81%, assault common 3,89% and murder reflecting an increase of 2,70%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,93% from 75,12% in 2013/2014 to 76,05% in the 2014/2015 financial year. An increase of 3,20% was noted in murder.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:
 - Detection rate : 69,45% (35 943)
 - Trial-ready docket rate : 60,07% (17 808)
 - Conviction rate : 76,05% (5 962)

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OLDER THAN 18 YEARS: WOMEN

- The total number of reported charges decreased by 51,21% in comparison with the 2013/2014 financial year. Murder reflected a decrease of 53,77%, with sexual offences reflecting a decrease of 52,55% and assault common a decrease of 51,25%.
- The detection rate decreased by 0,85% from 75,26% in 2013/2014 to 74,41% in the 2014/2015 financial year with marginal fluctuations in all other crimes.
- The trial-ready rate decreased by 3,07% from 66,34% in the 2013/2014 financial year to 63,27% in the 2014/2015 financial year with sexual offences reflecting a decrease of 5,30%.
- The conviction rate increased with 0,20% from 82,48% in the 2013/2014 financial year to 82,68% in the 2014/2015 financial year with sexual offences reflecting an increase of 4,80%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2014/2015 financial year:
 - Detection rate : 74,41% (144 232)
 - Trial-ready docket rate : 63,27% (37 488)
 - Conviction rate : 82,68% (19 666)

SPECIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATION

- The Specific Crime Investigation Component focuses on specific crimes which consist of the following:
 - Stock Theft and Endangered Species
 - Vehicle Identification Section

- Technological Investigation Support Centre
- National Investigation Unit
- International Vehicle Crime Investigations
- Cross-Border Operations

STOCK THEFT AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

STOCK THEFT

- Investigation of stock theft crime and endangered species will remain a priority due to its economic impact and it being a pillar in ensuring sustainability in the economic and agricultural environment.
- Stock theft has an adverse effect not only on the owner but the community and the country as a whole. Whilst socio economic factors such as unemployment often contribute to the increase in stock theft, stock theft may be orchestrated by organised crime syndicates, thus making stock theft a lucrative venture.
- Distances, geographical terrains and often delayed communication often prevent effective investigations of these crimes.
- A partnership approach with communities and other entities is crucial in combating this crime.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

- Recently there has been a vast increase in the loss of endangered species and this is mainly due to criminal activities which lead to these species becoming endangered.
- In an effort to combat this crime, the department increased the capacity of personnel in the crime scene management environment to deal with the heinous crime of rhino poaching which is predominant in the Kruger National Park. The Kruger National Park is one of the largest game reserves in Africa, covering an area of 2 million hectares (20 000 km²) covering Limpopo and Mpumalanga in the north-eastern parts of South Africa, thereby making it larger than France and even Israel.
- A multidisciplinary team comprising detectives trained in Wildlife Crime Investigations, Forensics Experts, the SAPS Air Wing, the Flying Squad and the K9 Unit have been assigned to assist the South African National Parks Board with curbing this crime through effective investigations.
- Intelligence-driven operations and community participation have also been activated together with informant networks. Through SARPCCO, an organisation of police chiefs in the region, agreements have been strengthened to address cross border crimes including rhino poaching.
- This unit is also responsible for addressing of level 1 and level 2 of rhino poaching.
 - Level 1 focuses on individuals and groups that have a direct or indirect involvement in the actual planning and killing of rhino in the protected area/private land/rhino reserves/ government reserves
 - Level 2 deals with the first receiver/courier of the rhino horns from the poaching individual or group. This includes the transportation and logistical management of the poachers. The receiver/courier will receive the rhino horns and carry it over to the facilitator (also known as a Level 3). Level 3 functions in the local community close to the criminal activity

The recent sentencing of 77 years imprisonment for a convicted rhino poacher in Nelspruit is indeed an accolade to be celebrated. In this case, the accused was incarcerated to 15 years imprisonment for murder, 10 years for each of the three charges of the illegal hunting of Rhino, eight years for the theft of Rhino horn, 15 years for illegal possession of firearms, seven years for the illegal possession of ammunition including two years for trespassing into the Kruger National Park.

- Table 44 provides an overview of the type of livestock reported as stolen, recovered and its economic value.

TABLE 44: STOLEN/LOST AND RECOVERED LIFESTOCK

Stock recovered	Stolen	Value (R)	Recovered	Value (R)
Cattle	55 495	577 148 000	22 509	234 093 600
Sheep	84 373	143 434 100	20 896	35 523 200
Goats	34 407	67 093 650	9 631	18 780 450
Total	174 275	787 675 750	53 036	288 397 250

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION SECTION

- The Vehicle Clearance Help Desk renders support to vehicle clearance offices. Transactions are performed on the system by the Help Desk in order to process vehicle clearances. Investigating officers are assisted on the SAPS's Circulation System (Vehicles) in order to verify the information of all circulated stolen and recovered vehicles.

TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SUPPORT CENTRE

- The function of the Technological Investigation Support Centre is to provide effective support to investigating officers through the analysis of technological systems and evidence.
- During the reporting period, the following cellular phone requests, Section 205 and CCTV footage analysis were attended to by the Technological Investigation Support Centre:

Cellular phone request for downloading		Section 205 requests for analysis		CCTV footage for analysis	
Total received	Total finalised	Total received	Total finalised	Total received	Total downloaded
310 cases	117 cases	3 258 Section 205 applications	3 290	392 cases	124
672 cellular phones	306 cellular phones	11 739 handsets	11 736	471 CDs	105

NATIONAL INVESTIGATION UNIT

- The function of the National Investigation Unit is to investigate priority case dockets that are referred for investigation by the National Commissioner, the Deputy National Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners of the SAPS to the Division: Detective Service.
- During the period under review, 138 suspects were arrested for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, armed robberies, housebreaking and theft, common robbery, kidnapping and hi-jacking. Various items which include motor vehicles, jewellery, firearms, televisions and cellular phones were confiscated during these arrests.

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- The functions and responsibilities of this section are as follows:
 - Facilitating the return of stolen and recovered vehicles in the African Development Community/ Southern African Regional Chiefs Cooperation Organisation region and internationally;
 - Conducting investigations into cross-border vehicle crime syndicates
 - Investigating vehicle crime-related enquiries received from SADC and Interpol member states
 - Participating in Regional joint/Interpol cross-border operations
 - Planning and executing special operations and internal disruptive operations
 - Conducting joint investigations with other countries (facilitate the identification and exchange of statements and documents)
 - Obtaining details of vehicles sought by the SAPS to list them on the SAPS's circulation
 - Summoning witnesses to secure court attendance in South Africa.

CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS

- The functions and responsibilities of Cross-Border Operations are to plan and execute:
 - simultaneous joint SARPCCO operations
 - bilateral operations (SARPCCO)
 - internal disruptive operations
 - ad hoc operations
- Successes achieved during joint simultaneous cross-border operations are depicted in the tables below.

Operation Usalama: Joint operation between South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique		
Confiscations	Value	Arrests
The following items were confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 trailers • Cannibas, 123 cartons of cigarettes • 33 x master cases of Dullas and Master cases of Seville cigarettes • Cocaine and mandrax. • Three Bonsmara cows reported stolen under Lehurutshe Stock Theft Unit enquiry 12/05/2014 • 18 000 litres of liquor • 42 motor vehicles 	R 4 277 926	120 suspects were arrested

Operation Tugela : Joint operation between South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi and Lesotho		
Confiscations	Value	Arrests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 vehicles were impounded • 2 firearms and live ammunition were confiscated • 82.87 kg of cannabis and 104 plants were confiscated • 53 gross tons volumes of illegal cigarettes 		67 suspects were arrested

Cross Border operations held with Swaziland and Lesotho yielded the following successes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 240 head of cattle, 45 sheep, 30 goats were returned to their lawful owners • The following items were recovered/confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 cell phones - 32 vehicles - One firearm with 12 rounds of live ammunition • The following arrests were effected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 55 undocumented persons were arrested - One person was arrested for fraud • A total of 70 summons were issued.

Bilateral organised / disruptive operations held with neighbouring countries Mozambique and Zimbabwe resulted in the following successes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 166 head of cattle, 41 sheep and 3 horses were returned to their lawful owners. • The following items were recovered/confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two stolen Barlow World excavator (TLB) machines - One Ford Ranger - One Toyota Hi-Lux • The following arrests were effected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two arrests for theft - One arrest for being in possession of a stolen motor vehicle

GENERAL CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- General Crime Investigations is responsible for managing and ensuring the effective investigation of crimes at station level according to their mandate and are also responsible for the following functional areas:
 - Bureau for Missing Persons
 - Crime Stop
 - Harmful Occult-Related Crime
 - Purification of Wanted Persons database

BUREAU FOR MISSING PERSONS

- The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members of the SAPS tasked with investigations into the disappearance of persons and people being sought by loved ones, as well as law-enforcement agencies. This support encompasses the circulation of information and photographs of missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies both internally to members of the SAPS as well as nationally and internationally through printed electronic and other media platforms to the general public. The aim is to encourage communities to come forward with information that may assist the investigating officer in finding these persons or identifying the bodies.
- The function of the Bureau for Missing Persons includes awareness projects such as roadshows and static displays, in order to educate the general public, especially children, considering the missing person's phenomena in South Africa.
- Special events include days organised in collaboration with external and internal parties. During the reporting there were five Missing Children Roadshows were held approximately 25 000 people attended.
- Members of the Bureau for Missing Persons conducted 19 radio and television interviews.

TABLE 45: GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES OFFERED BY THE BUREAU FOR MISSING PERSONS

Broadcasted	Circulation done	Cancellation	Internet posting	Special events awareness	Yellow notices issued
2 231	2 673	1 228	266	12	3

- Table 45 above represents the general support services offered by the Bureau for Missing Persons. The number of circulations and cancellations that are reflected represent SAPS55 (A)'s and SAPS 92s received at this office for processing. 'Internet posting' refers to missing children and/or adults whose information and photographs were posted on the internet, it must be kept in mind that with several of these Internet posts, an email is sent to 2 700 email addresses. The end user then prints the poster of the missing person and displays it at their shops and place of business.

Wanted Persons		
Requests received	Broadcasted	Internet placing
689	360	66

- The table above reflects the request for broadcasts that were received at this office, and excludes the regional offices of the Bureau for Missing Persons. Internet posting does not include the printing of information and the photograph by private businesses and the distribution of it.

CRIME STOP

- The core function of Crime Stop is to support investigating officers in the investigation, solving and prevention of crime by managing information from anonymous sources. Crime Stop manages all tip-offs that are received from the community via the national toll free number, SMS or electronic media.

CRIME STOPPERS POCKET THREE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA AWARDS

Annual Crime Stoppers' International Conference

The Crime Stoppers South Africa program consists of the SAPS's Crime Stop program and the PRIMEDIA Crime Line programs combined. In October 2014 Crime Line and the SAPS hosted the Crime Stoppers' International conference in Cape Town. More than 500 delegates attended the conference which included delegates from the USA, Australia, the Netherlands, the Hague, Saipan, Canada, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, Harare, Nigeria to name but a few. The Crime Stoppers' International Board declared the conference as one of the best and memorable in the almost 40-years of Crime Stoppers' International's existence.

Crime Stoppers South Africa received two International media awards and one productivity award for the most cases solved due to tip-offs for programs exceeding a population of 3 million.

TABLE 46: ANONYMOUS TIPS TO THE CALL CENTRE AND SUCCESSES

Crime Stop (08600 10111) & Crime Line (SMS = 32211)							
Cases	Cases positive	Arrests effected	Value of confiscated items	SMSs received	Web tips received	Calls received	
April	17	44	R41 535.82	2 859	409	12 091	
May	23	46	R5 525 690.30	0	0	13 099	
June	17	23	R15 946.87	0	0	11 586	
July	27	33	R1 619 222.37	0	0	12 184	
August	13	13	R135 757.80	4 665	460	13 284	
September	9	11	R5 282.24	1 494	87	12 712	
October	22	20	R89 901.76	3 626	592	25 286	
November	20	21	R162 589.32	0	0	16 763	
December	9	10	R71 284.11	0	0	21 987	
January	21	31	R98 921.66	0	0	20 503	
February	10	15	R28 334.63	0	0	18 174	
March	9	12	R62 003.03	0	0	22 696	
Total	197	279	R7 856 469.91	12 644	1 548	200 365	

An anonymous tip-off was received pertaining to two suspects arriving at OR Tambo International and who were in possession of illicit drugs. Drugs with an estimated value of R1 533 844, 80 were confiscated.

HARMFUL OCCULT-RELATED CRIME

- Harmful Occult-related crime means any human conduct that constitutes a crime, the modus operandi of which relates to or emanates primarily from any belief or ostensible belief in the occult.
- The main objective of the investigation and prevention of harmful occult-related crimes are to ensure:
 - the effective investigation of harmful occult-related crimes
 - the prevention of harmful occult-related crimes
 - the effective gathering, management, use and dissemination of information on harmful occult-related crimes in order to meet the legal obligation of the harmful occult-related crimes investigation capacity, in collaboration with Crime Intelligence.

The functions performed by the Unit are provided in table 47 below.

TABLE 47: FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY HARMFUL OCCULT-RELATED CRIME

Description	Number
Victims interviewed	19
Suspects interviewed	15
Scenes visited	13
Occult lectures presented	11
Number of files opened for investigation	24

- Awareness interventions were done by members of the unit at Men@Work (West View Methodist Church), SAFM (one-hour radio interview consisting of a phone-in questions and answers). The topic pertained to ritual killings, witchcraft offences and traditional healers and human tissue offences) and also with Destiny Man Magazine (Cults Feature, questions and answers) and the Talk 702 afternoon Show.

PURIFICATION OF WANTED PERSONS

The Wanted Persons list is a database where suspects are circulated when a J50 (warrant of arrest) was issued after it was determined that all attempts were made to trace/arrest the suspect.

Suspects are cancelled when they are re-arrested, deceased, complainants/witnesses cannot be traced and where the Senior Public Prosecutor cancelled the J50 (warrant of arrest).

COMPLIANCE INTERVENTIONS AND INSPECTIONS

- The aim of compliance interventions and inspections is to provide assistance to investigating officers and Detective Commanders. The inspections also serve as a tool to gauge the investigative capabilities and service standards of the Detective Service.
- The three operational components conducted a total of 273 compliance interventions and inspections as mentioned in table 48 below:

Component	Interventions/Inspections	
General Crime Investigations	88	
Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigations	122	
Specific Crime Investigations	Stock Theft Unit	34
	Vehicle Crime Investigations	29
Total	273	

DETECTIVE COURT CASE OFFICERS

- The officers appointed as Detective Court Case Officers (DCCO's), work very closely with the NPA. According to the NPA, one of the greatest benefits has been the improvement in liaison between the prosecutors and the detectives in the management of dockets. DCCO's is a central point of contact which facilitates improved accessibility and communication.
- The movement of dockets to and from the court has improved and it has become easier to get dockets as well as investigating officers to court when required. The DCCO's have also been able to assist in ensuring that timeous arrangements are made for identification parades, post-mortem reports, ballistic and laboratory reports.
- Detective Court Case Officers with the necessary experience have been able to assist with screening of dockets and checking of whether instructions issued by the prosecutor are complied with.

TABLE 48: DETECTIVE COURT CASE OFFICERS PLACED AT COURTS

Provinces	Court implemented	Members at courts
Eastern Cape	13	12
Free State	6	8
Gauteng	37	38
KwaZulu-Natal	20	23
Limpopo	5	5
Mpumalanga	10	12
North West	7	11
Northern Cape	8	9
Western Cape	30	37
Total	136	155

SUB PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The core function of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) is to enable the successful combatting, investigation and prevention of national priority offences.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

- The Organised Crime Investigation Units (OCIU), are responsible for the prevention and investigation of organised crime-related activities extending from illegal drugs; plundering precious metals and diamonds; smuggling firearms and weapons; human trafficking; money laundering; specific violent crime; non-ferrous metals; vehicle-related crime; endangered species; crimes against the state; and related crime.
- Serious organised crimes are addressed via the Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI), which is registered on the identification of a criminal syndicate/organised criminal group committing serious crime in an organised fashion. An OCPI is registered to allow for the application of covert and overt investigative techniques during the investigation process in gathering sufficient evidence against the members of the criminal syndicate. The objective of the OCPI is to dismantle the functioning of the criminal syndicate by prosecuting its members and forfeiting assets obtained through illicit activities.
- During the reporting period 2 049 persons were arrested for organised crime-related activities and 558 convictions were secured.

NARCOTICS

- During the reporting period 57 clandestine drug laboratories were dismantled of which 31 of the labs were hydroponic laboratories and 26 were other synthetic chemical laboratories.
- A total of 324 persons were arrested for drug-related crimes resulting in 98 convictions.

ILLICIT MINING/PRECIOUS METALS AND DIAMONDS

- During the reporting period, a total of 436 arrests were effected for the illegal purchasing, theft and possession of uncut diamonds and unwrought precious metals. A total of 56 of the 436 arrested persons were convicted.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

- During the reporting period, 192 persons were arrested for crimes against endangered species resulting in 68 convictions.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- A total of 42 persons were arrested for human trafficking in which two have been convicted.

HIGHLIGHTS: SENTENCES IMPOSED

The Killing of Police Officials: Western Cape

Three killers of police officials received a combined 95 years imprisonment for killing Constable Yanga Tshefu of the Cape Town Central Police. Constable Tshefu and his common-law wife, Constable Josephine Nyalashe, were attacked in their house in Makhaza, Khayelitsha, while they were asleep with their seven-month-old baby. The three suspects shot Constable Tshefu in the abdomen and then fled after taking a substantial amount of cash and other small personal belongings to the two members. Some of the items that were stolen during the attack and two unlicensed firearms were found in their possession.

The Killing of Police Officials: Low Creek Detective Service

During 2009 Detective Constable Eugen Lungile Nyerende from Low Creek Detective Service was shot five times and killed by unknown suspects. The suspects ran away with the service pistol of the deceased. The suspects were arrested and found guilty of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, unlicensed possession of firearm and unlicensed possession of ammunition. The following sentences were imposed:

- Life imprisonment
- 15 years imprisonment
- Five years imprisonment
- Two years imprisonment

The Killing of Police Officials: Rondebosch Police Station

The accused received a 20-years direct imprisonment for killing Constable Lwanda Landu of the Rondebosch Police Station. The accused aged 22, was released on parole during the incident.

He attacked and robbed Constable Landu, aged 30, of cash and personal belongings at gunpoint at the terminus opposite the Nedbank ATM in Washington Road in Langa on 23 February 2014. Constable Lwanda Landu sustained multiple stab wounds to his head and passed away on the 25 February 2014. The accused was arrested on the 26 February 2014.

Rhino Poaching

Two foreigners were found guilty and convicted as follows for the following crimes:

- 10 years – Illegal hunting of a protected species in a National Park
- Four years – Trespassing in a National Park
- Four years – Possession of an unlicensed firearm
- Two years – Unlawful possession of ammunition

Narcotics

The accused stored hydroponic dagga at Project Greenhouse. Hydroponic dagga, LSD, cocaine and other rave drugs to the value of R200 000-00 and cash (R31 337-00, \$ 2050-00; € 180-00; £ 10-00) were seized. The accused was found guilty for possession of dagga, MDMA and LSD.

He was sentenced as follows:

- R20 000-00 / four years;
- Four years, suspended for five years; and
- R30 000-00 forfeited to the State.

A second accused was sentenced as follows:

- Seven years / R70 000-00, which R30 000-00 / three years suspended for five years
- Toyota Conquest CA 971984 forfeited to the State.

MAJOR RECOVERIES**Gold: Gauteng**

The Hawks, members of the Special Task Force and Crime Intelligence broke the backbone of an alleged transnational syndicate dealing in precious metals in Johannesburg.

This comes as a result of an intensive 18-month investigation into the underworld syndicate that allegedly contravened the Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005) by illegally processing and dealing in gold. Since the inception of the investigation, 40 suspects have been arrested and the SAPS are not ruling out the possibility of more arrests.

More than 18x houses in Limpopo, Springs and central Johannesburg were targeted in the operation. At one of the premises, the police discovered a refinery, armoured vehicles and a large number of documents. **R20 million worth of unwrought gold was seized.**

Narcotics

A joint operation between the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (Hawks) and Crime Intelligence has resulted in the seizure of **Mandrax tablets worth more than R5 million.**

Five suspects were arrested in the process. The assistance of the Paarl K9 Unit and the SAPS's Forensics Services was sought to assist in the extensive examination during the search and seizure of four suspected vehicles.

At about 23:20, the vehicles were stopped at the Huguenot Toll Gate and the Hawks seized large quantities of drugs which included 117 000 Mandrax tablets valued at R5,2 million, 10 000 Ecstasy tablets worth an estimated R500 000,00 and an undisclosed amount of cash.

The exhibits were found hidden in the vehicles' compartments. Three people, who have extensive criminal records, have been taken into custody.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

Serious and priority commercial crime refers to serious and priority fraud, forgery and uttering, theft (such as the theft of trust funds), complex commercial crime that require the services of a chartered accountant or other specialist or expert during investigation. Included are also contraventions of certain statutes relating to commercial crime (including statutes relating to, among other things, companies, trusts and close corporations, long and short term insurance, the counterfeiting of currency, the counterfeiting and illicit trade in counterfeit products and goods, intellectual property rights, banks and the banking industry, exchange control, estate agents, serious corruption, and computer-related/cyber-crime).

- The detection rate for serious commercial-related charges increased from 89,7% from the previous year to 94,8% (an increase of 5,1%). This increase is as a result of the number of charges referred to court which increased from 83 913 during 2013/2014 to 126 953. An increase in the total number of charges reported from 87 615 in 2013/2014 to 128 623 was also noted.
- The percentage of trial-ready case dockets increased from 54,9% in 2013/2014 to 58,8% in 2014/2015. The number of trial-ready case dockets decreased from 3 409 in 2013/2014 to 2 993 in 2014/2015. A gradual decrease in the number of cases not yet completed in court from 6 206 in 2013/2014 to 5 086 in 2014/2015 was noted.
- During the reporting period, 3 930 new cases were received in comparison to 6 187 in 2013/2014. A total of 2 422 case dockets were referred to court for the first time. The 2 422 case dockets comprises of 126 953 charges. A total of 2 741 suspects were charged and appeared in court. 2 008 persons were convicted.
- A total of 7 117 cases were finalised during the 2014/2015 which includes investigations from previous financial years.
- Despite there being a decrease in the number of investigating officers from 416 in 2013/2014 to 341 in 2014/2015, the department continued to progressively achieve its targets in this area.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED

Farmer in trouble for lying to SARS

The accused was convicted on 444 counts of fraud. During the tax periods from 2007 until 2009, the accused approached various farmers in the Free State and the Northern Cape (who were all registered for VAT purposes) and convinced them to sell livestock. He offered them reduced prices per kilogram, provided that these farmers would invoice, as well as declare such livestock sales as zero rated transactions for VAT purposes, as if they sold maize and/or animal feed. In doing so the farmers would not charge VAT and therefore would not have to declare VAT to SARS on these livestock sales, thereby resulting in a prejudice to SARS with R3 532 764. The accused was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment or R2 000 000 fine of which 5 years imprisonment or R1 000 000 is suspended for five years on the following conditions:

- that the accused is not found guilty on fraud during the suspension
- that the amount of R1 000 000 be paid in payments of R100 000 per month with effect from April 2015 until the whole amount is paid
- a further amount of R3 000 000 be paid to SARS not later than 2015-03-16

Ex-Welfare employee sentenced to jail

A 42-year-old woman was found guilty in court and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment of which four years were suspended for five years. She resigned from the Child Welfare Provincial Office where after it was discovered that R4 Million had been stolen since 2009. As a result the organisation suffered a loss of R4 Million.

State Accountant sent to jail for stealing from Department

The accused, a 30-year-old male registered himself on the database of the Department as a service provider although he was not. He defrauded the Department of R769 900 over a period of time. He was found guilty on 58 charges of fraud and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Employee from diamond company sent to jail for stealing from employer

A 39-year-old lady from Johannesburg was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. She was employed to do administrative duties on diamond dealings. Over a period of time the accused used the funds that were received. The company suffered a loss of R2.7 million.

Department of Education employees guilty of fraud

Seven employees from the Department of Education were found guilty of fraud. They submitted diplomas in Education to their employer, which resulted in their salaries being raised. After the investigation, it was discovered that the diplomas are fraudulent. The Department suffered a loss to the amount of R2.4 million. They were convicted of fraud and sentenced to two and three years imprisonment respectively suspended for five years.

Construction company owner sentenced in court for false bank guarantees

A 53-year-old owner of a construction company was sentenced to 36 months' correctional supervision and 10 years imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that he refund the R2 million to the complainants. He issued false construction bank guarantees between 2008 and 2009 to clients to proceed with construction work. It was established that the guarantees were forged after one of the clients enquired at the bank.

Don't steal from your employer

The accused was employed as a Financial Administrator. The accused was charged and convicted of Fraud for an amount of R1,8million and sentenced to 12 years direct imprisonment.

Illegal cigarettes doesn't pay

The accused, an employee was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment for dealing with illicit cigarettes to the value of R2.9 million.

Employee found guilty after stealing from employer

The employee defrauded the company by adjusting the computer record of sales, cash received and stock from March 2012 to October 2012. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The company suffered a loss of R2.4 million.

CYBERCRIME

- The growing phenomena of cyber-related crime continue to have far-reaching implications, targeting the public and private cyberspace and impacting negatively on the economy and national security.
- Cybercrime has clear elements and characteristics of transnational organised crime that have evolved into a sophisticated phenomenon, especially with reference to cyber-related fraud scams. On analysis of the scams, it becomes apparent that organised crime syndicates would use the cyber fraud scams to finance other and diversified organised crime operations.
- During the reporting period, officials from the DPCI participated and succeeded in an International law-enforcement take-down operation relating to a phenomenon known as "mass-marketing fraud". Project "Scams R Us" addressed an international criminal enterprise, the nucleus operating within the geographical boundaries of South Africa, being extremely successful in exploiting the myriad of legitimate services offered by the e-commerce and internet industry.
- This operation, together with foreign law-enforcement agencies, inclusive, but not limited to the United States Homeland Security Services, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Interpol, ensured simultaneous successful arrests, search-and-seizure operations in different parts of the world. Ten members of the criminal enterprise were arrested in the Republic of South Africa and through the criminal justice system committed to prison and found extraditable, which is currently under way.
- During the second phase of the operation, a key member of the syndicate who operated from South Africa was arrested and evidence relating to the cybercrime investigation was confiscated.
- Perpetrators, who were involved in cybercrime at Eskom and Gautrain, with financial risk exposure amounting to R3,5 billion rand and R800 million rand respectively were arrested.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION AS A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

- The JCPS identified the need to associate government's outputs relating to investor perceptions and corruption more closely. The Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) continues to function through a multidisciplinary and integrated operational approach based on the mandate of the SAPS and the DPCI.
- In 2014 the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee (ACIMC) expanded and concretised the role of the multi-agency Anti-Corruption Task Team as the central body mandated to give effect to government's anti-corruption agenda. Guided by the ACIMC and ACTT Executive Committee, a collective of government stakeholders continue with implementing the government anti-corruption agenda.

INVESTIGATIONS, CONVICTIONS AND RECOVERIES

- In an endeavour to achieve the targets set in the MTSF 2014–2019 Outcome 3, Suboutcome 7 to "Reduce levels of corruption" in the public and private sector as well as among government officials, the following progress was made:
 - A total of 199 criminal cases, involving 1 021 persons, are under investigation
 - A total of 63 convictions were secured (11 convictions in the 2014/2015 financial year)
 - Freezing orders to the value of R 2.23 billion were obtained by the end of the fourth quarter of the 2014/2015 financial year. This contributed to a cumulative total of R3.6 billion
- Table 49 provides an overview of the performance by Commercial Crime in respect of the following crime categories, the number of cases reported, number of arrests effected, number of convictions secured, including the total charges and the estimated monetary value recovered through these investigations.

TABLE 49: COMMERCIAL CRIME: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND VALUES FOR 2014/2015

Crime category	Cases received			Arrests/First Appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		
		Actual	Potential	SA Citizen	Non Citizen	Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts	Accused	Potential	
Internet-related Fraud	112	5 929 512 010	6 787 593	17	0	80 922 519	2 288 501	9	9	12	7 074 237	0
Fraud with Counterfeit Credit Cards	78	6 103 267	2 400 851	40	5	233 446	600 000	35	1 073	48	385 743	0
Fraud with Stolen Credit Cards	13	533 919	2 900	6	4	1 808 600	0	9	9	9	0	0
Fraud with Counterfeit Debit and Petrol Cards	69	3 633 990	0	63	3	755 045	0	31	1 024	37	1 563 374	0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	3	2 100 000	0	5	8	2 317 753	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	14	13 973 800	700 000	10	1	1 817 700	0	4	16	6	28 240	0
Fraud with Stolen Cheques	11	3 426 482	90 960	6	0	1 291 745	0	2	5	2	234 500	0
Fraud with Cloned and Counterfeit Cheques	25	6 116 494	134 800	4	0	590 870	120 000	24	198	9	6 532 005	0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	63	26 960 499	2 500 000	8	15	4 271 200	4 100 000	4	12	4	10 491 993	0
Black Dollar Fraud Scams	7	1 385 000	0	6	6	1 048 600	100 000	2	3	2	19 800	4 000 000
Kite-flying	1	5 600 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fraud	2 071	4 795 295 190	822 007 864	1 295	27	2 390 440 991	221 947 542	796	17 250	909	1 755 831 833	25 091 947
Theft	257	1 349 133 768	1 289 902	143	4	178 373 376	0	107	6 324	115	137 386 916	0
Forgery and Uttering	18	12 875 420	921 234	3	1	0	0	3	129	3	120 000	0

TABLE 49: COMMERCIAL CRIME: NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND VALUES FOR 2014/2015

Crime category	Cases received			Arrests/First Appearances			Convictions					
	Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)				
		Actual	Potential		SA Citizen	Non Citizen		Actual	Potential	Accused	Potential	
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	83	159 675 038	10 000	84	2	59 879 419	30 000	6	7	6	79 200	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	12	45 910 546	1 921 745	34	0	100 078 223	0	8	16	10	5 987 600	0
Exchange Control Regulations aa (Sect 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	2	904 093 359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvency Act, 1936	2	5 600 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 2008	18	97 773 167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	1	3 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
National Credit Act, 2005	28	253 385	0	15	2	212 640	0	10	633	10	391 150	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	1	8 864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	272	418 618 518	8 739 905	72	145	359 012 380	5 360 756	218	37 590	470	31 501 494	7 381 812
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	798	48 781 535 115	3 898 300 736	452	263	607 606 319	3 842 196 037	348	12 257	339	145 853 349	1 152 500
TOTAL	3 959	62 573 117 831	4 745 808 490	2 263	486	3 790 660 826	4 076 742 836	1 616	76 555	1 991	2 103 481 435	37 626 259

FORENSIC SERVICES

- According to Locard's Principle, every contact leaves a trace. Therefore, in theory every crime can be solved. Physical evidence is always present at a crime scene and often leads to a conviction. However, effective police work is still necessary, as the traces left behind by the perpetrator must be detected in order to solve the crime.
- As part of a progressive world, it has become necessary to intensify the approach in the fight against crime and criminality in general. To this end, successful investigation and prosecution of crime increasingly depends on physical evidence in order to successfully prosecute criminals.
- The government of the Republic of South Africa has demonstrated a firm commitment to improve the quality of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and in particular Forensic Sciences with the investment in improving the CJS to advance the use of physical evidence, to increase forensic awareness and to modernise forensic science in the country.
- The mandate of: Forensic Services is to support the investigation of crime thereby contributing towards the effective and efficient functioning of the CJS in South Africa. The efforts of Forensic Services cannot only be to prove the guilt of a person but also to exonerate the innocent.
- Forensic Services plays a critical role towards the realisation of the SAPS strategic objectives by contributing to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of prioritised crime categories. It is in pursuit of this strategic intent that the strategic priorities and targets of Forensic Services are set towards improving the capacity, core competencies, capabilities, as well as the effectiveness of forensic services.
- At an operational level, this requires impacting directly on increased detection and conviction rates, as well as faster processing of criminal cases from where it is reported to the police until successful convictions in court. Impartial data provided by crime scene investigating officers and forensic analysts is required to build cases based on physical evidence rather than on confession and testimony. To this end, Forensic Services forms an integral part of criminal investigations from the crime scene to the courtroom.
- Forensic Services is structured into three operational environments being the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM), Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and Quality Management (QM). The main value contribution of these operational components is to provide forensic evidence and forensic intelligence without compromising quality in solving criminal investigations. The CR and CSM focuses on crime scene management with emphasis on crime scene processing, forensic evidence collection, as well as the storage and maintenance of criminal records. The FSL focuses on processing the exhibits and the forensic analysis of it, while QM focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

PROCESSING OF PREVIOUS CONVICTION REPORTS

- The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM) workload in respect of the processing of previous conviction reports increased by 4 136 more enquiries received from 1 218 869 in 2013/2014 to 1 223 005 during the period under review. The CR and CSM excelled by achieving 93% of the target by processing (1 138 275 of 1 223 005) of the enquiries received within 15 calendar days.

PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES RELATED TO CRIMINAL AND NON-CRIMINAL SEARCHES

- The CR and CSM received 2 296 157 requests for fingerprint searches during the period under review as compared to the 2 208 304 requests that were received in 2013/2014. A total of 52% (1 183 432) of the total number of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record. The remaining 1 112 725 (48%) were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening.
- Of the 1 183 432 criminal fingerprint searches conducted during the period under review, 647 956 (54,75%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified. A total of 535 476 (45,25%) were first offenders who had no previous convictions recorded against them.
- The CR and CSM received 5% (5 413) more requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications during the 2014/2015 fiscal year than the previous financial year, i.e. an increase from 104 940 to 110 353 requests. Despite this increase in workload, the CR and CSM successfully processed 94,49% of the workload (104 940 of 110 353) of the requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications within 15 calendar days.

EVIDENCE COLLECTION AT CRIME SCENES

- Table 50 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive spin-offs resulting from service delivery interventions within the Local Criminal Record Centres in the 2014/2015 financial year.

TABLE 50: PERFORMANCE OF THE CRIME SCENE LABORATORIES

Types of evidence	2013/2014	2014/2015	Difference
AFIS Palm Prints Identification	11 890	12 083	2%
AFIS Fingerprint Identifications	31 677	35 482	12%
Manual Fingerprint Identifications	760	732	- 4%
Manual Palm prints	357	389	9%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	147 731	160 430	9%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	35 571	34 381	- 3%
Positive Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	17 974	18 427	3%
Shoe-print Investigations	268	441	65%
Positive Shoe-print Investigations	203	314	55%

- The CR and CSM have migrated to automated processing hence the 4% reduction in the Manual Fingerprint Identifications for the 2014/2015 financial year.

SUB PROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

FINALISATION OF CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- During the 2013/2014, the Division: Forensic Services advanced a strategy towards the realisation of the 93% processing of routine cases exhibits/entries in 28 working days. Emphasis was placed on the priority case exhibits/entries, e.g. for court cases and high profile investigations.
- During the period under review, a distinction was made between routine, non-routine and intelligence case exhibits/entries in respect of processing turnaround standards and targets.

- A total of 299 835 of 299 995 case exhibits/entries were analysed during the 2014/2015 financial year, which amounted to 99,95% of case exhibits/entries finalised by the FSL. From the 2010/2011 financial year to date, the FSL has received 1 571 951 case exhibits (entries) and finalised 1 641 633 case exhibits (entries) which amounted to 104,43%.

PROCESSING OF ROUTINE - CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- During 2014/2015, 141 963 (69%) routine case exhibits/entries were analysed within 28 working days from a total of 204 646 routine case exhibits/entries received. This is a 1% increase in the performance compared to the 68% (148 374 of 219 211) achieved during 2013/2014. Table 51 below depicts the performance per discipline.

TABLE 51: PERFORMANCE PER DISCIPLINE

Disciplines	Routine entries received for analysis	Routine entries analysed within 28 working days
Ballistics The examination of firearms, tools and the etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	39 132	37 152 (95,0%)
Biology The analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, example, body-fluids, hair and human tissue with the aim of accomplishing the highest possible degree of human identification through forensic DNA analysis and microscopical comparison.	45 292	28 041 (62,0%)
Chemistry The analysis of substance, for example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/ or illicit drugs.	81 899	40 727 (50,0%)
Questioned Documents The analysis of questioned documents, for example, handwriting, type writing, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	28 941	28 416 (98,0%)
Scientific Analysis The analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, for example, plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue	6 134	4 394 (72,0%)
Victim Identification Centre	3 248	3 233 (99,5%)

PROCESSING OF NON-ROUTINE/DNA INTELLIGENCE CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- During the year under review, Forensic Services processed 66% (4 943 of 7 508) non-routine case exhibits/entries within the set turnaround time of 75 working days. It deems mentioning that non-routine case exhibits/ entries requires research and/ or extraordinary and timely effort to process.
- A total of 61 908 of 67 852 Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the set turnaround time of 63 working days translating to 91% performance.

BACKLOG REDUCTION

- The turnaround strategy, which has been initiated and sustained since 2010 to reduce backlog in pursuance of the mandate to fight crime is proving to be successful. The reviewing and streamlining of workflow processes has led to the drastic reduction of backlogs. This is evidenced by the reduction of the backlog to 3 304 at the end of 4th quarter of 2014/2015 which indicates a 94% backlog reduction between the period 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2015. The threshold of 10% target set for the reduction of backlog per quarter was drastically exceeded by the FSL where the backlog was reduced from 9 357 to 3 304 case exhibits/entries which resulted in a 64% backlog reduction.
- The year under review ushered a milestone in the eradication of backlogs evidenced by the status of backlog (older cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months) in the various forensic examination types as follows:

Examination type	Financial year	Cases received	Backlog (As at 31 March 2015)
DNA Analysis	2010/2011	62 571	0
	2011/2012	82 525	0
	2012/2013	96 425	0
	2013/2014	103 789	0
Trichology	2010/2011	930	0
	2011/2012	1 571	0
	2012/2013	1 402	0
	2013/2014	700	0
Drug Analysis	2010/2011	52 245	0
	2011/2012	59 120	0
	2012/2013	68 470	0
	2013/2014	74 463	0
Integrated Ballistic Identification System [IBIS]	2010/2011	53 575	0
	2011/2012	94 546	0
	2012/2013	126 320	0
	2013/2014	36 424	0

- It is commendable that the current backlog of 3 304 case exhibits/entries represents merely 1,1% of 299 995 case exhibits/entries received during the financial year 2014/2015. Table 52 below depicts reduction of backlog per year compared to cases received in the respective financial year by the Forensic Services.

TABLE 52: REDUCTION OF BACKLOG OF CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

Year	Backlog	Case exhibits received	% backlog
2008/2009	59 023	244 248	24,2%
2009/2010	47 660	207 645	22,95%
2010/2011	16 200	260 826	6,2%
2011/2012	11 310	342 739	3,3%
2012/2013	20 612	382 839	5,4%
2013/2014	9 357	308 342	3,01%
2014/2015	3 304	299 995	1,1%

FORENSIC SERVICE'S CONFERENCE

- The 3rd SAPS National Forensic Services Conference, which was hosted from the 16 to 19 February 2015, proved to be a resounding success once again. More than 560 persons, including national and international speakers, delegates and exhibitors of forensic products and services, attended the event.
- A total of 108 scientific papers were presented to share experiences, knowledge and skills in the field of forensics. Six of the speakers were international speakers, 16 were local speakers external to the SAPS while 86 speakers were members of the SAPS. The Forensic Services Conference is one of the several initiatives being employed to improve the quality of forensic services in the country. The correct handling, securing and protecting of evidence from contamination and manipulation is paramount in ensuring that quality forensic results are obtained.

- The conference created a platform where forensic science examiners, academia, non-governmental institutions, service providers and law-enforcement agencies shared best practices in the field of forensics. The conference succeeded in educating and enhancing the skills of forensic examiners/practitioners, as well as first responders and detectives in various fields of forensic services and the SAPS at large. Lessons learnt from this conference demonstrated and confirmed the SAPS's resolve to pursue the accreditation of forensic services. It is against this background that the processes towards the accreditation of the forensic services have commenced. It is understood that the process to accredit can be lengthy and requires detailed preparations.

ACCREDITATION OF FORENSIC SERVICES

- Accreditation is a best practice and not a legislative requirement therefore accreditation status cannot hinder the Forensic Services from providing forensic services, because the chain-of-custody, forensic examiner profiles and forensic methods followed in the processing of exhibits is fully substantiated through the established Quality Management Systems (QMS). In addition, the validity of the results is supported with internal or external quality controls.
- Forensic Services follows a Quality Management System (QMS) aligned to ISO 9001, ISO 17025 and ISO 17020 through which the credibility of the results can be proven. Forensic Analysts in the environment are subjected to an in-house forensic training, mentoring and coaching programme before working independently. The analysts also participate in the proficiency testing programmes. The QM environment is applauded for initiatives and programme of action embarked upon towards the establishment of the Quality Management System. Test methods have been prioritised for South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) accreditation assessment.

CRIMINAL LAW (FORENSIC PROCEDURES) AMENDMENT ACT, (ACT NO 37 OF 2013) (DNA ACT)

- On the 27th January 2014, South Africa became the 57th country to assent to legislation that provides a framework to obtain DNA samples from arrested persons and offenders and store their DNA profiles in a National Forensic DNA Database (NF-DNA-D) of South Africa. The Act became operational on the 31st January 2015. The regulations supporting the DNA Act was published on the 13th March 2015.
- Furthermore the legislation requires that detectives take DNA buccal samples from sentenced and remanded persons in the facilities of the Department of Correctional Services from the date the Act becomes operational. The Act further allows for DNA sampling to assist in the investigations of missing and unidentified persons. This forensic DNA capability is a huge step towards more effective and quicker exoneration of the innocent, and detection and conviction of perpetrators.
- During the 2014/2015 financial year, a project was launched pertaining to the reference index system, which was developed to perform a DNA analysis of all reference samples taken from individuals. The primary objective of this project is to comply with the prescripts of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 37 of 2014 (DNA Act). The refurbishment of the Arcadia and Platteklouf Forensic Science Laboratories were completed. On completion of the renovations, the equipment was installed, tested and calibrated. Both these laboratories were rated by international experts as world class leaders in DNA buccal sample typing laboratories. Full workflow validation studies and operational testing were successfully completed. A total of 57 new analysts were appointed to perform forensic examinations in these laboratories. These members went through rigorous in-house and international training and were found competent to utilise this technology.
- The required enhancement to the CAS and ICDMS systems to capture the taking of the DNA buccal samples with fingerprints of all persons arrested has been completed. The enhancement of the Investigation diary of the ICDMS will now receive attention to facilitate the follow-up investigation of forensic investigative leads made through the comparison searches on the forensic DNA, fingerprint and IBIS databases.

- During 2014/2015, 4 075 serial and multiple offenders were linked by means of DNA searches, which is 1 098 serial offenders more than the previous financial year and matches enabled by the DNA database. In addition, 3 652 cases were linked to unknown offenders that share the same DNA on exhibits submitted to the FSL. During the period under review, 5 456 SAPS and IPID members received forensic awareness and training to take buccal samples. Since the Act became operational on the 31 January 2015, 601 and 6 756 buccal samples were submitted to the FSL for analysis from arrested persons and from police officials, respectively.

OVERVIEW OF SUCCESSES AS A RESULT OF INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC CAPABILITY

GENERAL DETECTIVES

Life Sentences

- During the reporting period 288 persons were served with a total of 363 life sentences within this environment. Table 53 below provides an overview of life sentences imposed per serious crime category and province:

TABLE 53: OVERVIEW OF LIFE SENTENCES IMPOSED

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories					Total
			Murder	Rape	Business robbery	House robbery	Armed robbery	
Eastern Cape	35	32	29	4	-	2	-	35
Free State	13	11	13	0	-	-	-	13
Gauteng	110	79	71	22	-	14	3	110
KwaZulu-Natal	101	85	79	11	1	7	3	101
Limpopo	34	29	23	9	-	2	-	34
Mpumalanga	24	20	11	11	-	2	-	24
North West	27	18	15	6	-	5	1	27
Northern Cape	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	7
Western Cape	12	7	10	2	-	-	-	12
Total	363	288	258	65	1	32	7	363

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOME CASES WHERE MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OF SENTENCING WERE IMPOSED

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Robbery Possession of unlicensed firearm and ammunition 	The accused was involved in numerous armed robberies and found to be in possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition. He was sentenced in the Pretoria High Court	50 years imprisonment
Gauteng	Attempted Murder	The Johannesburg Magistrate's Court sentenced four men for attempted murder on the former Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Army. The victim narrowly escaped his death when the convicted men shot him in the hip while he was in the driveway of his home in Johannesburg	60 years imprisonment

Gauteng	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Armed Robbery 	Twenty-eight-year-old Quinton Cordon, a former member of the Luciano gang based in Lavender Hill (Steenberg) recently pleaded guilty to several charges including murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances. After his guilty plea, Cordon apologised to the wives of the victims whom he had shot and killed in April 2013. He was imprisoned for the murders of a traffic officer; and a rival member of a gang	89 years imprisonment
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft and Fraud 	<p>A detective's determination paid off when a hefty prison sentence was recently handed down to a used car salesman who had been exploiting unsuspecting customers for years. Eugene Viljoen, owner of Houding Motors in Gezina, Pretoria, would convince people to leave their vehicles in his care. He promised customers that he would sell the vehicles on their behalf and reimburse them after the transaction, in return for a small commission. Capt Wessie van der Westhuizen of the Moot Police Station established that Viljoen did not have the prescribed license to trade in accordance with the Second Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009). After giving Viljoen reasonable time to acquire the license and finding that he still did not comply, the police closed down Houding Motors in 2012. Unfortunately this did not deter Viljoen from continuing his dishonest dealings elsewhere. Investigations revealed that Viljoen was leasing empty stands adjacent to businesses and continued to accumulate previously owned vehicles with the promise of selling them on behalf of the owners. By comparing modus operandi information on systems, D/ Capt Van der Westhuizen discovered that cases of fraud and theft had been opened against Viljoen.</p> <p>Viljoen was convicted on 158 charges of theft and fraud in the Pretoria Commercial Crime Court</p>	15 years imprisonment

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES UNIT

- During the reporting period 451 persons were served with a total of 680 life sentences within this environment. Table 54 below provides an overview of life sentences imposed per serious crime category and province.

TABLE 54: LIFE SENTENCES IMPOSED - SERIOUS CRIME

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories				
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	Total
Eastern Cape	54	50	-	54	-	-	54
Free State	67	45	-	64	3		67
Gauteng	200	94	3	189	1	7	200
KwaZulu-Natal	146	99	-	144	2	-	146
Limpopo	40	34	-	40	-	-	40
Mpumalanga	71	56	1	66	4	-	71
North West	55	42	-	55	-	-	55
Northern Cape	25	11	2	23	-	-	25
Western Cape	22	20	-	22	-	-	22
Total	680	451	6	657	10	7	680

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOME CASES WHERE MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OF SENTENCING WERE IMPOSED, INCLUDING MULTIPLE LIFE SENTENCES

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Gauteng	Rape	The fight against sexual offences recorded a major success when Brixton detectives arrested 30 year old James Thethe, who was subsequently found guilty by the Palm Ridge High Court on 24 counts of rape, as well as armed robbery and housebreaking. The accused terrorised the community of Brixton in Johannesburg, by breaking into their houses with the intent to commit sexual offences against vulnerable women. His modus operandi was to target helpers who stayed with their employers in cottages. James targeted women between the age of 17 and 30 for seven years. He raped and robbed his last victim after breaking into her cottage in 2012. Following the ordeal, the survivor was taken to a police station to report the incident, when police came in with a man arrested for being in possession of a toy gun, knife, cellular phones and DVD player. The police realised that the description the victim had given, matched that of the man arrested for stolen property. James The, was later identified as the suspect who had raped and robbed the victim who had come to open a case. Thethe was positively identified through an identification parade and DNA tests, which later linked him to all the cases of rape he was convicted for. His arrest comes after two young female Constables, Tsholofelo Zwane and Constable Madira Nho , of the Brixton detectives, under the guidance of Colonel James Makapane, worked tirelessly on the investigation to ensure justice is served	Six life terms and 292 years imprisonment

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Housebreaking 	<p>A detective from the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit has set a new precedent by solving a case of housebreaking and rape in which a 10-year-old boy was one of the main witnesses.</p> <p>Const Kedibone Masemola, was determined to ensure justice would be served for a 26-year-old woman who had been raped by two men in August 2011. In June 2014, a 40-year-old man, Khutso Maredi, was found guilty of housebreaking and rape</p> <p>The victim did not know the two assailants because she was merely a visitor</p> <p>The case was challenging as there was insufficient evidence at the time to link the perpetrators to the crime scene. Constable Masemola had to depend on the 10-year-old boy, who recognised the voice of one of the suspects, because the suspect had visited the family at the house two weeks before the incident. The suspect was arrested a month later, after the cellular phone data of the stolen phone led to the suspect. During an identity parade, the accused was positively pointed out by the victim. The accused was also implicated through DNA evidence and voice identification by the 10-year-old boy.</p> <p>The trial prosecutor, commended Constable Masemola</p> <p><i>“She kept a meticulous account of the whole investigation process, which she consistently and accurately reflected in the investigative statements. This information became critical during trial”</i></p> <p>In his judgement, Magistrate Makhoba made the following remarks about Constable Masemola: <i>“The investigating officer has to be commended. She is a young and inexperienced detective of junior rank, yet she conducted the investigation astoundingly. From the beginning, she took the case very seriously and thoroughly followed up each and every clue. She obtained detailed statements from all potential witnesses. She acted promptly to obtain forensic evidence from the victim. She secured a watertight chain of custody of the exhibits. She applied for DNA analysis and requested cell phone data of the stolen phone. During the trial, she testified methodically and confidently. I doubt that the accused would have been brought to book were it not for her thorough investigation methods”</i></p>	10 years imprisonment for housebreaking and 25 years for rape and may not be considered for parole for two thirds of his term, according to section 276B(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act no 51 of 1977), by the Pretoria Regional Court.

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Aggravated robbery 	Between January 2010 and April 2012, a series of rape and robbery cases were reported in De Deur and Lenasia South in the Vaal Rand area. They had the same modus operandi. Constable John Mokoena , a detective at the Gauteng Provincial FCS Unit followed up on all leads and traced the suspect. The suspect was arrested and charged with 13 counts of rape and six counts of robbery. An identification parade was held and the suspect was pointed out in eight of the 11 cases. The suspect was linked to eight cases through DNA	Eight life sentences and 120 years imprisonment
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Robbery with aggravating circumstances Kidnapping Assault Attempted murder Theft 	In 2011, it was discovered that there was a serial rapist terrorising the community in Tembisa, Pretoria Central and surrounding areas. Sgt Masuku analysed the dockets and identified the modus operandi of the suspect/s. The suspects were two African males armed with firearms that will approach the victims while they are parked in front of their residential places. They tied up the male victim and demanded valuable items, including bankcards. While the accomplice withdrew money from the bankcards, the other suspect raped the female victim. When the suspect was identified by Sgt Masuku she visited his house on numerous occasions but never found him home. She then approached the suspect's wife and indicated to her that she was his pregnant girlfriend and convinced the wife to arrange a meeting for the three of them at the suspect's house. When Sgt Masuku arrived for the meeting the suspect was arrested. Sgt Masuku went to the archives at different police stations and linked the accused, JA Morake to various other cases	30 life sentences and 754 years imprisonment
Limpopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape Theft Robbery 	It is alleged that Monyeki terrorised the Community of Modimolle from 2010 until his arrest in 2012. He would grab women from behind, drag them into the bushes and rape them, threatening them with a firearm and make off with their belongings	Six life sentences and four years imprisonment

Province	Crime	Short description	Sentence
Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Murder • Kidnapping 	Khumalo was found guilty on 21 charges of rapes, 17 kidnapping, five robberies with aggravating circumstances and murder. His criminal activities spiralled from 2003 up until 2010	21 life sentences 245 years imprisonment
North West	Rape	The rape cases allegedly happened in Jouberton between 2005 and 2011. The victims varied from two minors, 15-and-10-years old as well as a 24-year old victim. All three victims could not identify the offender but he was linked through DNA. He was found guilty and convicted to life sentence on all three additional rape charges	One life sentence
KwaZulu-Natal	Rape	<p>The Scottburgh Regional Court found one of KwaZulu-Natal's most-wanted criminals and serial rapists, Elias Mathebula, guilty. Mathebula, aged 33, was convicted of raping 18 women in several KwaZulu-Natal South Coast towns since 2008. The lengthy sentence of this rapist is attributed to the excellent investigation by Detective Warrant Officer Ngcobo of the Umzinto Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS)</p> <p>During his search for the accused, Detective Warrant Officer Ngcobo, made 1000 pamphlets with pictures of the accused and promised a reward of R20 000,00 to whoever had information that could lead to Mathebula's whereabouts. The pamphlets were distributed at taxi ranks, schools and community meetings. Eventually there was a breakthrough in this investigation after a police informant revealed Mathebula's hideout and Port Shepstone FCS captured him</p>	315 years imprisonment

FORENSIC SERVICES

The Value of Forensic Science

- Fingerprints have once again proven to be a rapid means through which persons/victims are individualised. DNA also plays a pivotal role as a confirmatory forensic tool in the identification of persons. The value of forensic services as a tool that is utilised in most forms of investigations, irrespective of whether criminal or civil nature, cannot be over emphasised. In July 2014, the world was shocked at the demise of a number of nationals who perished in the **Malaysian Airline Flight MH17** that was shot down in the Ukraine. Forensic experts and their counterparts from other countries converged to assist with the identification of the deceased. Officials from Forensic Services made a breakthrough when one South African, Mr Cameron Dalziel was identified.
- The Forensic Services played a critical part following the collapse of the **Synagogue Church of All Nations in Lagos, Nigeria** where many of our South African nationals perished and others sustained severe injuries. The South African government dispatched a team from Forensic Services to assist the Nigerian counterparts in identifying the deceased. This incident has proven the power of forensic methods in the identification of the victims and contributed towards bringing closure to the affected families.
- From crime scene to courtroom, important lessons learnt from State vs Oscar Pistorius case. The necessity to ensure that teachings from the training environment are implemented on crime scenes was evident. The importance of having a team of experts assisting during the trial preparation and trial phases was demonstrated. This was evidenced by the unique complexities that the Forensic Services were faced with in this case, analysing blows to doors, gunshot trajectories, sound and light levels, and mental health evidence.
- All eyes were on **Major Mangena** when he gave evidence in the internationally broadcast, murder/ culpable homicide trial of paraplegic athlete, Oscar Pistorius. The member had been tasked to conduct a thorough ballistics investigation into the matter. Before the case was presented in court, the prosecution team held a meeting where all the evidence was reviewed. It was then that **Major Mangena** proved that certain events took place differently from how the pathologist had explained them to have taken place.
- In January 2014, Mr Mike Haag, a well-known ballistics expert and distinguished member of the Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners (AFTE) from the USA, discussed Major Mangena's report of the incident and was impressed by it. Major Mangena presented his evidence assertively and confidently. He took the court through all the facts of the incident and carefully explained the most probable order of events to the court. **Internationally, the media applauded Major Mangena's evidence.** His self-assurance made him an impressive and effective witness in this case. The officer did not merely top ballistics experts in South Africa, but is now deemed one of the top experts internationally.
- Table 55 below highlights the efforts by the various Forensic Services disciplines who contributed to the solving of psychologically motivated crimes including serial killings, rapes, muti-killings, to mention just a few:

TABLE 55: CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SOLVING PSYCHOLOGICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES

State vs Ntshongwana: Serial Killing	Five life sentences imprisonment
State vs Magabara: Serial Rapes	Two life sentences and 15 years imprisonment
State vs Hadebe: Serial Child Murderer	Nine life sentences and 15 years imprisonment
State vs Pistorius: Culpable Homicide	Five years imprisonment
State vs Khoza: Serial Murderer and Rapist	Four life sentences and 19 years imprisonment
State vs Cheyne: Stalker of Women RSA and UK	12 months imprisonment, suspended for two years, plus 100 hours of community work and payment of £1200
State vs Waja: Stalker and Assault	Two years imprisonment and suspended for three years
State vs Pire-Grey: Rape and Murder	One life sentence and 15 years imprisonment
State vs Alberts: Child Pornography	Three life sentences

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

SAPS underperformed in the following areas of Programme 3: Detective Service – Sub programme: General Investigations:

- Detection rate for serious crimes
- Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious crimes
- Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action detection
- Detection rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)
- Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against women 18 years and above (Murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)
- Detection rate for crimes against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)
- Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)

Strategies that have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance

- Establishing of a Crime Management Centre to monitor performance and improve proper data integrity management
- Monthly engagement with the Department of Health at national level to address backlogs on prioritised specific cases
- Focussed and priority attention on tracing of individuals linked to crime scenes by means of DNA and fingerprints
- Interventions in the provinces will be done with the focus on among other things:
 - IBIS hits
 - Undetected cases (warrant of arrest issued)

- Trial-ready case dockets
- Suspects known but not arrested
- Cases struck off the court roll

SAPS underperformed in the following areas of Programme 3: Detective Service – Sub programme: Forensic Service Laboratory:

- Percentage of case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Services within 28 working days

Strategies that have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance:

- The FSL implemented a medium-term strategy whereby the resource compliments was prioritised to focus on the down-management of backlog cases
- The crux of this strategy is to down-manage backlogged cases starting from the oldest. As the proportion of older cases is reduced, the smaller the negative impact on overall performance will be, until the set target is achieved. This is evidenced by the reduction of the backlog to 3 304 at the end of 4th quarter of 2014/2015 which is a 94% backlog reduction between the period 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2015. The threshold of 10% target set by Forensic Services for reduction of backlog per quarter was drastically exceeded by FSL where the backlog was reduced from 9 357 to 3 304 case exhibits/entries which resulted in a 64% backlog reduction

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

- Changes to targets were effected to Sub programme 3, Crime Investigations during the 2013/2014 financial period. The reason for change is as follows:
- The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) made certain recommendations during the auditing of the 2013/2014 Annual Report. The Detective Service decided to use the SAPS 6 as a basis for calculation of raw and percentage figures. As a result the actual information for 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 were recalculated which also resulted in changes being effected to the 2014/2015 targets.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Name of Sub programme	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Investigations	10 115 143	10 115 143	-	9 728 379	9 728 379	-
Criminal Record Centre	2 015 769	2 015 769	-	1 924 927	1 924 927	-
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 736 564	1 736 564	-	1 779 130	1 779 130	-
Specialised Investigations	1 282 249	1 282 249	-	1 271 612	1 271 612	-
Total	15 149 725	15 149 725	-	14 704 048	14 704 048	-

4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

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

Strategic objective:

To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence

To institute counter-intelligence measures

To facilitate international capability for reducing transnational crime

To supply crime intelligence relating to national strategic intelligence to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC).

The Crime Intelligence Programme consists of the following Sub programmes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

Table 56 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for Sub programmes under Programme 4.



KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 56: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence						
Sub programme: Crime Intelligence Operations						
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation	
Number of network operations conducted	34 534 network operations were conducted.	32 507	47 846 network operations were conducted.	15 339	Target achieved. The Crime Intelligence Cluster Stations were capacitated in terms of human and physical resources resulting in improved performance during 2014/2015.	
Strategic objective: To institute counter-intelligence measures						
Percentage of physical security threat assessment finalised per request	New indicator in 2014/2015.	100%	100% (142 requests and 142 finalised).	-	Target achieved.	
Strategic objective: To facilitate international capability for reducing transnational crime						
Percentage of Interpol case files closed	New indicator in 2014/2015.	70%	70% (952 from a total of 1 368).	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated	New indicator in 2014/2015.	55%	70,08% (274 from a total of 391).	15,08%	Target achieved.	

Strategic objective: To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence					
Sub programme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Number of intelligence products generated to address priority crime	Operational analysis reports = 309 165 Operational analysis reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles = 162 131 • Intelligence analysis reports = 92 987 • Communication analysis reports = 7 743 • Communication interception analysis reports = 4 541 • Cluster crime threat analysis reports = 41 763. 	261 193	Operational analysis reports = 335 314 Operational analysis reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles = 162 411 • Intelligence analysis reports = 103 134 • Communication analysis reports = 8 181 • Communication interception analysis reports = 5 254 • Cluster crime threat analysis reports = 56 334. 	74 121	Target achieved. Increased number of network operations during 2014/2015 resulted in more analysis reports conducted.
Quarterly intelligence reports provided	Four intelligence reports.	Four intelligence reports	14 intelligence reports.	10	Target achieved. The change in the frequency of BOC and NMF meetings necessitated more intelligence reports presented at these fora.
Strategic objective: To supply crime intelligence relating to national strategic installations to NICOC					
Number of strategic intelligence reports generated to address NICOC priorities	New indicator in 2013/2014.	Six strategic intelligence reports	22 strategic intelligence reports generated.	16	Target achieved. Additional NICOC meetings conducted due to unforeseen occurrences necessitated more intelligence products generated and provided.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Crime Intelligence operations and reports contribute to neutralising crime by gathering, collating, coordinating and analysing intelligence, to insulating counter-intelligence measures and to supply crime intelligence relating to national strategic intelligence to NICOC.

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

NETWORK OPERATIONS

- Network operations refer to planned and purposeful processes of obtaining, assembling and organising information through exploitation of all types of sources on a target (organisation, group or individual) for further intelligence processing and/or used as evidence.
- Crime Intelligence conducted 47 846 network operations during the year under review.

PHYSICAL SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENTS

- The indicator relates to physical security threat/risk assessments conducted at the SAPS's premises dealing with sensitive/classified information, aimed at recommending minimum security standards to minimise security breaches.
- During 2014/2015, Crime Intelligence finalised 142 or 100% of the requests that were received for physical security threat assessments.

INTERPOL CASE FILES

- The indicator relates to a request for assistance on an investigation with an international link that is received from any of the 190 Interpol member countries, the SAPS or law-enforcement agencies.
- A total of 1 368 Interpol case files were received, of which 952 or 70% were closed successfully.

ARRESTS OF IDENTIFIED TRANSNATIONAL CRIME SUSPECTS FACILITATED

- The indicator relates to facilitating the arrest of transnational crime suspects identified nationally and internationally.
- A total of 274 or 70,08% from a total of 391 arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated.

SUB PROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

During 2014/2015, a total of 335 314 operational analysis reports were produced. These operational analysis reports relate to:

- **Profiles:** A résumé of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect to aid the investigating officer to locate the suspect and identify him/her beyond reasonable doubt.

- **Intelligence analysis reports:** A factual report based on evaluated information/intelligence that can be used to identify specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or tendencies, premises, contact points and methods of communication.
- **Communication analysis reports:** A report based on the result of the analysis of specific identified telephone/cellular phone numbers provided by the communication networks when subpoenaed to do so.
- **Communication interception analysis reports:** A report based on the result of the analysis of voice intercepted communication, intercepted text messages and internet services provider telecommunications.
- **Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports:** Reports compiled at station and cluster level based on the spatial and time patterns of crime statistics, matrix linkage analysis and fieldwork. These reports guide station commanders on crime patterns.

Table 57 provides a breakdown of the 335 314 operational analysis reports.

TABLE 57: OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Operational analysis reports	Number of reports 2013/2014	Number of reports 2014/2015
Profiles	162 131	162 411
Intelligence analysis reports	92 987	103 134
Communication analysis reports	7 743	8 181
Communication interception analysis reports	4 541	5 254
Station and cluster crime threat analysis reports	41 763	56 334
Total	309 165	335 314

QUARTERLY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS PROVIDED TO THE SAPS'S MANAGEMENT

- The indicator relates to provisioning of strategic intelligence reports on specific topics related to the SAPS's strategic priorities to the accounting officer and to the SAPS's management to support crime prevention and the investigation of crime.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE REPORTS GENERATED TO ADDRESS NICOC PRIORITIES

- The indicator relates to the provisioning of strategic intelligence reports on specific topics related to NICOC priorities.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- A total number of 16 posts at the level of Brigadier (Level 13) were advertised, 15 posts were filled and one post is awaiting authority.
- A total of 440 internal posts at Level 7 to 12 (Warrant Officer, Lieutenant, Major, Colonel) were advertised, 144 posts were filled, 77 are awaiting authority and 219 are awaiting approval from Head Office.
- Refer to table 58 for a breakdown of the 144 posts that were filled.

TABLE 58: POSTS FILLED WITHIN THE CRIME INTELLIGENCE ENVIRONMENT

Level	Rank	Post filled
7	Warrant Officer	89
8	Lieutenant	30
10	Major	8
12	Colonel	17

- The Crime Intelligence Policy and Standard Operating Procedure for Collection was approved by the National Commissioner on 24 March 2015. The purpose of these documents are to ensure the effective management and control of the crime intelligence functions performed by the Divisional Commissioner of Crime Intelligence.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME UNDERPERFORMANCE

None.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to the planned targets for 2014/2015.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Name of Sub programme	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 210 919	1 210 919	–	1 121 807	1 121 807	–
Intelligence and Information Management	1 673 200	1 673 200	–	1 618 220	1 618 220	–
Total	2 884 119	2 884 119	–	2 740 027	2 740 027	–

4.5 PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

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

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

This Programme comprises of the following Sub programmes:

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

Table 59 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for Sub programmes under Programme 5:

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

TABLE 59: ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests					
Sub programme: VIP Protection					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Protection and Security Services					
Presidential Protection Service					
Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests					
Sub programme: Static and Mobile Security					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches	99,99% (97 090 protection operations with six security breaches) protection provided.	100% protection provided without security breaches	99,99% (94 352 protection operations with one security breach) protection provided.	-0,001%	Target not achieved. Insufficient infrastructure provisioning resulting in perimeter vulnerability.
	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Protection and Security Services					
Presidential Protection Service					

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.					
Sub programme: Government Security Regulator					
Performance indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Planned target 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2014/2015	Comment on deviation
Percentage of National Key Points (NKP) and strategic installations audited/evaluated:					
Protection and Security Services					
Percentage of strategic installations audited	51,2% strategic installations audited (127 of 248).	50% strategic installations audited (124 from a total of 248)	48,4% strategic installations audited (120 from a total of 248).	-1,6%	Target achieved. The Executive exempted four IPID offices from an audit.
Percentage of National Key Points evaluated	101% (199) NKPs evaluated.	100% NKPs evaluated (197)	100% NKPs evaluated (197 from a total of 197).	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES (PSS)

The programme comprises the Protection and Security Services (PSS) Division and the Presidential Protection Service (PPS) component.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- PSS is a national competency with provincial PSS offices located throughout South Africa.
- The 'in-transit protection' function is performed at national and provincial levels. While the primary clients of the Head Office units, which are based in Pretoria and Cape Town, are Ministers and Deputy Ministers, the provincial offices focus on the protection of Premiers and Members of the Executive Council. Static Protection has the same clients as VIP Protection, however the 'static protection' function is only performed at provincial level.
- The annual evaluation of National Key Points are also decentralised to provincial level and are performed by the provincial PSS offices. The PSS Head Office audits strategic installations every two years (50/50 basis).

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- The PPS Component is a national competency with provincial PPS offices located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.
- The PPS Component provides in-transit and static protection to the President, Deputy President, Former Presidents, Former Deputy Presidents, their spouses, identified VIPs, including foreign Heads of State/Government and former Heads of State/Government and their spouses and strategic government installations. The 'in-transit protection' function is performed at national and provincial levels, except in the Eastern Cape. Static protection is performed in the provinces indicated above.

SUB PROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION

The rendering of protection services is regulated through the Risk Information Management Administration System (RIMAS) policy, as approved by Cabinet in 1997 and revised in 2004. The RIMAS policy prescribes the categories of VIPs commensurate to the risk linked to each category that qualifies for protection services.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 96 national, 163 provincial and 56 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State visiting South Africa.
- The division also provided 68 protectors to Lesotho for the SADC Observer Mission.
- Operational protection was also provided at 41 major/special, national and provincial events, including events such as the ANC Celebration, CHAN (Champion of African Nation), SKA (Square Kilometre Array) partner countries, NECSA (National Energy Cooperation of South Africa) and the Presidential Gala Dinner.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 16 presidential dignitaries.
- These presidential VIPs paid 180 visits outside the borders (including refuelling) of South Africa.
- The following 108 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected:
 - 47 on a day-to-day basis
 - 43 during the Presidential Inauguration at the Union Buildings
 - Six during the Double – TROIKA and 12 during the AU Summit at DIRCO. Both meetings involved foreign Heads of State discussing the uprising in the Kingdom of Lesotho whereby Deputy President CM Ramaphosa was tasked to address these issues
- Operational protection was also provided during the 103rd ANC Celebrations in Cape Town, the (SONA) State of the Nation Address, the special official funeral of the reburial of the remains of Moses Kotane in Pela Village and the special official funeral of the reburial of the remains of JB Marks in Ventersdorp.
- No security breaches occurred during the protection of Presidential VIPs in South Africa and abroad, during major events or during visits of foreign Heads of State to the country.

SUB PROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

VIP protection refers to in-transit/close and static protection. Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure zone around these dignitaries at areas identified in the policy, such as residences and strategic government installations, to protect the lives, dignity and property of the identified VIPs.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- In 2014/2015, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by 14 Static Units that covered 92 identified VIP residences and 40 strategic installations located throughout South Africa by providing 94 352 protection services.
- The target in this area was not achieved due to one security breach - a housebreaking incident at the Northern Cape Legislature.
- Gaps have been identified that cause security breaches, ranging from internal factors such as members' non-adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure, a lack of command and control (e.g. visits, on/off-duty parades) to which interventions were made by invoking the SAPS's disciplinary procedures against the concerned members. There are also external factors not in the SAPS's control, such as the non-maintenance of equipment/lack thereof (X-ray machines, metal detectors, faulty monitoring systems, etc.), lack of or insufficient infrastructure (unsuitable guard houses, perimeter vulnerability, insufficient illumination, unkept vegetation, etc.). Continuous engagements are made with relevant stakeholders in this regard.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- In 2014/2015, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four Static Units that covered 19 identified VIP residences and four offices. These Static Units provided 16 790 protection services. No security breaches occurred during these protection services.
- The adherence to Standard Operating Procedures by members and command and control contributed to the success rate of in-transit and static protection.

- The counter-assault team, which deals with high-risk situations that require specialised, skilled members, was involved in 900 local movements and 71 foreign deployments, which were managed without any incidents.

SUB PROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

- The Government Security Regulator ensures the regulation of physical security at National Key Points and strategic installations.
- The National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) is under review and the Critical Infrastructure Bill will be the product of the revised Act. The Act has not been amended since it was put into operation and has been criticised as “old order” draconic legislation. The Act and the laws applicable in the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) states have also not been rationalised, after the amalgamation of the former TBVC states.
- Other regulatory functions performed during the period under review include the following:
 - 52 Security Service Training Institutions were evaluated and one deregistered
 - 106 Security Service Providers were registered
 - 1 313 applications for NKP Security Guards were screened
 - Four NKP Security Guards were deregistered and 32 criminal records were detected
- During 2014/2015, the Head of IPID directed an application to the Minister of Police requesting that IPID offices be exempted from being audited by the SAPS. The request was approved and, as a result, a total number of four strategic installations, IPID offices, were not audited during the period under review.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

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

- The percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches in the static security environment (PSS)

Strategies that have been/will be implemented to address the underperformance

Percentage of security provided in relation to security breaches in the static security environment

- Implementation of Divisional Directives 1 and 2/2014 will enhance service delivery in that a clear direction is provided regarding what constitutes a breach and steps to be followed in the prevention of security breaches
- Visits/evaluations will be paid at Static Units by national PSS inspection teams to identify shortcomings experienced at unit level as well as to ensure that standard operational procedures, policies and directives are adhered to
- Work sessions will be conducted with Provincial Commanders and Unit Commanders to standardise the working procedures
- Invoked the SAPS's disciplinary procedures
- Meetings with stakeholders to ensure that all defective or faulty equipment is reported and attended to timely to prevent any security breaches from occurring
- In 2015/2016, the definition of a security breach in the static protection environment will be revised as a result of other contributory factors to these breaches, which members of the SAPS do not have control over

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2014/2015.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Name of Sub programme	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/ underexpenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over-)/ underexpenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
VIP Protection Services	977 903	977 903	–	876 350	876 350	–
Static and Mobile Security	909 698	909 698	–	863 047	863 047	–
Governement Security Regulator	107 649	107 649	–	90 894	90 894	–
Operational Support	207 656	207 656	–	188 666	188 666	–
Total	2 202 906	2 202 906	–	2 018 957	2 018 957	–

5. DONOR FUNDS

DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

Name of donor	Norway
Full amount of the funding	Pledge was 1.65 billion NOK (2005-2007)
Period of the commitment	Implementation plan was signed in November 2009. Extension was requested until 2015
Purpose of the funding	Training intervention in North Sudan
Expected outputs	To mentor members of the Sudan Police Force on a Dog Breeding Programme that will enable them to establish a Dog Breeding Programme in Sudan. To build trainer capacity for the Sudan Police Force in the Tracker Dog Handler Course discipline. To build trainer capacity for the Sudan Police Force in the Patrol Dog Handler Course discipline. To build K9 Assessors and Moderators capacity for the Sudan Police Force in various K9 disciplines
Actual outputs achieved	Trained Sudanese police officials in dog handling and dog breeding. Trained patrol dog handlers, dog assessors and monitors
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R0.00
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R2,342,574 (funds rolled over from previous year)
Reasons for funds unspent	All funds were spent
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	A Joint Steering Committee takes place. Project team together with the donor evaluates progress of the project and also plans for new activities

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- In support of Government's imperatives and the National Development Plan that all people in South Africa have the right of access to policing services, Supply Chain Management has since 2010 advocated a need for the provisioning of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure, building of police stations in the deep rural areas of the country.
- The National Management Forum (NMF) subsequently approved the building of 30 new police stations in rural areas where there were no infrastructure previously.
- Amidst many challenges and after serious legitimate negotiations with government and non-government role players, sites were identified and cleared for the construction of these new police stations in the rural areas.

INTERVENTIONS/CONTINGENCY PLAN

- SCM had a project plan and a contingency plan for the financial year. The contingency plan was implemented due to the complex and challenging nature of the infrastructure environment. These challenges amongst others include labour disputes, complexity of the appointment and management of contractors and inclement weather, etc.
- The contingency plan is extracted from the priorities of the five-year infrastructure development plan and change management principles are used in the implementation.

- These intervention projects included:
 - Establishing victim friendly facilities at stations
 - Establishing additional office accommodation
 - Planned Maintenance and Capital Works projects at various stations to enhance the condition of the facilities
 - Frontline Service Delivery stations
 - Acquisition of the Philippi Training College (WC)
- The Philippi Training College was procured for R116 500 000.00. The procurement of this facility resulted in a decrease in the lease budget by R5 776 765.00 per annum.

LEASES

- It was also an executive decision that there needs to be a phased approach towards acquiring facilities that are being leased by the SAPS in order to curb the exorbitant payments for leases. It was, therefore, concomitantly decided in good business sense that the SAPS would purchase nine facilities, of which two have been settled. During the negotiation process, the owner of the Alexander Bay Police Station opted to donate the police station rather than sell it. The donation process is underway. The Kleinzee Police Station has been purchased and included in the SAPS's Asset Register.
- The National Commissioner approved the User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) on 24 March 2015 and submitted it to the Department of Public Works (DPW) and National Treasury on 26 March 2015.
- This Infrastructure Development Plan emanating from the UAMP was subsequently approved in advance for implementation in the following year, as is the approved practice.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Progress on the implementation of the plan relies on two implementing authorities, i.e. the DPW in terms of its mandate and the SAPS in terms of the devolved projects and the building of new police stations.

The plan largely categorises the facilities into the following four types of facilities in implementation:

New Police Facilities (N)	A police facility constructed on a new site where no police facility existed previously, or an additional facility is built but the existing one is not closed.
Re-established Police Facilities (RE)	An existing Police Facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
Newly Re-established Police Facilities (NRE)	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
Repaired and Upgraded (R&U)	Existing Police Facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

The defined phases that are utilised to implement the Plan are as follows:

Site Clearance and Acquisition Phase	Site Selection (Suitability, Accessibility and Availability); Procurement for the appointment of consultants for site audit; Site audit and investigation/ built environment activities; and Land legalisation/Registration of land under the Republic of South Africa. If the site does not belong to the State: » Exchange from provincial or other Government Department. » Purchase from the owner » Register the property in the name of the State.
Planning & Design phase	Procurement for the appointment of consultants for design; the actual design, and the preparation of tender documentation
Construction phase	Procurement for the appointment of the contractor; the actual construction, and the occupation

PROGRESS MADE ON IMPLEMENTING THE CAPITAL, INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAPS: CAPITAL WORKS

SITE CLEARANCE

A total of 24 site clearances were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and nine site clearances were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

Site clearances: Planned (new police facilities) - 24		
Bapong (NW)	Khubvi (LP)	Nemato(EC)
Bhosiki (KZN)	Kilmun (KZN)	Ntshongwe (KZN)
Bushbuckridge (MP)	Kutlwanong (FS)	Osuthu (KZN)
Evaton (GP)	Kwamhlushwa (MP)	Reigerpark (GP)
Driefontein (MP)	Mariti (MP)	Sokhulu (KZN)
Dududu (KZN)	Mfekayi (KZN)	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit) (FS)
Don Donald (MP)	Mgqibelweni/Msinsini (KZN)	The Oaks (LP)
Ga-Kgatla (LP)	Moletlane (LP)	Weltevreden (Nyanga) (WC)
Site clearances: Completed (new police facilities) - 9		
Bhosiki (KZN)	Kilmun (KZN)	Osuthu (KZN)
Evaton (GP)	Kwamhlushwa (MP)	Nemato (EC)
Don Donald (MP)	Mfekayi (KZN)	Sonskyn (Bloemspruit) (FS)
Site clearances: Not completed (new police facilities) - 15		
Bapong (NW)	Khubvi (LP)	Ntshongwe (KZN)
Bushbuckridge (MP)	Kutlwanong (FS)	Reigerpark (GP)
Driefontein (MP)	Mariti (MP)	Sokhulu (KZN)
Dududu (KZN)	Mgqibelweni/Msinsini (KZN)	The Oaks (LP)
Ga-Kgatla (LP)	Moletlane (LP)	Weltevreden (Nyanga) (WC)

PLANNING & DESIGN

35 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and a total number of 12 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2014/2015.

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 35			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Bapong (NW)	Giyani (Phase II)	
	Bhosiki (KZN)	Ennerdale (GP)	
	Don Donald (MP)	Bizana (EC)	
	Driefontein (MP)		
	Dwarsberg (NW)		
	Ga-Kgatla (LP)		
	Huku (EC)		
	Hazyview Living Quarters (MP)		
	Khubvi (LP)		
	Kilmun (KZN)		
	Kwamhlushwa (MP)		
	Letsitele Living Quarters (LP)		
	Mabieskraal (NW)		
	Mareetsane (NW)		
	Mariti (MP)		
	Mdeni (EC)		
	Mfekayi (KZN)		
	Moeka-Vuma (NW)		
	Moletlane (LP)		
	Mthombe (EC)		
	Muyexe (LP)		
	Nsuze (KZN)		
	Ntamonde (EC)		
	Ntshongwe (KZN)		
	Osuthu (KZN)		
	Phaudi (LP)		
	Pholile (EC)		
	Pungutsha (MP)		
	Qhasa (EC)		
	Tabase (EC)		
	Tafalehashe (EC)		
	The Oaks (LP)		

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 12

NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Kwamhlushwa (MP)		
	Kilmun (KZN)		
	Qhasa (EC)		
	Pholile (EC)		
	Mfekayi (KZN)		
	Bhosiki (KZN)		
	Moeka-Vuma (NW)		
	Pungutsha (MP)		
	Dwarsberg (NW)		
	Mareetsane (NW)		
	Mabieskraal (NW)		
	Muyexe (LP)		

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 23

NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Bapong (NW)	Giyani (Phase II) (LP)	
	Don Donald (MP)	Ennerdale (GP)	
	Driefontein (MP)	Bizana (EC)	
	Ga-Kgatla (LP)		
	Huku (EC)		
	Hazyview Living Quarters (MP)		
	Khubvi (LP)		
	Letsitele Living Quarters (LP)		
	Mariti (MP)		
	Mdeni (EC)		
	Moletlane (LP)		
	Mthombe (EC)		
	Nsuze (KZN)		
	Ntamonde (EC)		
	Ntshongwe (KZN)		
	Osuthu (KZN)		
	Phaudi (LP)		
	Tabase (EC)		
	Tafalehashe (EC)		
	The Oaks (LP)		

EXECUTION

Six projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and no project was completed during the 2014/2015 financial year.

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECT: PLANNED: - SIX			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Dwarsberg (NW)		
	Mabieskraal (NW)		
	Mareetsane (NW)		
	Moeka-Vuma (NW)		
	Muyexe (LP)		
	Pungutsha (MP)		

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECT: EXECUTION: COMPLETED: - ZERO			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
0	0	0	0

PLANNING AND EXECUTION: VICTIM FRIENDLY FACILITIES

A total of 93 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 65 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015.

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: PLANNED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 93			
Afsondering (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Touws River (WC)
Alexandria (EC)	Kat Kop (EC)	Nyoni (KZN)	Tweeling (FS)
Alicedale (EC)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Olifantshoek (NC)	Tylden (EC)
Amersfoort (MP)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Onseepskans (NC)	Ugie (EC)
Arlington (FS)	Keskamahoek (EC)	Patensie (EC)	Uniondale (WC)
Badplaas (MP)	Kidds Beach (EC)	Pearston (EC)	Val (MP)
Balfour (MP)	Kinross (MP)	Perdekop (MP)	Victoria West (NC)
Belfast (MP)	Kliprivier (GP)	Piet Plessis (NW)	Violsdrift (NC)
Bell (EC)	Kokstad (KZN)	Pofadder (NC)	Watervalboven (MP)
Dalasile (EC)	Kolomane (EC)	Punzana (EC)	Witdraai (NC)
Davel (MP)	Kubusiedrift (EC)	Reddersburg (EC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)
De Rust (WC)	Ladysmith (WC)	Rhodes (EC)	Zamuxolo (EC)
Elandsheight (EC)	Lukholweni (EC)	Riebeeck East (EC)	Strydenburg (NC)
Elandslaagte (KZN)	Maclean Town (EC)	Rietfontein (NC)	Suurbraak (WC)
Ezibeleni (EC)	Maclear (EC)	Rooiberg (LP)	Tina Falls (EC)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Maitland (WC)	Rosendal (FS)	Mtunzini (KZN)
Glen (FS)	Mbizeni (EC)	Rossouw (EC)	Ndevana (EC)
Gordans Bay (WC)	Mehlomnyama (KZN)	Saambouburg (LP)	Novalspont (NC)
Greylingstad (MP)	Middelpos (NC)	Sakhile (MP)	Hoopdal (LP)
Groenvlei (KZN)	Mkhuze (KZN)	Seymor (EC)	Ida (EC)
Hamburg (EC)	Molteno (EC)	Sheepmore (MP)	Impendle (KZN)
Hammarsdale (KZN)	Mooiplaas (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	Steynsburg (EC)
Henderson (EC)	Moyeni (EC)	Steve Vukile Tswete (EC)	Mpungamhlope (KZN)
Hogsback (EC)			

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 65			
Davel (MP)	Moyeni (EC)	Afsondering (EC)	Saambouburg (LP)
Ezibeleni (EC)	Mpungamhlope (KZN)	Alexandria (EC)	Sakhile (MP)
Glen (FS)	Mtunzini (KZN)	Alicedale (EC)	Seymor (EC)
Gordans Bay (WC)	Novalspont (NC)	Amersfoort (MP)	Sheepmore (MP)
Greylingstad (MP)	Nyoni (KZN)	Badplaas (MP)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)
Hamburg (EC)	Olifantshoek (NC)	Balfour (MP)	Steynburg (EC)
Hammarsdale (KZN)	Patensie (EC)	Belfast (MP)	Tina Falls (EC)
Hogsback (EC)	Pearston (EC)	Bell (EC)	Tweeling (FS)
Hoopdal (LP)	Perdekop (MP)	Dalasile (EC)	Kolomane (EC)
Indwe (EC)	Piet Plessis (NW)	Victoria West (NC)	Maclean Town (EC)
Kat Kop (EC)	Pofadder (NC)	Vioolsdrift (NC)	Mkhuze (KZN)
Kei Bridge (EC)	Punzana (EC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)	Molteno (EC)
Kei Mouth (EC)	Reddersburg (EC)	Maclear (EC)	Ugie (EC)
Keiskamahoe (EC)	Rhodes (EC)	Maitland (WC)	Val (MP)
Kidds Beach (EC)	Rooiberg (LP)	Mbizeni (EC)	
Kinross (MP)	Rosendal (FS)	Mehломnyama (KZN)	
Kliprivier (GP)	Mooiplaas (EC)	Middelpos (NC)	
VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 28			
Arlington (FS)	Kokstad (KZN)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Touws River (WC)
De Rust (WC)	Ladysmith (WC)	Onseepskans (NC)	Tylden (EC)
Elandsheight (EC)	Lukholweni (EC)	Riebeeck East (EC)	Uniondale (WC)
Elandslaagte (KZN)	Hoopdal (LP)	Rietfontein (NC)	Zamuxolo (EC)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Ida (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	Strydenburg (NC)
Groenvlei (KZN)	Impendle (KZN)	Watervalboven (MP)	Suurbraak (WC)
Henderson (EC)	Rossouw (EC)	Witdraai (NC)	Ndevana (EC)

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE: PLANNED - 42			
Afsondering (EC)	Duncan Village (EC)	Keiskamahoe (EC)	Rossenekal (LP)
Alice (EC)	Edenburg (FS)	Komga (EC)	Sabie (MP)
Amersfoort (MP)	Elukhwatini (MP)	Maclean Town (EC)	Sakhile (MP)
Balfour (EC)	Ezibeleni (EC)	Marble Hall (LP)	Schoemansdal (MP)
Barberton (MP)	Glencoe (KZN)	Mooiplaas (EC)	Seymor (EC)
Buffalo Flats (EC)	Grobiersdal (LP)	Mqanduli (EC)	Sterkstroom (EC)
Chalumna (EC)	Hamburg (EC)	Mzamba (EC)	Tina Falls (EC)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hogsback (EC)	Ndevana (EC)	Umkomazi (KZN)
Dukathole (Maletswai) (EC)	Ilinge (EC)	Peddi (EC)	Watervaal Boven (MP)
Kathu (NC)	Indwe (EC)	Reddersburg (FS)	Wellington (WC)
Kei Mouth (EC)	Roosendaal (FS)		
ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE: COMPLETED - 38			
Afsondering (EC)	Duncan Village (EC)	Keiskamahoe (EC)	Rossenekal (LP)
Alice (EC)	Edenburg (FS)	Komga (EC)	Sabie (MP)
Amersfoort (MP)	Elukhwatini (MP)	Maclean Town (EC)	Sakhile (MP)
Balfour (EC)	Ezibeleni (EC)	Marble Hall (LP)	Schoemansdal (MP)
Barberton (MP)	Glencoe (KZN)	Mooiplaas (EC)	Seymor (EC)

Buffalo Flats (EC)	Groblersdal (LP)	Mqanduli (EC)	Sterkstroom (EC)
Chalumna (EC)	Hamburg (EC)	Mzamba (EC)	Tina Falls (EC)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hogsback (EC)	Ndevana (EC)	Umkomazi (KZN)
Kathu (NC)	Ilinge (EC)	Peddie (EC)	
Kei Mouth (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Roosendaal (FS)	

UPGRADING OF SERVICES

A total of 40 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and nine projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2014/2015:

THE UPGRADING OF SERVICES: PLANNED - 40			
Alice (EC)	Kwanobuhle (EC)	Maitland (WC)	Peddie (EC)
Bishop Lavis College (WC)	Kwanokuthula (WC)	Makwakwaila (EC)	Phumalanga (EC)
Burgersford (EC) replaced with Zastron (FS)	Kwanonqaba (WC)	Mccarthy Border Post (EC)	Pofadder (NC)
Duncan Village (EC)	Laaipak (EC)	Mfuleni (WC)	Porterville (WC)
Gansbaai (WC)	Ladysmith (WC)	Mokgobistad (NW)	Postmasburg (NC)
Gemsbok Border Post (EC)	Lephalale (LP)	Mount Ayliff (EC)	Potchefstroom (NW)
Gouda (WC)	Lomanyaneng (LP)	Mqanduli (EC)	Rawsonville (WC)
Hartswater (NC)	Tsolo (EC)	Needs Camp (EC)	
Hogsback (EC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)	Pabalello (NC)	
Huhudi (NC)	Itsoseng (NW)	Riemvasmaak (NC)	
Ilinge (EC)	St Francis Bay (WC)	Scenery Park (EC)	
THE UPGRADING OF SERVICES: COMPLETED - NINE			
Burgersford (EC) replaced with Zastron (FS)	Kwanobuhle (EC)	Maitland (WC)	Pofadder (NC)
Lomanyaneng (LP)	Lephalale (LP)	Makwakwaila (EC)	Postmasburg (NC)
Pabalello (NC)			

EXECUTION: GENERATORS

A total of 24 installations of generators were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 15 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2014/2015:

GENERATORS: INSTALLATION: PLANNED - 24			
Cambridge (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Peddie (EC) replaced with Maletswai (EC)	Tamara (EC)
Chalumna (EC)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC) replaced with Maclean Town (EC)	Venterstad (EC)
Dimbaza (EC)	Ndevana (EC)	Steynsburg (EC) replaced with Mbizeni (EC)	Willowvale (EC)
Duncan Village (EC)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Stutterheim (EC)	Philippi (WC)
Rondebosch (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Molteno (EC)	Fish Hoek (WC)
Langebaan (WC)	Lutzville (WC)	Sterkstroom (EC)	Kubusi Drift (EC)

GENERATORS: INSTALLATION: COMPLETED - 15			
Cambridge (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Peddie (EC) replaced with MALETSWAI (EC)	Tamara (EC)
Chalumna (EC)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC) replaced with Maclean Town (EC)	Venterstad (EC)
Dimbaza (EC)	Ndevana (EC)	Steynsburg (EC) replaced with Mbizeni (EC)	Willowvale (EC)
Duncan Village (EC)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Stutterheim (EC)	

SERVICE CONTRACTS FOR DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS' GENERATORS

A total of 166 service contracts were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and all were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

SERVICE CONTRACTS: DEVOLVED POLICE STATIONS (GENERATORS) COMPLETED - 166		
Addo (EC)	Ida (EC)	Perdekop (MP)
Afzondering (EC)	Illinge (EC)	Philippi (WC)
Alexandrea (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Philippi East (WC)
Alice (EC)	Jeffreys Bay (EC)	Pienaar (MP)
Alicedale (EC)	Joza (EC)	Piet Retief (MP)
Aliwal North (EC)	Kanyamazane (MP)	Piet Plessis (NW)
Amersfoort (MP)	Katkop (EC)	Porterville (WC)
Badplaas (MP)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Prince Albert (WC)
Balfour (EC)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Punzana (EC)
Balfour (MP)	Keiskammahoek (EC)	Rhodes (EC)
Barberton (MP)	Kensington (WC)	Riebeeck East (EC)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Kidds Beach (EC)	Riviersonderend (WC)
Belfast (MP)	Kinross (MP)	Rondebosch (WC)
Bell (EC)	Kolomane (EC)	Rossouw (EC)
Bellville South (WC)	Komga (EC)	Sabie (MP)
Berlin (EC)	Kraaifontein (WC)	Sakhile (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Kriel (MP)	Schoemansdal (MP)
Bonnievale (WC)	Kubusiedrift (EC)	Sea Point (WC)
Buffalo Flats (EC)	Kwanobuhle (EC)	Seymour (EC)
Calitzdorp (WC)	Ladismith (WC)	Sheepmoor (MP)
Cambridge (EC)	Lady Frere (EC)	Simons Town (WC)
Camps Bay (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Skukuza (MP)
Carolina (MP)	Langebaan (WC)	Somerset West (WC)
Chalumna (EC)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)
Charl Cilliers (MP)	Lomanyaneng (NW)	Steynsburg (EC)
Claremont (WC)	Louws Creek (MP)	Strandfontein (WC)
Dalasile (EC)	Lukholweni (EC)	Strekstroom (EC)
Davel (MP)	Lutzville (WC)	Stutterheim (EC)
De Doorns (WC)	Lydenburg (MP)	Sundra (MP)
De Rust (WC)	Macassar (WC)	Suurbraak (WC)
Delft (WC)	Macleantown (EC)	Table View (WC)
Delmas (MP)	Maclear (EC)	Tamara (EC)
Dimbaza (EC)	Mahamba (MP)	Tarkastad (EC)

Dirkiesdorp (MP)	Maitland (WC)	Tina Falls (EC)
Dukatthole (Maletswai) (EC)	Malmesbury (WC)	Touws River (WC)
Duncan Village (EC)	Mayflour (MP)	Tulbagh (WC)
Elands Bay (WC)	Mbizeni (EC)	Tylden (EC)
Elandshoogte (EC)	Mc Gregor (WC)	Ugie (EC)
Elukwatini (MP)	Merweville (WC)	Uniondale (WC)
Ezibileni (EC)	Mfuleni (Bluedowns) (WC)	Vaalbank (MP)
Fish Hoek (WC)	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta) (MP)	Val (MP)
Fish River (Moyeni) (EC)	Mmakau (NW)	Van Rhynsdorp (WC)
Franschhoek (WC)	Molteno (EC)	Venterstad (EC)
Gambleville (Kamesh) (EC)	Montagu (WC)	Volksrust (MP)
Gans Bay (WC)	Mooiplaas (EC)	Wakkerstroom (MP)
Gordons Bay (WC)	Mowbray (WC)	Waterval Boven (MP)
Great Brak River (WC)	Mqanduli (EC)	Wellington (WC)
Greylingstad (MP)	Murraysburg (WC)	White River (MP)
Hamburg (EC)	Mzamba (EC)	Willowvale (EC)
Harare (WC)	Ndevana (EC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)
Hazyview (MP)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Woodstock (WC)
Hebron (NW)	Nuwerus (WC)	Wynberg (WC)
Heidelberg (WC)	Pa Hamlet (WC)	Zamuxolo (EC)
Henderson (EC)	Patensie (EC)	Zweletemba (WC)
Herold (WC)	Pearston (EC)	
Hogsback (EC)	Peddie (EC)	

SERVICE CONTRACTS: AIR CONDITIONING

A total of 34 service contracts were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 17 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2014/2015

AIR CONDITIONERS: PLANNED - 34			
Bandelierkop (LP)	Gravelotte (LP)	Mmakau (NW)	Saamboubrug (LP)
Boschkop (GP)	Grobldersdal (LP)	Mookopong (LP)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) (LP)
Dennilton (LP)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Morningside (Sandton) (GP)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Douglasdale (GP)	Hebron (NW)	New Alexandra (GP)	Tolwe (District) (LP)
Edenvale (GP)	Hoopdal (LP)	Norkem Park (GP)	Wolmaransstad (NW)
Ekgangala (MP)	Kliprivier (GP)	Piet Plessis (NW)	Zaaiplaas (LP)
Ennerdale (GP)	Lomanyaneng (NW)	Rankin's Pass (LP)	Zebediela (LP)
Gamasemola (LP)	Makuya (LP)	Rooiberg (LP)	
Garankuwa (GP)	Marble Hall (LP)	Roosenekal (MP)	
AIR CONDITIONERS: COMPLETED - 17			
Bandelierkop (LP)	Hoopdal (LP)	Rooiberg (LP)	Zaaiplaas (LP)
Dennilton (LP)	Makuya (LP)	Saamboubrug (LP)	Zebediela (LP)
Gamasemola (LP)	Marble Hall (LP)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) (LP)	
Gravelotte (LP)	Mookopong (LP)	Thabazimbi (LP)	
Grobldersdal (LP)	Rankin's Pass (LP)	Tolwe (District) (LP)	

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS (HIGH SITES): GENERATORS

A total of 19 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and nine projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

GENERATORS: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 19			
Adelaide (EC)	Hankey (EC) replaced with Three Sisters (MP)	Makhumsha (EC) replaced with Ermelo (MP)	Quaggasnek (EC)
Carintoul (EC) replaced with Secunda (MP)	Hartbeeshoek (EC)	Mbongo (EC)	Tabase (EC) replaced with Keerom (MP)
Doornkop (EC) replaced with Sheepmoor (MP)	Highnoon (EC) replaced with Elandhoogte (MP)	Nieu-Betesda (EC)	Tsworwana Game Lodge (EC) replaced with Gamelodge (MP)
Draaiberg (EC)	Kirkwood (EC) replaced with Witbank (MP)	Otterburn (EC)	Vermaakskop (EC)
Elandsheights (EC) replaced with Maushberg (MP)	Kranspoort (EC)	Patensie (EC) replaced with Uitkyk (MP)	
GENERATORS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - NINE			
Carintoul (EC) replaced with Secunda (MP)	Hankey (EC) replaced with Three Sisters (MP)	Tabase (EC) replaced with Keerom (MP)	
Doornkop (EC) replaced with Sheepmoor (MP)	Makhumsha (EC) replaced with Ermelo (MP)	Tsworwana Game Lodge (EC) replaced with Gamelodge (MP)	
Elandsheights (EC) replaced with Maushberg (MP)	Patensie (EC) replaced with Uitkyk (MP)	Vermaakskop (EC)	
GENERATORS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 10			
Adelaide (EC)	Highnoon (EC) replaced	Mbongo (EC)	Quaggasnek (EC)
Draaiberg (EC)	Hartbeeshoek (EC)	Nieu-Betesda (EC)	
Kirkwood (EC) replaced with	Kranspoort (EC)	Otterburn (EC)	

EXECUTION: AIR CONDITIONERS

Eight projects were planned for completion and completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: PLANNED – EIGHT			
Bandelierskop (LP)	Ekgangala (GP) replaced Mokgopong (LP)	Piet Plessis (NW) replaced with Roossenkal (LP)	Rooiberg (LP)
Edenvale (GP) replaced with Khathu (NC)	Lomanyaneng (NW)	Rankin's Pass (LP)	Zaaiplaas (LP)
AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED – EIGHT			
Bandelierskop (LP)	Ekgangala (GP) replaced Mokgopong (LP)	Piet Plessis (NW) replaced with Roossenkal (LP)	Rooiberg (LP)
Edenvale (GP) replaced with Khathu (NC)	Lomanyaneng (NW)	Rankin's Pass (LP)	Zaaiplaas (LP)

EXECUTION: PURCHASE OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS

Nine projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and a total number of two projects were completed during 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015.

PURCHASE OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: PLANNED – NINE			
Alexandra Bay (NC)	Citrusdal (WC)	Kleinsee (NC)	Monteseel Inchanga (KZN) (Ingogo)
Beacon Bay (EC)	Cramond (KZN)	Lamontville (KZN)	Motherwell (EC)
Villiersdorp (WC)			
PURCHASE OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: COMPLETED – TWO			
Alexandra Bay (NC)	Kleinsee (NC)		

EXECUTION: PURCHASE OF LAND

Three projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year. However, no projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PURCHASE OF LAND: PLANNED - THREE		
Makgolokweng (FS)	Reiger Park (GP)	Riemvasmaak (NC)
PURCHASE OF LAND: COMPLETED - 0		

CONTINGENCY PLAN

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES PLANNED AND COMPLETED			
Kestell (FS)	Hobhouse (FS) substituted by Brandford (FS)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Amangwe (KZN)
Douglasdale (GP)	Middelpos (NC)	Kathu (NC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)
Leeu Gamka (WC)	Lutzville (WC)	Nuwerus (WC)	

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION PLANNED AND COMPLETED		
Alicedale (EC)	Ntabamhlophe (EC)	Kidds Beach (EC)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Willowvale (EC)	Kestell (FS)
Villiers (FS)	Bainsvlei (FS)	Brandford (FS)
Kutlwanong (FS)	Brandford (FS)	Hammanskraal (GP)
Boschkop (GP)	Garankuwa (GP)	Douglasdale (GP)
Kokstad (KZN)	Wasbank (KZN)	Umzinto (KZN)
Port Edward (KZN)	Umkomazi (KZN)	Mtunzini (KZN)
Gravelotte (LP)	Morebeng (LP)	Dennilton (LP)
Thabazimbi (LP)	Kinross (MP)	Caroline (MP)
Mahamba (MP)	Enkangala (MP)	Witdraai (NC)
Noupoort (NC)	Olifantshoek (NC)	Skukuza (MP)
Balfour (MP)	Lydenburg (MP)	Piet Retief (MP)
Middelpos (NC)	Kathu (NC)	Victoria West (NC)
Rietfontein (NC)	Hartswater (NC)	Malmesbury (WC)
PA Hamlet (WC)	Elandsbay (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)

Gansbay (WC)	Calitzdorp (WC)	Dundee (KZN)
Helpmekaar (KZN)	Kingsley (KZN)	Tierpoort (FS)
Tumahole (FS)	Tweeling(FS)	Grobblersdal (LP)
Dennilton (LP)	Tarkastad (EC)	Chalumna (EC)
Kwanobuhle (EC)	Tamara (EC)	Patensie (EC)
Claremont (WC)	Delft (WC)	Kraaifontein (WC)

PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS COMPLETED

Kopanong (FS)	Hattingspruit (KZN)	Charl Cilliers (MP)
Vaalbank (MP)	Tierpoort (FS)	Sheepmoor (MP)
Balfour (MP)	Schoemansdal (MP)	Dirkiesdorp (MP)
Elukwatini (MP)	Greylingstad (MP)	Mc Gregor (WC)
Gravellote (LP)	Perdekop (MP)	Babanango (KZN)
Wasbank (KZN)	De Rust (WC)	Macleans Town (EC)
Rossouw (EC)	Glencoe (KZN)	Delmas (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Riebeeck East (EC)	Dennilton (LP)
Kinross (MP)	Mowbray (WC)	Bellville South (WC)
Mokgopong (LP)	Herolds Bay (WC)	
Rankins pass (LP)	Baberton (MP)	

PLANNED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS NOT COMPLETED

Steunmekaar (FS)	Camps Bay (WC)	Van Rhysdorp (WC)
Herolds Bay (WC)	Suurbraak (WC)	Somerset West (WC)
Montagu (WC)	Riviersonderend (WC)	Alice (EC)
Groenvlei (KZN)	Hilton (KZN)	Kei Bridge (EC)
Alicedale (EC)	Balfour (EC)	Henderson (EC)
Keiskammahoek (EC)	Kwanobuhle (EC)	Bainsvlei (FS)
Zastron (FS)	Brandford (FS)	Baberton (MP)
Kopanong (FS)	Glen (FS)	Marble Hall (LP)
Belfast (MP)	Perdekop (MP)	Prince Albert (WC)
Hoopdal (LP)	De Doorns (WC)	Saamboubrug (LP)
Philippi (WC)	MC Gregor (WC)	Zaaiplaas (LP)
Rossenekal (LP)	Morebeng (LP)	Glencoe (KZN)
Hlabisa (KZN)	Mkuze (KZN)	
Gansbaai (WC)	Uniondale (WC)	

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT

Amangwe (KZN)	Wolmaransstad (NW)	Kabhokweni (MP)
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DPW: CAPITAL WORKS

SITE CLEARANCE

Eight site clearances were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and one site clearance was completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

SITE CLEARANCES: PLANNED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - EIGHT		
Burgersfort (LP)	Makapanstad (NW)	Queenstown (EC)
Humansdorp (EC)	Montclair (KZN)	Ulundi (KZN)
Jeppe (GP)	Paul Pietersburg (KZN)	
SITE CLEARANCES: PLANNED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - ONE		
Burgersfort (LP)		
SITE CLEARANCES: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - SEVEN		
Humansdorp (EC)	Makapanstad (NW)	Queenstown (EC)
Jeppe (GP)	Montclair (KZN)	Ulundi (KZN)
Paul Pietersburg (KZN)		

PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total of 53 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 14 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

CAPITAL WORKS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 53			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Faure Shooting Range (WC)		Addo Academy (EC)
			Avondale (EC)
			Bisho Training College (EC)
			Bluewater (EC)
			Boshhoek (NW)
			Bridge Camp (EC)
			Buffelshoek (NW)
			Cairntoul (EC)
			Calvinia (NC)
			Cweraland (EC)
			Elliotdale (EC)
			Floukraal (EC)
			Frankfort (EC)
			Gonubie (EC)
			Harrismith (FS)
			Healdtown (EC)
			Heuningspruit (FS)
			Hlababomvu (EC)
			Jansenville (EC)

			Kleinbulhoek (EC)
			Kleinbulhoek (EC)
			Kleinzee (NC)
			Kommissiepoort (FS)
			Kwaaiman (EC)
			Kwadwesi (EC)
			Maluti (EC)
			Mmabatho (NW)
			Morokweng (NW)
			Mount Road (EC)
			Mtonsasa (EC)
			Nietverdiend (NW)
			Noenieput (NC) (Replace of Generator)
			Noenieput (NC) (Installation of Air Conditioner)
			Ntambanana (KZN)
			Ongeluksnek (EC)
			Phalaborwa (LP)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Repair and Renovation of Workshop)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Repair and Renovation at 13 store)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Repair and Renovation 5 and 6 floor)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Alterations at 5 and 6 floor)
			Port St Johns (EC)
			Pretoria West Dog School (GP)
			Queenstown (EC)
			Soutpan (FS)
			Storms River (EC)
			Thomas Rivier (EC)
			Umtata: Ntabankulu (EC)
			Umtata: Phumalanga (EC)
			Upington (NC)
			Verkykerskop (FS)
			Wanda (FS)
			Whittlesea (EC)

Capital Works: Planning and design: Completed - 14			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
			Bluewater (EC)
			Calvinia (NC)
			Frankfort (EC)
			Kleinbulhoek (EC)
			Kleinzee (NC)
			Kommissiepoort (FS)
			Kwadwesi (EC)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Repair and Renovation 5 and 6 floor)
			Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (EC) (Alterations at 5 and 6 floor)
			Pretoria West Dog School (GP)
			Queenstown (EC)
			Thomas Rivier (EC)
			Upington (NC)
			Whittlesea (EC)

EXECUTION

Ten projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and four projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015.

CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 10			
NEWLY RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	NEW POLICE FACILITIES	RE-ESTABLISHED POLICE FACILITIES	REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES
	Bishop Lavis (WC)		
	Diepsloot (GP)		
	Ekhombe (KZN)		
	Hluhluwe (KZN)		
	Keimoes (NC)		
	Madadeni (KZN)		
	Pretoria (Bon Accord) (GP)		
	Sawoti (KZN)		
	Smithfield (FS)		
	Springfontein (FS)		
CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - FOUR			
	Ekhombe (KZN)		
	Keimoes (NC)		
	Smithfield (FS)		
	Springfontein (FS)		

CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - SIX			
	Bishop Lavis (WC)		
	Diepsloot (GP)		
	Hluhluwe (KZN)		
	Madadeni (KZN)		
	Pretoria (Bon Accord) (GP)		
	Sawoti (KZN)		

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNING & DESIGN

A total of 56 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 23 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 56			
Afsondering (EC)	Elandsbay (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Phillipstown (NC)
Buffalo flats (EC) replaced with Duncan Village (EC)	Empangeni (KZN)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Port Edward (KZN)
Balfour (EC)	Ennerdale (GP)	Loskop (Amangwe) (KZN)	Prince Alfred Hamlet (WC)
Bandelierkop (LP)	Ezibayeni (KZN)	Lutzville (WC)	Rosendal (FS)
Barberton (MP)	Fish River (Moyeni) (EC) replaced with Kei Mouth (EC)	Mahlabathini (KZN)	Rossouw (EC)
Brandvlei (FS)	Gans Bay (WC)	Makuya (LP)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase 2 (LP)
Calitzdorp (WC)	Gravellote (LP)	Malmesbury (WC)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase 1 (LP)
Cambridge (EC)	Helpmekaar (KZN)	Mayflour (MP) replaced by Charl Cilliers (MP)	Strydenburg (NC)
Claremont (WC)	Hlabisa (KZN)	Mowbray (WC)	Tableview (WC)
De Rust (WC)	Indwe (EC)	Mqanduli (EC)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Delportshoop (EC) "Replaced with Victoria West" (NC)	Izingolweni (KZN)	Mtunzini (KZN)	Tweeling (FS)
Douglasdale (GP)	Jeffreys Bay (EC)	Niekerkshoop (NC)	Uniondale (WC)
Dukatthole (Maletswai) (EC) "Replaced with Novalspont" (NC)	Kat Kop (EC)	Nuwerus (WC)	Wolmaransstad (NW)
Elands Heights (EC)	Kuyasa (NC)	Nyoni (KZN)	Wynberg (WC)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 23			
Afsondering (EC)	Gans Bay (WC)	Malmesbury (WC)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase 1 (LP)
Bandelierkop (LP)	Gravellote (LP)	Mowbray (WC)	Tableview (WC)
Calitzdorp (WC)	Kat Kop (EC)	Nuwerus (WC)	Thabazimbi (LP)
De Rust (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Port Edward (KZN)	Uniondale (WC)
Douglasdale (GP)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Prince Alfred Hamlet (WC)	Wynberg (WC)
Elands Heights (EC)	Lutzville (WC)	Rossouw (EC)	

EXECUTION

A total of 48 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 44 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 48			
Alexandria (EC)	Elukwatini (MP)	Hattingspruit (KZN)	Mc Gregor (WC)
Babanango (KZN)	Fish Hoek (WC)	Henderson (EC)	Molteno (EC)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Franschhoek (WC)	Hilton (KZN)	Mountainrise (KZN)
Bonnievale (WC)	Garankuwa (GP)	Hoopdal (LP)	Naboomspruit/ Mokgopong (LP)
De Doorns (WC)	Gordons Bay (WC)	Kathu (NC)	Norkem Park (GP)
Dennilton (LP)	Groenvlei (KZN)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Ntabamhlophe (KZN)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hammersdale (KZN)	Kensington (WC)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Dirkiesdorp (MP)	Hartswater (NC)	Kopanong (FS)	Perdekop (MP)
Rooiberg (LP)	Suurbraak (WC)	Kubusie Drift (EC)	Pofadder (NC)
Simons Town (WC)	Tierpoort (FS)	Tulbagh (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)
Steunmekaar (FS)	Touws Rivier (WC)	Ugie (EC)	Punzana (EC)
Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)	Zaaiplaas (LP)	Wasbank (KZN)	Rankins Pass (LP)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 44			
Alexandria (EC)	Franschhoek (WC)	Kathu (NC)	Molteno (EC)
Babanango (KZN)	Garankuwa (GP)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Naboomspruit/ Mokgopong (LP)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Gordons Bay (WC)	Kensington (WC)	Norkem Park (GP)
De Doorns (WC)	Groenvlei (KZN)	Kopanong (FS)	Ntabamhlophe (KZN)
Dennilton (LP)	Hammersdale (KZN)	Kubusie Drift (EC)	Perdekop (MP)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hartswater (NC)	Mc Gregor (WC)	Pofadder (NC)
Dirkiesdorp (MP)	Hattingspruit (KZN)	Simons Town (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)
Elukwatini (MP)	Henderson (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	Punzana (EC)
Fish Hoek (WC)	Hilton (KZN)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)	Rankins Pass (LP)
Tierpoort (FS)	Hoopdal (LP)	Suurbraak (WC)	Rooiberg (LP)
Touws Rivier (WC)	Tulbagh (WC)	Ugie (EC)	Wasbank (KZN)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR			
Zaaiplaas (LP)	Olifantshoek (NC)	Kensington (WC)	Mountainrise (KZN)

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNING & DESIGN

A total of 91 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 20 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED 2014/2015

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 91			
Alberton (GP)	Frankfort (FS)	Mokopane (LP)	Standerton (MP)
Avondale (EC)	Garies (NC)	Mtonsasa (EC)	Sterkspruit (EC)
Beaufort West (WC)	Giyani (LP)	Newcastle (KZN)	Swellendam (WC)
Bellville (WC)	Graaff-Reinet (EC)	Newcastle (KZN)	Thaba Nchu (FS)
Bellville (WC)	Grahamstown (EC)	Odi (NW)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Benoni (GP)	Groblershoop (NC)	Ogies (NP)	Tohoyandou (LP)
Bethal (MP)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Pella (NC)	Tonga (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Petrusburg (FS)	Trichardt (MP)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Heilbron (FS)	Phuthaditjhaba (FS)	Uitenhage (EC)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Itsoseng (NW)	Polokwane (LP)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bochum (LP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Breyten (MP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Umtata (EC)
Calvinia (NC)	Kabokweni (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Cape Town (WC)	Kenhardt (NC)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chatsworth (KZN)	Laersdrift (MP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chrissiesmeer (MP)	Lebowakgomo (LP)	Pretoria (GP)	Ventersburg (FS)
Dendron (LP)	Leslie (MP)	Rouxville (FS)	Vereeniging (GP)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Lothair (MP)	Rustenburg (NW)	Verena (MP)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Lydenburg (MP)	Saldanha (WC)	Vosburg (NC)
Durban (KZN)	Mankwe (NW)	Sebokeng (GP)	Vrede (FS)
East London (EC)	Mbuzini (MP)	Sibasa (LP)	Wanda (FS)
Eshowe (KZN)	Middelburg (MPU)	Sibasa (LP)	Welkom (FS)
Fernie (MP)	Modder River (NC)	Soweto (GP)	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 20			
Benoni (GP)	Groblershoop (NC)	Pella (NC)	Thaba Nchu (FS)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Heilbron (FS)	Petrusburg (FS)	Uitenhage (EC)
Frankfort (FS)	Itsoseng (NW)	Phuthaditjhaba (FS)	Ventersburg (FS)
East London (EC)	Mbuzini (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Vosburg (NC)
Graaff-Reinet (EC)	Mokopane (LP)	Standerton (MP)	Vrede (FS)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 71			
Alberton (GP)	Garies (NC)	Mtonsasa (EC)	Sterkspruit (EC)
Avondale (EC)	Giyani (LP)	Newcastle (KZN)	Swellendam (WC)
Beaufort West (WC)	Grahamstown (EC)	Newcastle (KZN)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Bellville (WC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Odi (NW)	Tohoyandou (LP)
Bellville (WC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Ogies (NP)	Tonga (MP)
Bethal (MP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Polokwane (LP)	Trichardt (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Kabokweni (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bochum (LP)	Kenhardt (NC)	Pretoria (GP)	Umtata (EC)
Breyten (MP)	Laersdrift (MP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Calvinia (NC)	Lebowakgomo (LP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)

Cape Town (WC)	Leslie (MP)	Rouxville (FS)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chatsworth (KZN)	Lothair (MP)	Rustenburg (NW)	Vereeniging (GP)
Chrissiesmeer (MP)	Lydenburg (MP)	Saldanha (WC)	Verena (MP)
Dendron (LP)	Mankwe (NW)	Sebokeng (GP)	Wanda (FS)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Middelburg (MPU)	Sibasa (LP)	Welkom (FS)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Modder River (NC)	Sibasa (LP)	Eshowe (KZN)
Durban (KZN)	Fernie (MP)	Soweto (GP)	

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION

Six projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and two projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED - SIX			
East London (EC)	Johannesburg (GP)	Durban (KZN)	Nqutu (KZN)
Brakpan (GP)	Kempton Park (GP)		
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - TWO			
East London (EC)	Durban (KZN)		
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR			
Brakpan (GP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Nqutu (KZN)	Kempton Park (GP)

Infrastructure projects, which have been completed in the current year, and the progress in comparison to what was planned at the beginning of the year – reasons for material variances.

- Expenditure patterns within the allowed 20% variance appetite.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS AND WHEN THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

SAPS: CAPITAL WORKS

SITE CLEARANCE

SITE CLEARANCE: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 15		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
North West	Bapong	2015-09-30
Mpumalanga	Bushbuckridge	2015-09-30
Mpumalanga	Driefontein	2015-09-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Dududu	2016-01-30
Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2015-11-31
Limpopo	Khubvi	2016-02-29
Free State	Kutlwanong	2016-02-28
Mpumalanga	Mariti	2015-09-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Mgqibeleni/Msinsini	2016-01-31
Limpopo	Moletlane	2015-11-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntshongwe	2015-11-30

Gauteng	Reigerpark	2016-03-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu	2015-11-30
Limpopo	The Oaks	2015-11-30
Western Cape	Weltevreden (Nyanga)	2016-03-03

PLANNING AND DESIGN

CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 23		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
North West	Bapong	2017-03-30
Mpumalanga	Don Donald	2017-03-30
Limpopo	Ga-Kgatla	2017-03-30
Eastern Cape	Huku	2016-03-30
Mpumalanga	Hazyview Living Quarters	2016-03-30
Limpopo	Khubvi	2016-03-30
Limpopo	Letsitele Living Quarters	2016-03-30
Mpumalanga	Mariti	2017-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mdeni	2016-03-30
Limpopo	Moletlane	2017-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mthombe	2016-03-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Ntamonde	2016-03-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntshongwe	2017-03-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	2017-03-30
Limpopo	Phaudi	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Tabase	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Tafalehashe	2016-03-30
Limpopo	The Oaks	2017-03-30

EXECUTION

EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) – SIX		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
North West	Dwarsberg	2016-02-28
North West	Mabieskraal	2016-02-28
North West	Mareetsane	2016-02-28
North West	Moeka-Vuma	2016-02-28
Limpopo	Muyexe	2016-02-28
Mpumalanga	Pungutsha	2016-02-28

PLANNING AND EXECUTION

VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: NOT COMPLETE (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - 28		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Free State	Arlington	2016-02-28
Western Cape	De Rust	2016-02-28

Eastern Cape	Elandsheight	2016-02-28
KwaZul- Natal	Elandslaagte	2016-02-28
KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	2016-02-28
KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Henderson	2016-09-30
KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad (unit omitted - no space on site)	-
Western Cape	Ladysmith	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	2016-02-28
Limpopo	Hoopdal	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Ida	2016-02-28
KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Rossouw	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Ntabethemba	2016-02-28
Northern Cape	Onseepskans	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	2016-02-28
Northern Cape	Rietfontein	2016-02-28
Free State	Steunmekaar	2016-02-28
Mpumalanga	Watervalboven (unit omitted - no space on site)	-
Northern Cape	Witdraai (unit omitted - no space on site)	-
Western Cape	Touws River	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Punzana	2016-09-30
Western Cape	Uniondale	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	2016-02-28
Northern Cape	Strydenburg	2016-02-28
Western Cape	Suurbraak	2016-02-28
Eastern Cape	Ndevana	2016-02-28

THE UPGRADING OF SERVICES

THE UPGRADING OF SERVICES: NOT COMPLETED - 31		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Eastern Cape	Alice	2015-04-30
Western Cape	Bishop Lavis College	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Itsoseng	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	2016-03-30
Western Cape	Gansbaai	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Gemsbok Border Post	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Gouda	2016-03-30
Northern Cape	Hartswater	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Hogsback	2016-03-30
Western Cape	St Francis Bay	2015-04-30
Eastern Cape	Kwanokuthula	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Kwanonqaba	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Laaipak	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Ladysmith	2016-03-30

Eastern Cape	Needs Camp	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Ilinge	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Tsolo	2016-03-30
Western Cape	Wolmaransstad	2016-03-30
Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Scenery Park	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mccarthy Border Post	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mfuleni	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mokgobistad	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mount Alyff	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Mqandull	2016-03-30
Northern Cape	Huhudi	2016-03-30
Eastern Cape	Peddie	2015-04-30
Eastern Cape	Phumalanga	2016-03-30
North West	Potchefstroom	2016-03-30
Western Cape	Porterville	2016-03-30
Western Cape	Rawsonville	2016-03-30

EXECUTION: INSTALLATION OF GENERATORS

GENERATORS: INSTALLATION: NOT COMPLETED - NINE		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Western Cape	Philippi	2016-09-30
Western Cape	Rondebosch	2016-09-30
Eastern Cape	Kubusi Drift	2016-09-30
Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	2016-09-30
Western Cape	Lutzville	2016-09-30
Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	2016-09-30
Western Cape	Fish Hoek	2016-09-30
Western Cape	Langebaan	2016-09-30
Eastern Cape	Molteno	2016-09-30

EXECUTION: SERVICE CONTRACTS (HIGH SITES): GENERATORS

GENERATORS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 10		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Eastern Cape	Adelaide	2016-10-30
Eastern Cape	Draaiberg	2016-10-30
Mpumalanga	Witbank	2015-04-30
Mpumalanga	Elandhoogte	2015-04-30
Eastern Cape	Hartbeeshoek	2016-10-30
Eastern Cape	Kranspoort	2016-10-30
Eastern Cape	Mbongo	2016-10-30
Eastern Cape	Nieu-Betesda	2015-04-30
Eastern Cape	Otterburn	2016-10-30
Eastern Cape	Quaggasnek	2015-04-30

SERVICE CONTRACTS: AIR CONDITIONING

AIR CONDITIONERS: NOT COMPLETED - 17		
PROVINCE	PROJECT	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE
Gauteng	Garankuwa	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Boschkop	2016-02-28
Mpumalanga	Roosenekal	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Douglasdale	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Edenvale	2016-02-28
Mpumalanga	Ekgangala	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Ennerdale	2016-02-28
North West	Wolmaransstad	2016-02-28
North West	Mmakau	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Hammanskraal	2016-02-28
North West	Hebron	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Kliprivier	2016-02-28
North West	Lomanyaneng	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	2016-02-28
Gauteng	Norkem Park	2016-02-28
North West	Piet Plessis	2016-02-28
Gauteng	New Alexandra	2016-02-28

EXECUTION: PURCHASING LEASED POLICE STATIONS

PURCHASING LEASED POLICE STATIONS: NOT COMPLETED - SEVEN	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Western Cape	Villiersdorp
Eastern Cape	Beacon Bay
Western Cape	Citrusdal
KwaZulu-Natal	Cramond
Eastern Cape	Motherwell
KwaZulu-Natal	Lamontville
KwaZulu-Natal	Montseel Inchange (Ingogo)
Western Cape	Langebaan

EXECUTION: PURCHASING LAND

PURCHASING LAND: NOT COMPLETED - THREE	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Free State	Makgolokweng
Gauteng	Reiger Park
Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak

DPW: SITE CLEARANCE

SITE CLEARANCES: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - SEVEN	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Eastern Cape	Humansdorp
Gauteng	Jeppe
KwaZulu-Natal	Paul Pietersburg
North West	Makapanstad
KwaZulu-Natal	Montclair
Eastern Cape	Queenstown
KwaZulu-Natal	Ulundi

CAPITAL WORKS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

CAPITAL WORKS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - ONE	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Western Cape	Faure Shooting Range
CAPITAL WORKS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED (REPAIR AND UPGRADED POLICE FACILITIES) - 38	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Eastern Cape	Addo Academy
Eastern Cape	Avondale
Eastern Cape	Bisho Training College
North West	Boshoek
Eastern Cape	Bridge Camp
North West	Buffelshoek
Eastern Cape	Cairntoul
Eastern Cape	Cweraland
Eastern Cape	Elliotdale
Eastern Cape	Floukraal
Eastern Cape	Gonubie
Free State	Harrismith
Eastern Cape	Healdtown
Free State	Heuningspruit
Eastern Cape	Hlababomvu
Eastern Cape	Jansenville
Eastern Cape	Kleinbulhoek
Eastern Cape	Kwaaiman
Eastern Cape	Maluti
North West	Mmabatho
North West	Morokweng
Eastern Cape	Mount Road
Eastern Cape	Mtonsasa
North West	Nietverdiend
Northern Cape	Noenieput (replaced the generator)
Northern Cape	Noenieput (installed an air conditioner)
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntambanana

Eastern Cape	Ongeluksnek
Limpopo	Phalaborwa
Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (repairs and renovation of the workshop)
Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth: Eben Donges (repairs and renovation at the 13 store)
Eastern Cape	Port St Johns
Free State	Soutpan
Eastern Cape	Storms River
Eastern Cape	Umtata: Ntabankulu
Eastern Cape	Umtata: Phumalanga
Free State	Verkykerskop
Free State	Wanda

EXECUTION

CAPITAL WORKS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED (NEW POLICE FACILITIES) - SIX	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Western Cape	Bishop Lavis
Gauteng	Diepsloot
KwaZulu-Natal	Hluhluwe
KwaZulu-Natal	Madadeni
Gauteng	Pretoria (Bon Accord)
KwaZulu-Natal	Sawoti

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Limpopo	Zaaiplaas
Northern Cape	Olifantshoek
Western Cape	Kensington
KwaZulu-Natal	Mountainrise

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 71	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Gauteng	Alberton
Eastern Cape	Avondale
Western Cape	Beaufort West
Western Cape	Bellville
Western Cape	Bellville
Mpumalanga	Bethal
Eastern Cape	Bisho
Free State	Bloemfontein
Limpopo	Bochum
Mpumalanga	Breyten
Northern Cape	Calvinia
Western Cape	Cape Town
KwaZulu-Natal	Chatsworth
Mpumalanga	Chrissiesmeer
Limpopo	Dendron
Limpopo	Duiwelskloof
Limpopo	Duiwelskloof
KwaZulu-Natal	Durban
Northern Cape	Garies
Limpopo	Giyani
Eastern Cape	Grahamstown
Gauteng	Hammanskraal
Gauteng	Hammanskraal
Gauteng	Johannesburg
Gauteng	Johannesburg
Mpumalanga	Kabokweni
Northern Cape	Kenhardt
Mpumalanga	Laersdrift
Limpopo	Lebowakgomo
Mpumalanga	Leslie
Mpumalanga	Lothair
Mpumalanga	Lydenburg
North West	Mankwe
Mpumalanga	Middelburg
Northern Cape	Modder River
Mpumalanga	Fernie
Eastern Cape	Mtonsasa
KwaZulu-Natal	Newcastle
KwaZulu-Natal	Newcastle
North West	Odi
Mpumalanga	Ogies
Limpopo	Polokwane
Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth

Eastern Cape	Port Elizabeth
Gauteng	Pretoria
Gauteng	Pretoria
Gauteng	Pretoria
Free State	Rouxville
North West	Rustenburg
Western Cape	Saldanha
Gauteng	Sebokeng
Limpopo	Sibasa
Limpopo	Sibasa
Gauteng	Soweto
Eastern Cape	Sterkspruit
Western Cape	Swellendam
Limpopo	Thabazimbi
Limpopo	Thohoyandou
Mpumalanga	Tonga
Mpumalanga	Trichardt
KwaZulu-Natal	Ulundi
KwaZulu-Natal	Ulundi
Eastern Cape	Umtata
Limpopo	Various Centres: Northern Province
Limpopo	Various Centres: Northern Province
Limpopo	Various Centres: Northern Province
Gauteng	Vereeniging
Mpumalanga	Verena
Free State	Wanda
Free State	Welkom
KwaZulu-Natal	Eshowe

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR	
PROVINCE	PROJECT
Gauteng	Brakpan
Gauteng	Johannesburg
KwaZulu-Natal	Nqutu
Gauteng	Kempton Park

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There have been no approved work studies recommending the closing down or downgrading of any current facilities. All the facilities are maintained according to the life cycle plan per facility of the UAMP.

Leased facilities are, however, managed according to each contract.

PROGRESS MADE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: IN PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total of 56 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 23 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 23			
Afsondering (EC)	Gans Bay (WC)	Malmesbury (WC)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase I (LP)
Bandelierkop (LP)	Gravellote (LP)	Mowbray (WC)	Tableview (WC)
Calitzdorp (WC)	Kat Kop (EC)	Nuwerus (WC)	Thabazimbi (LP)
De Rust (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Port Edward (KZN)	Uniondale (WC)
Douglasdale (GP)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Prince Alfred Hamlet (WC)	Wynberg (WC)
Elands Heights (EC)	Lutzville (WC)	Rossouw (EC)	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 56			
Afsondering (EC)	Elandsbay (WC)	Lady Grey (EC)	Phillipstown (NC)
Buffalo flats (EC) replaced with Duncan Village (EC)	Empangeni (KZN)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Port Edward (KZN)
Balfour (EC)	Ennerdale (GP)	Loskop (Amangwe) (KZN)	Prince Alfred Hamlet (WC)
Bandelierskop (LP)	Ezibayeni (KZN)	Lutzville (WC)	Rosendal (FS)
Barberton (MP)	Fish River (Moyeni) (EC) replaced with Kei Mouth (EC)	Mahlabathini (KZN)	Rossouw (EC)
Brandvlei (FS)	Gans Bay (WC)	Makuya (LP)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase 2 (LP)
Calitzdorp (WC)	Gravellote (LP)	Malmesbury (WC)	Soekmekaar (Morebeng) Phase I (LP)
Cambridge (EC)	Helpmekaar (KZN)	Mayflour (MP) replaced by Charl Cilliers (MP)	Strydenburg (NC)
Claremont (WC)	Hlabisa (KZN)	Mowbray (WC)	Tableview (WC)
De Rust (WC)	Indwe (EC)	Mqanduli (EC)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Delpportshoop (NC) "Replaced with Victoria West" (NC)	Izingolweni (KZN)	Mtunzini (KZN)	Tweeling (FS)
Douglasdale (GP)	Jeffreys Bay (EC)	Niekerkshoop (NC)	Uniondale (WC)

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION

A total of 48 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 44 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 44			
Alexandria (EC)	Franshoek (WC)	Kathu (NC)	Molteno (EC)
Babanango (KZN)	Garankuwa (GP)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Naboomspruit/ Mokgopong (LP)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Gordons Bay (WC)	Kensington (WC)	Norkem Park (GP)
De Doorns (WC)	Groenvlei (KZN)	Kopanong (FS)	Ntabamhlophe (KZN)
Dennilton (LP)	Hammersdale (KZN)	Kubusie Drift (EC)	Perdekop (MP)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hartswater (NC)	Mc Gregor (WC)	Pofadder (NC)
Dirkiesdorp (MP)	Hattingspruit (KZN)	Simons Town (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)
Elukwatini (MP)	Henderson (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	Punzana (EC)
Fish Hoek (WC)	Hilton (KZN)	Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)	Rankins Pass (LP)
Tierpoort (FS)	Hoopdal (LP)	Suurbraak (WC)	Rooiberg (LP)
Touws Rivier (WC)	Tulbagh (WC)	Ugie (EC)	Wasbank (KZN)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 48			
Alexandria (EC)	Elukwatini (MP)	Hattingspruit (KZN)	Mc Gregor (WC)
Babanango (KZN)	Fish Hoek (WC)	Henderson (EC)	Molteno (EC)
Baviaanskloof (EC)	Franshoek (WC)	Hilton (KZN)	Mountainrise (KZN)
Bonnievale (WC)	Garankuwa (GP)	Hoopdal (LP)	Naboomspruit/ Mokgopong (LP)
De Doorns (WC)	Gordons Bay (WC)	Kathu (NC)	Norkem Park (GP)
Dennilton (LP)	Groenvlei (KZN)	Kei Bridge (EC)	Ntabamhlophe (KZN)
Dimbaza (EC)	Hammersdale (KZN)	Kensington (WC)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Dirkiesdorp (MP)	Hartswater (NC)	Kopanong (FS)	Perdekop (MP)
Rooiberg (LP)	Suurbraak (WC)	Kubusie Drift (EC)	Pofadder (NC)
Simons Town (WC)	Tierpoort (FS)	Tulbagh (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)
Steunmekaar (FS)	Touws Rivier (WC)	Ugie (EC)	Punzana (EC)
Steve Vukile Tshwete (EC)	Zaaiplaas (LP)	Wasbank (KZN)	Rankins Pass (LP)
Elands Heights (EC)	Kuyasa (NC)	Nyoni (KZN)	Wynberg (WC)
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR			
Zaaiplaas (LP)	Olifantshoek (NC)	Kensington (WC)	Mountainrise (KZN)

DPW: PLANNED MAINTENANCE

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: IN PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total of 91 projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and 20 projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects that were completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 20			
Benoni (GP)	Groblershoop (NC)	Pella (NC)	Thaba Nchu (FS)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Heilbron (FS)	Petrusburg (FS)	Uitenhage (EC)
Frankfort (FS)	Itsoseng (NW)	Phuthaditjhaba (FS)	Ventersburg (FS)
East London (EC)	Mbuzini (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Vosburg (NC)
Graaff-Reinet (EC)	Mokopane (LP)	Standerton (MP)	Vrede (FS)

PLANNED 2014/2015

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 91			
Alberton (GP)	Frankfort (FS)	Mokopane (LP)	Standerton (MP)
Avondale (EC)	Garies (NC)	Mtonsasa (EC)	Sterkspruit (EC)
Beaufort West (WC)	Giyani (LP)	Newcastle (KZN)	Swellendam (WC)
Bellville (WC)	Graaff-Reinet (EC)	Newcastle (KZN)	Thaba Nchu (FS)
Bellville (WC)	Grahamstown (EC)	Odi (NW)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Benoni (GP)	Groblershoop (NC)	Ogies (NP)	Thohoyandou (LP)
Bethal (MP)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Pella (NC)	Tonga (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Petrusburg (FS)	Trichardt (MP)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Heilbron (FS)	Phuthaditjhaba (FS)	Uitenhage (EC)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Itsoseng (NW)	Polokwane (LP)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bochum (LP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Breyten (MP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Umtata (EC)
Calvinia (NC)	Kabokweni (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Cape Town (WC)	Kenhardt (NC)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chatsworth (KZN)	Laersdrift (MP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chrissiesmeer (MP)	Lebowakgomo (LP)	Pretoria (GP)	Ventersbur (FS)
Dendron (LP)	Leslie (MP)	Rouxville (FS)	Vereeniging (GP)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Lothair (MP)	Rustenburg (NW)	Verena (MP)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Lydenburg (MP)	Saldanha (WC)	Vosburg (NC)
Durban (KZN)	Mankwe (NW)	Sebokeng (GP)	Vrede (FS)
East London (EC)	Mbuzini (MP)	Sibasa (LP)	Wanda (FS)
Eshowe (KZN)	Middelburg (MPU)	Sibasa (LP)	Welkom (FS)
Fernie (MP)	Modder River (NC)	Soweto (GP)	
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 71			
Alberton (GP)	Garies (NC)	Mtonsasa (EC)	Sterkspruit (EC)
Avondale (EC)	Giyani (LP)	Newcastle (KZN)	Swellendam (WC)
Beaufort West (WC)	Grahamstown (EC)	Newcastle (KZN)	Thabazimbi (LP)
Bellville (WC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Odi (NW)	Thohoyandou (LP)
Bellville (WC)	Hammanskraal (GP)	Ogies (NP)	Tonga (MP)
Bethal (MP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Polokwane (LP)	Trichardt (MP)
Bisho (EC)	Johannesburg (GP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bloemfontein (FS)	Kabokweni (MP)	Port Elizabeth (EC)	Ulundi (KZN)
Bochum (LP)	Kenhardt (NC)	Pretoria (GP)	Umtata (EC)
Breyten (MP)	Laersdrift (MP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Calvinia (NC)	Lebowakgomo (LP)	Pretoria (GP)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Cape Town (WC)	Leslie (MP)	Rouxville (FS)	Various Centres: Northern Province (LP)
Chatsworth (KZN)	Lothair (MP)	Rustenburg (NW)	Vereeniging (GP)
Chrissiesmeer (MP)	Lydenburg (MP)	Saldanha (WC)	Verena (MP)
Dendron (LP)	Mankwe (NW)	Sebokeng (GP)	Wanda (FS)

Duiwelskloof (LP)	Middelburg (MPU)	Sibasa (LP)	Welkom (FS)
Duiwelskloof (LP)	Modder River (NC)	Sibasa (LP)	Eshowe (KZN)
Durban (KZN)	Fernie (MP)	Soweto (GP)	

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION

A total of six projects were planned for completion during the 2014/2015 financial year and two projects were completed during the 2014/2015 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2014/2015:

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - TWO		
East London (EC)	Durban (KZN)	

PLANNED 2014/2015

PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED - SIX			
East London (EC)	Johannesburg (GP)	Durban (KZN)	Nqutu (KZN)
Brakpan (GP)	Kempton Park (GP)		
PLANNED MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - FOUR			
Brakpan (GP)	Johannesburg (GP)	Nqutu (KZN)	Kempton Park (GP)

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

There have been no approved work studies recommending the closing down or downgrading of any current facilities. All the facilities are maintained according to the life cycle plan per facility of the UAMP. Leased facilities are, however, managed according to each contract.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

- Performance of contractors
- Change of priorities
- Change in the industry (prices, alternative methods, etc.)
- Labour disputes
- Climatic conditions

DETAILS OF HOW ASSET HOLDINGS CHANGE OVER THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON DISPOSALS, SCRAPPING AND LOSS DUE TO THEFT

Not applicable.

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

The following interventions have been implemented:

- Regular meetings with the provinces and divisions
- Annual inspections to ensure data integrity by the SCM Division, Head Office
- Quarterly inspections by the provinces and divisions
- Continuous training by the SCM Division, Head Office

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

The functionality, conditional and accessibility of the department's capital assets are captured on the UAMP. The status is dynamic in nature and can change daily. A snapshot is taken annually on the demand and planning process to determine the scope of work for planned maintenance. These are budgeted for and planned annually for maintenance purposes.

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

The SAPS's infrastructure plan does not distinguish between major and minor maintenance projects. Planned maintenance is intended to bring a police station to its original state. Projects that exceed this scope will resort as repair and upgrade under Capital Works.

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The needs for maintenance are determined by the end user and as captured and verified on the UAMP. This is an annual demand and planning exercise in consultation with the end user. The backlog, therefore, only refers to projects that have been carried over.

DETERMINING THE RATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

The rate of progress was not according to the plan as the appointment of contractors was delayed. The performance of contractors, change of priorities, change in the industry (prices, alternative methods, etc.), labour disputes and climatic conditions have delayed the progress of the plan. Contingency projects have been identified for activation purposes.

Infrastructure projects	2014/2015			2013/2014		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	417 435	417 435	417 435	218 698	167 643	51 055
Existing infrastructure assets	471 020	471 020	471 020	697 062	699 224	-2 162
Upgrades and additions	462 438	462 438	462 438	406 528	388 349	18 179
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	7 917	7 917	7 917	242 363	249 142	-6 779
Maintenance and repairs	666	666	666	48 171	61 733	-13 562
Infrastructure transfer	2 941	2 941	2 941	-	-	-
Current	2 941	2 941	2 941	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	891 397	891 397	891 397	915 760	866 867	48 893

PART C:

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance, as a key driver of accountability, integrity and service delivery, will only provide measureable returns once it has been inculcated in the structure of an organisation. The leadership of the department has, therefore, identified the need for the institutionalisation of corporate governance within every facet of the department through appropriate structures, procedures and organisational control frameworks, to build sustainably on the initial gains that have been made in this regard. These corporate governance mechanisms are underpinned by certain key principles, including knowledge, understanding and a profound commitment to the department's Constitutional remit, the basic values and principles governing public administration, the vision and strategic direction provided by Government and the organisation's interpretation of these, and its plans to implement them over the short and medium terms. These key principles, while involving every employee of the department, are dependent on leadership at every level for their integration into the department's organisational fabric. To this end, the standing and ad hoc consultative forums that have been established in the department, such as the Top 1500 Leadership and Engagement Workshop, the corporate and operational management structures and topic-specific engagements covering a wide range of mandated and support functions, will be maintained and developed, thereby ensuring their integration in the culture of the department.

The corporate governance principles that the department drives will ensure that it accounts for the resources allocated to it, but within the framework of expectations relevant to this department, which are both strategic and operational in nature. They will contribute to the department's self-assessment of its level of corporate governance, which will be tested against external oversight by key stakeholders, including the citizens of this country, and the various oversight bodies that represent their interests, such as Parliament, the Presidency, the Portfolio Committee on Police, the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, National Treasury, the Department's Audit Committee and the Auditor-General.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

The department's Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), formally constituted in accordance with the prescripts applicable to the public sector, has focused on establishing the requisite Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) governance structures, frameworks and priorities for the medium term. Properly constituted ERM governance structures, embedded in the department's corporate governance approach, will ensure a collaborative and inclusive approach to the management of the ERM system, processes and methodologies devised for the department. Provincial management has been consulted directly on the establishment of provincial ERMCs to direct the ERM function in the provinces, in support of the strategic objectives and priorities. The formalisation of ERM structures in the provinces, including clusters and stations, will form part of the strategic focus for the department's ERMC during 2015/2016 and the medium term. The ERMC's strategic focus includes sequencing the milestones and deliverables that will support the institutionalisation of ERM in the organisation, supported by the previously mentioned governance structures, but including the effective internal and external communication of the department's ERM principles and methodology, capacitating employees to manage risks proactively and modernising the ERM process.

The department's ERM policy and strategy will facilitate the transition from a fragmented, disaggregated approach to the application of risk management to an enterprise-wide risk management approach. The development of the ERM policy and strategy has been finalised, guided by the governance framework applicable to risk management, specifically that which relates to the public sector, and informed by internal consultations with management and members, and external consultations with relevant government departments and leading private sector risk management capabilities. The ERM policy and strategy are being subjected to internal policy consolidation by the Policy Committee, which is

a key element of the department's governance structures and processes, for implementation during 2015/2016. The ERMC has directed that a structured approach to the implementation, monitoring, review and subsequent adjustment of the ERM policy and strategy be adopted over the medium term to ensure their relevance to the business of the organisational and rapidly developing ERM practice.

RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS ERMS AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The ERMC ratified the department's comprehensive profile of strategic and operational risks linked to its mandate, predetermined objectives and service delivery focus, to inform organisation-wide risk assessments, the development and application of the organisational control framework and the assurance activities of all internal assurance providers, but specifically that of the Internal Audit capability. The ERMC has also facilitated the identification of specific strategic risks for the current medium term.

In exercising its mandated responsibilities, the department's ERMC has subjected the identified strategic and operational risks to critical analysis in order to assist management with the identification of the root causes, consequences and organisational control deficiencies and requirements associated with these risks. This critical assessment has been informed by progress achieved over the medium and short terms with the decrease in incidents associated with key organisational risks. The ERMC has reflected that the department has achieved varied success with the mitigation of key organisational risks, with certain of the risks displaying clear tendencies toward mitigation over the medium term, including recorded criminal conduct by SAPS members, the management of the department's sizeable vehicle fleet and the reduction in losses associated with SAPS firearms. The ERMC's analysis has, however, pointed to the intradepartmental and interdepartmental dependencies that exist in ensuring sustainable mitigation over the medium term. The department's complex mandate infers the existence of complex risks that cannot be mitigated without a collaborative, coordinated approach by all internal and external stakeholders. The ERMC will focus on facilitating these intradepartmental and interdepartmental dependencies related to the mitigation of risks during 2015/2016.

Emerging risks have the potential of diverting resources away from planned objectives and priorities and creating the perceptions that the department is not adequately prepared to manage uncertainty. The department's ERMC has initiated the identification and assessment of emerging risks to ensure their seamless integration into the organisation's risk profile and the establishment of appropriate organisational controls to ensure their proactive mitigation. The establishment of ERM governance structures at all levels will support the management of emerging risks throughout the organisation.

THE ROLE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE IN ADVISING THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND ITS INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The department's Audit Committee has intensified its focus on the effective management of strategic and operational risks over the medium and short terms, as well as the enhancement of the combined approach to assurance provisioning. The Committee, which is provided regular reports on ERM and the mitigation of organisational risks by the department's ERMC, has provided qualitative inputs to the organisational risk profile, based on its oversight of the department's performance in terms of the predetermined objectives, its financial management, organisational control deficiencies and concomitant risks emanating from the consultative, risk-based, forensic and performance auditing activities of the Internal Audit capability. The supplementation of the organisational risk profile has been based on the periodic monitoring of the extent of mitigation of the key organisational risks, with specific focus on value-driven organisational control.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

The department has a number of initiatives in place to prevent fraud and corruption, including the following:

- The disclosure of financial and other interests by senior management
- Policy and procedure regulating the performance of remunerative work outside the SAPS
- Lifestyle audits targeting vulnerable areas in the department
- The Integrity Testing Programme in the DPCI, which is inclusive of entrapment as in section 252(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977), tests for alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the use of polygraphs
- The vetting of members in vulnerable areas, including members in key positions in SCM and senior management
- An email address was created where personnel can report any integrity-related issues. It has been communicated to the personnel through ongoing advocacy and awareness campaigns
- Preventive, detective and corrective controls, including, *inter alia* regular communication on the SAPS's Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics, criminal and departmental investigations into allegations of fraud and corruption and compliance management by internal assurance providers.

The department has conceptualised the establishment of an Integrity Management capability in the organisation in response to the policy and regulatory frameworks, namely the National Development Plan, Government's Programme of Action and the Public Sector Integrity Management Framework. Police integrity should be broadly defined on the basis of related concepts such as principles, creditworthiness, honesty, reliability, pure-mindedness, conscientiousness, incorruptibility, ethics and standards. It is about instilling a zero tolerance approach toward corrupt, unethical or unacceptable behaviour. This capability will ensure that the department is managed and run ethically, underpinned by fundamental moral duties (conscientiousness, commitment, competence, courage and inclusivity) and principles of good governance (fairness, responsibility, transparency, accountability and sustainability). Police integrity focuses on ethical leadership that ensures the building and sustainability of an ethical organisational culture, both formal and informal. It is about police leadership that makes ethics explicit, legitimises ethics discourse, encourages ethical conduct in others, and holds everyone accountable for the ethical nature of their conduct. Integrity must be embedded in the tapestry of the organisation, including the vision, mission, strategies and operations; decisions and conduct; and the manner in which it treats its internal and external stakeholders.

For the department to be an organisation with integrity, it has to be guided by principles whose core philosophy revolves around leadership, sustainability and corporate citizenship, the key tenets of which are reflected in the approved Integrity Management Concept Document, as follows:

- **Good corporate governance**, which is essentially about effective leadership
- **Sustainability** is a primary moral and economic imperative that is one of the most important sources of opportunities and risks for businesses
- **Innovation, fairness and collaboration** are key aspects of any transition to sustainability
- **Social transformation** and redress become key principles because the department needs to improve its organisational image by providing systems and processes that address the public's concern in a coherent and effective manner
- **Corporate reporting/accountability** by providing integrated reporting on performance, compliance and deviance to internal and external stakeholders in order to address the existing trust deficit.

The establishment of an Integrity Management capability will be finalised during 2015/2016, following the initial conceptualisation of the fundamental requirements underpinning integrity management.

The purpose of the capability will be to –

- confront administrative and large-scale corruption
- develop an internal capability in order to effectively implement anti-corruption strategies and interventions
- strategically deploy resources to fight corruption
- incorporate anti-corruption goals and activities across the organisation
- enable the department to respond to an increasing awareness of ethical misconduct and resulting expectations for transparency and accountability
- allow the organisation to comply with a stricter legal framework and avoid prosecution for unethical behaviour
- fulfil management's desire for a morally regenerated, professional and decent law-enforcing, law-abiding and responsible organisation that is free from corruption and immorality
- coordinate and promote good governance, accountability, transparency and efficiency in the organisation.

The finalisation of the department's Anti-Corruption Framework and Strategy has been earmarked for completion during the first semester of 2015/2016 to ensure that implementation is initiated in the same financial year. The Anti-Corruption Framework and Strategy will be bolstered by the following:

- Creating a platform to implement the strategy by conducting a national criminality audit and intervention process that is designed to create an environment conducive to finalising and implementing the Anti-corruption Strategy
- Capacitating the department's Discipline Management capability
- Establishing a dedicated capability in the Detective Service to conduct criminal investigations against members allegedly involved in corrupt and fraudulent activities, alongside the DPCI and IPID
- Including performance measurement relating to the timeous reporting of corruption-related activities and the resolution of corruption cases as part of the SAPS's Annual Performance Plan, as well as expediting departmental cases against those involved in these activities.

The department has, however, continued its uncompromising approach to members involved in fraud and corruption during the 2014/2015 financial year. Table 60 provides a detailed breakdown of departmental steps initiated against members for their alleged involvement in fraud and corruption and table 61 provides insight into the environments wherein the offence occurred and the outcome of status of the investigation.

TABLE 60: CORRUPTION AND FRAUD – BREAKDOWN OF CHARGES: APRIL 2014 TO MARCH 2015

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD CATEGORIES - APRIL 2014 TO MARCH 2015	
TYPE OF CHARGE	NUMBER OF CHARGES
Corruption	328
Fraud	172
Aiding an escapee	340
Defeating the ends of justice	199
Extortion	38
Bribery	21
Total	1 098

By the end of the reporting period, 307 members had been suspended. Fifty-five were suspended with salary and 252 were suspended without salary⁴⁷. The remaining 581 members were not suspended. These figures exclude the number of suspensions that were uplifted during in-year intervention processes in 2014/2015.

⁴⁷ The number of charges is greater than the number of members charged as some members were charged with more than one charge

TABLE 61: CORRUPTION AND FRAUD – FINALISATION OF CASES

CONCLUSION OF CORRUPTION AND FRAUD CASES - APRIL 2014 TO MARCH 2015										
National and provincial	Members charged	Guilty	Dismissed	Not guilty	Withdrawn	Sanctions short of dismissal	Cases put on the roll	Cases concluded	Pending	
Forensic Services	8	6	5	1	0	1	8	7	1	
Crime Intelligence	14	6	6	1	6	0	16	13	3	
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations	14	5	2	2	0	3	14	7	7	
Human Resource Development	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	
National Inspectorate	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Operational Response Service	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	
Protection and Security Services	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	
Visible Policing	5	1	1	0	1	0	5	2	3	
Corporate Services	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Personnel Management	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Eastern Cape	88	54	14	26	8	40	88	88	0	
Free State	91	53	19	16	2	34	92	71	21	
Gauteng	202	103	55	52	70	48	247	225	22	
KwaZulu-Natal	87	30	6	33	31	24	95	94	1	
Limpopo	36	19	8	7	0	11	36	26	10	
Mpumalanga	72	40	5	32	5	35	77	77	0	
North West	32	27	6	6	8	21	43	41	2	
Northern Cape	23	19	9	3	1	10	23	23	0	
Western Cape	206	96	27	63	61	69	235	220	15	
Total	888	465	165	244	196	300	990	905	85	

MECHANISMS IMPLEMENTED TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AND HOW THESE MECHANISMS FUNCTION (THE REPORTING OF CASES AND STEPS TAKEN)

Several mechanisms may be used by either the public or members to report alleged acts of corruption and fraud involving members of the department. These include internal and external reporting mechanisms.

Allegations of corruption involving members of the department, including the DPCI, are reported to the Integrity Management Unit of the DPCI through the established reporting facility in the DPCI, and include telephone tip-offs and written complaints. A dedicated email facility has been set up to create a direct line of communication to the National Head of the DPCI and members are encouraged to use this facility to bring relevant information to the attention of the National Head for further investigation. The Integrity Management Unit prioritises the investigation of these reports through discreet enquiries to determine the accuracy of the allegations, after which criminal and departmental investigations are initiated.

The department uses its established internal assurance providers to detect and report incidents of corruption and fraud. These internal assurance providers include the Inspectorate Division, the Internal Audit Component (which includes the Forensic Audit capability) and senior and middle management. Information that points to possible acts of corruption and fraud by members is provided to the Detective Service Division and the Human Resource Management Division for criminal and departmental investigation.

The National Anti-Corruption Hotline, which is managed by the Office of the Public Service Commission (OPSC), relays allegations of corruption and fraud involving members of the SAPS to the department for further investigation. During 2014/2015, the department provided feedback in respect of 75,7% of the cases referred by the OPSC.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All officials and other role players involved in the SCM process are required to sign a certificate declaring that they will adhere to the Code of Conduct for SCM practitioners as issued by National Treasury in terms of section 76(4)(c) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999). Copies of these undertakings are filed on the personal files of these officials.

The members of the Bid Evaluation Committee and the Bid Adjudication Committee are required to declare any conflict of interest prior to the commencement of any evaluation or adjudication committee meeting.

New suppliers, who apply to be registered on the database of suppliers, are required to complete a standard bidding document (SBD 4) form declaring any possible conflict of interest. Furthermore, whenever price quotations or bids in excess of R10 000,00 (VAT inclusive) are invited, prospective suppliers are again required to complete and declare their interest through the completion of an SBD 4 form.

Whenever a member's spouse declares his or her interest and the member is not involved in the evaluation or adjudication of the bid, this may not be regarded as conflict of interest. However, when the member is responsible or involved in the evaluation or approval process, the member is required to declare himself or herself unqualified from the process and this should be properly declared by the member.

Section 8 of the Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014) prohibits any employee from conducting business with the State.

During a recent bid for Immovable Assets, it was found that one of the directors from the bidder was employed by the Department of Public Works and subsequently, the bidder was disqualified from the bidding process.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The SAPS's Code of Conduct was introduced on 31 October 1997. Each SAPS member is obliged to give a written undertaking to adhere to the principles of the Code of Conduct which ensures a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa and protects the life and property of the citizens of the RSA and all its inhabitants, including foreigners. This implies that all members are faithful to the RSA, honours the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and abides by it in the performance of their duties and/or their daily tasks.

The Code of Conduct serves as a guideline for SAPS members to know and understand their responsibilities and obligations toward the general public. If any employee breaches the Code of Conduct, the procedure for dealing with misconduct in accordance with the SAPS's Discipline Regulations, 2006 is followed. If the member is found guilty, any sanction, including a dismissal from the SAPS, may be imposed against the employee, depending on the severity of the infringement to the applicable part of the Code of Conduct.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- SHE management aims at promoting a safe and healthy environment by providing a framework that allows the SAPS to –
 - consistently identify and control health and safety risks;
 - reduce the potential for accidents;
 - aid legislative compliance and improve overall performance;
 - ensure the health and safety of all persons on the premises;
 - ensure the health and safety of all SAPS members executing their daily duties.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE AUDITS - 302 INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

Mamelodi FCS Unit	Levubu Police Station	Uppington Border Policing Unit	Lusikisiki Police Station	Potchefstroom Public Order Policing Unit
K9 Soshanguve Unit	Vuwani Police Station	Rooigrond Police Garage Unit	Flagstaff Police Station	Rustenburg Mechanical Services Unit
Cullinan Stock Unit	Saselamani Police Station	Rustenburg Mounted Unit	Morokweng Police Station	Soutpan Police Station
Pretoria Mounted Unit	Modjadiskloof Police Station	Phokeng Stock Theft Unit	Nietverdiend Police Station	Brandfort Police Station
Pretoria POPS Unit	Siloam Police Station	Boons Police Station	Groot Marico Police Station	Winburg Police Station
Akasia Detectives Police Station	Morebeng Police Station	Pilanesberg Airport Unit	Kgomotso Police Station	Kroonstad Police Station

Silverton Garage Unit	Bolebedu Police Station	Mthatha Mounted Unit	Swartruggens Police Station	Pekabrug Border Post Unit
Krugersdorp Flying Squad Unit	Tzaneen Police Station	Lukholweni Police Station	Stutterheim Police Station	Kestel Stock Theft Unit
PTA Radio Tech Unit	Ritavi Police Station	Mthatha Police Garage Unit	Barkly East Garage Unit	Ladybrand Stock Theft Unit
Vereeniging flying squad Unit	Haenertsburg Police Station	Impendle Police Station	Ugie Police Station	Phuthaditjhaba K9 Unit
Brakpan Detectives Police Station	Scottburgh Police Station	Bergville Police Station	Ida Police Station	K9 Mafikeng, Flying Squad and 10111 Unit
Pretoria Central Police Station Complaints (Bird Droppings Complain)	Umzinto Police Station	Colenso Police Station	Indwe Police Station	Mafikeng FCS Unit
Lenasia Police Station	Umkomaas Police Station	Besters Police Station	Berlin Police Station	Van Stadensrus Police Station
Lenasia South Police Station	Hibberdene Police Station	K9 De Aar Unit	Ndevana Police Station	Kopanong Police Station
Pretoria North Garage Unit	Berea Police Station	De Aar LCRC Unit	Kei Mouth Police Station	Wepener Police Station
Pretoria North LCRC Unit	Southport Police Station	Colesberg Dog Unit & LCRC, Old Court Building Unit	Steve Vukile Tshwete Police Station	Philippolis Garage Unit
Alexandra Police Station	Umbilo Police Station	George POP Unit	Tamara Police Station	Steunmekaar Police Station
Shorburg Unit Complaints (Complaint of Rats)	Thohoyandou Police Station	George Garage Unit	Kamesh Police Station	Gariepdam Police Station
K9 Bronkhorstspuit Unit	Makhado LCRC Unit	K9 Knysna Unit	K9 Uitenhage Unit	Trompsburg Police Station
Lanseria Airport Unit	Makhado FCS Unit	George LCRC Unit	Addo Police Station	Springfontein Police Station
JHB Tippet building Railway Unit	Thohoyandou Garage Unit	K9 George Unit	Joza Police Station	Luckhoff Police Station
Krugersdorp Railway Unit	Thohoyandou FCS Unit	Upington POP Unit	Pearson Police Station	Wanda Police Station
New Canada Railway Unit	HRDC Lephalale Unit	Upington LCRC Unit	Mqanduli Police Station	Koffiefontein Police Station
Lawley Railway Unit	Thabazimbi Police Station	Upington Garage Unit	Hogsback Police Station	Jacobsdal Police Station
Springs Railway Unit	Tzaneen Bomb Disposal Unit	K9 Upington Unit	Ntabathemba Police Station	K9 Kroonstad Unit
Germiston Railway Unit	Musina LCRC Unit	K9 Saldanha Unit	Butterworth Police Station	Vierfontein Police Station
Hammersdale Police Station	Giyani CIG Unit	Somerset West LCRC Unit	Katkop Police Station	Steynsrus Police Station
Kraaifontein Police Station	Musina CIG Unit	Cape Town LCRC Unit	Mbizeni Police Station	Maokeng Police Station
Kuils River Police Station	Modimolle VISS Unit	Rondebosch Police Station	Zamuxolo Police Station	Heuningspruit Police Station
Riebeeck West Police Station	Modimolle Garage Unit	Hartswater K9 Unit	Mount Fletcher Police Station	K9 Welkom Unit
Groot Drakenstein Police Station	K9 Modimolle Unit	Springbok LCRC and Springbok Garage Unit	Port Elizabeth Mounted Unit	Odendaalsrus Stock Theft Unit

Philadelphia Police Station	Esikhawini Police Station	K9 Springbok Unit	Uitenhage Garage Unit	Welkom 10111 Unit
Tableview Police Station	Babanango Police Station	Rietfontein Police Station	Patensie Police Station	Bloemfontein 10111 Unit
Hermanus Police Station	Louwsburg Police Station	K9 Kuruman Unit	Kakamas CIG Unit	Tierpoort Police Station
Stanford Police Station	Marble Hall Stock Theft Unit	Kuruman LCRC Unit	Van Reenen Police Station	Bainsvlei Police Station
Zwelihle Police Station	Groblerdal Accounting Station	Kuruman Garage Unit	Montclair Police Station	Kagisanong Police Station
Faure POP Unit	Lebowakgomo Garage Unit	Hartswater K9 Unit	Umhlali Police Station	Mangaung Police Station
Stellenbosch Garage Unit	Msinga Police Station	Hartswater Police Station	Durban North Police Station	Bloemspruit Police Station
Maitland 10111 Centre Unit	Dundee Police Station	Ventersburg Police Station	Port Edward Police Station	Batho Police Station
Wynberg Garage Unit	Kabokweni Police Station	Heidedal Police Station	Swart Berg Police Station	Clarens Police Station
K9 Maitland Unit	Tzaneen Accounting Station	Glen Grey Police Station	Kokstad Police Station	Bethlehem Police Station
Kimberley LCRC Unit	Tzaneen Garage Unit	Port St Johns Police Station	Polokwane Garage Unit	Verkykerskop Police Station
Kimberley 10111 Unit	Polokwane Air Wing Unit	Ramatlabama Border Unit	Polokwane FCS Unit	Warden Police Station
K9 Kimberley Unit	Mpungamhlope Police Station	Zeerust Police Station	Lephalale Detectives Police Station	Roadside Police Station
Kimberley Garage Unit	Harburg Police Station	Mokopong Border Post Unit	Politsi K9 Unit	Komatipoort Detectives Police Station
Kimberley POP Unit	Dewetsdorp Police Station	Vorstershooop Police Station	Thohoyandou Crime Intelligence Unit	Komatipoort CI unit
Paarl POP Unit	Brits FCS Unit	Pudumoe Police Station	Boston Police Station	Nelspruit Air Wing Unit
Paarl LCRC Unit	Mahikeng Stock Theft Unit	Madikwe Police Station	Estcourt Police Station	Lichtenburg FCS Unit
Malmesbury Garage Unit	POP Unit	Hoopstad Police Station	Amangwe Police Station	Grootvlei Police Station
Paarl Garage Unit	Humewood Mechanical Services Unit	Dealesville Police Station	Vryheid Police Station	Val Police Station
K9 Paarl Unit	K9 Humansdorp Unit	Henneman Police Station	Inyoni Police Station	Sakhile Police Station
Nelspruit Garage Unit	Upington FCS Unit	Maitland Flying Squad	Helpmekaar Police Station	Perdekop Police Station
Nelspruit SAP 13 Camp Unit	Upington Crime Intelligence Unit	Rustenburg FCS Unit	Wasbank Police Station	Standerton Police Station
K9 White River Unit	Bray Port of Entry Unit	Kroonstad Mechanical Services Unit	Mountain Rise Police Station	Phuthadijhaba Police Station
White River Flying Squad Unit	Lehurutshe FCS Unit	Bultfontein Police Station	Hilton Police Station	Zastron Police Station
Nelspruit Radio Tech Unit	Rustenburg POP Unit	Glen Police Station	Umzinto Police Station	Hertzogville Police Station
Nelspruit Crime Intelligence Unit	Maluti Auxilliary Garage Unit	Theunissen Police Station	Tseki Police Station	Virginia Police Station

K9 Lydenburg Unit	Maluti Mounted Unit	K9 Ladybrand Unit	Makwane Police Station	Orangeville Police Station
Lydenburg LCRC Unit	Lomanyaneng Police Station	Maseru Border Post Unit	Tseseng Police Station	Sasolburg Police Station
Deneysville Police Station	Viljoensdrift Police Station	Harrismith Police Station	Phuthaditjhaba Police Station	Edenville Police Station

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

- 203 802 pre-authorized
- 50 977 certified.

SPECIFICATIONS

- The following specifications were completed:
 - Soft arm guard
 - Intermediate arm guard
 - Goggles
 - Anti-fog safety spectacles
 - Health risk managers
 - Service provider: OHS Training FSL.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- All planned visits were conducted.
- Forty-eight SHE Management workshops were conducted in Gauteng, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

During the period under review, the department met with Parliamentary Committees and discussed the following:

DATES		AGENDA	MATTERS RAISED BY THE COMMITTEES	HOW THE DEPARTMENT ADDRESSES THESE ISSUES
2 to 4 July 2014	PCOP	Strategic plan, budget and Annual Performance Plan hearings	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on Budget Vote 25: Police (2014/2015), dated 11 July 2014.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Written replies to additional information requested and recommendations made by the committee.
28 July 2014	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Strategic plan, budget and Annual Performance Plan hearing	Questions for clarity raised by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.
20 August 2014	PCOP	Briefing on the CFR	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing. Follow-up briefing held on 3 September 2014.
3 September 2014	PCOP	Briefing on POP and the CFR action plan	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
5 September 2014	PCOP	Committee briefed at their strategic planning session	Questions for clarity raised by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.
10 September 2014	PCOP	Briefing by the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Cape on issues raised during the committee's oversight visit to Nyanga	Questions raised by members at the oversight visit. Report of the PCOP on the oversight visits to police stations in Nyanga and Philippi in the Western Cape, dated 31 October 2014.	Briefing to the Committee on 10 September 2014. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
17 September 2014	PCOP	Briefing on the DPCI's mandate, budget and activities	Questions for clarity raised by the committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.
19 September 2014	PCOP	Briefing on the first quarter of the 2014/2015 expenditure	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.

DATES		AGENDA	MATTERS RAISED BY THE COMMITTEES	HOW THE DEPARTMENT ADDRESSES THESE ISSUES
15, 16 and 21 October 2014	PCOP	Annual Report hearings	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing. Budget Review and Recommendation Report of the PCOP on the performance of the SAPS in 2013/2014, dated 31 October 2014.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing. Briefing to the Committee on 29 January 2015.
12 November 2014	PCOP	Briefing on the Consumer Strategy	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by Committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
19 November 2014	PCOP	Briefing on the Inspectorate's turnaround strategy and implementation of IPID's recommendations	Questions for clarity raised by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Follow-up briefing held on 30 January 2015.
29 January 2015	PCOP	Briefing on the progress of implementing the 2013/2014 BRRR recommendations	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
30 January 2015	PCOP	Briefing on the implementation of IPID's recommendations	Questions for clarity raised by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.
4 February 2015	Portfolio Committee on Women in the Presidency	Briefing to the Committee at their strategic planning session	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
18 February 2015	PCOP	Briefing the committee on concerns raised during their oversight visit to Mpumalanga	Questions for clarity raised by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.
25 February 2015	PCOP	Briefing on the implementation of the Rural Safety Plan	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.

DATES		AGENDA	MATTERS RAISED BY THE COMMITTEES	HOW THE DEPARTMENT ADDRESSES THESE ISSUES
11 March 2015	PCOP	Briefing on the CSIR's budget, contract, outcomes, timelines and control	Questions for clarity and additional information requested by committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
24 to 25 March 2015	PCOP	National Firearms Summit	Questions for clarity raised by Committee members at the briefing.	Replies to questions for clarity provided at the briefing.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions for 2014/2015.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>In 20% of the success cases of illicit drugs and 37% of the cases on seized liquor reported, the actual achievement reported could not be verified against adequate supporting documentation. This was a result of the information recorded on the OPAM system, the Exhibit Store Register (SAPS 13) and the CAS not being reconciled.</p>	<p>2010/2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » An enhanced OPAM system and controls to verify and validate information with compulsory fields, such as the capturing of the CAS number, were implemented. » Verifiers/approvers and data capturers were appointed. » An enhancement on the system in respect of the liquor field was concluded and will be implemented in July 2015. » A Training Help Manual was developed. » A Standard Operating Procedure was developed and distributed. » Information sessions were facilitated on the enhanced system and the Auditor-General's findings. » Trainers were trained in all the provinces, including the clusters. » It was proposed that provision had to be made for specialised units to use the OPAM system. » Several divisional directives were distributed to inform provincial offices and police stations of the Auditor-General's findings and to improve capturing and the reporting of this information. » Tender specifications for the procurement of weighing scales were completed and approved. » An official standardised Success Capturing Report (SAPS 594) was drafted. » Process flows were developed and distributed. » Visits were paid to selected police stations to monitor compliance. » A process to review the SAPS 13 training programme was initiated.
<p>38% of the reaction time in respect of alpha, bravo and charlie complaints captured on the CAS could not be verified with the SAPS members' individual pocketbooks. Station Commanders did not review the members' pocketbooks to ensure compliance with internal controls and to verify that the information on the CAS was captured accurately.</p>	<p>2011/2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Monitor provincial-level implementation of instructions and guidelines for compliance. » Adequate instructions, procedures and guidelines were implemented. » Inspections, visits and evaluations to identify challenges with regard to non-compliance. » Attempts are being made to redesign the pocketbook for it to be a more user-friendly template, with interim measures implemented until the process has been completed.
<p>54% of the firearm applications could not be confirmed as the application forms were not readily available for auditing and as a result, the actual reported number of licences that were processed in the annual performance report, could not be verified. This was due to inefficient systems of record keeping of the applications.</p>	<p>2013/2014</p>	<p>Due to a lack of space at Archives and Registry, the CFR indexed all the firearm-related applications that had been finalised in the various regions in 2014/2015. This resulted in the full sample, which was requested by AGSA for auditing purposes, being made available in a short period of time.</p>

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

In the absence of a dedicated Internal Control Unit, a combined assurance approach has been established that is compliant with the corporate governance principles as espoused in the King III Code on Corporate Governance. Over the past two years, the SAPS Audit Committee, working in close cooperation with the office of the National Commissioner, has established and continues to develop a combined assurance governance methodology and framework in the SAPS. Assurance is closely associated with internal control as it is the provision of clear and concise information on the levels of effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the internal and external regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the SAPS. Combined assurance, as the word 'combined' implies, involves a common, shared and coordinated approach to assurance.

As the SAPS is subject to an external and an internal regulatory framework, it is required to respond to external and internal providers of assurance. The Auditor-General, the external assurance provider, has a legislated mandate to assess the effectiveness of the SAPS's application of both regulatory frameworks and provide assurance on this to key stakeholders, including Government and more importantly, the citizens of the country. The Auditor-General's assurance provisioning carries significant weight and comes with equally significant sanctions in the form of publically disclosed qualified audits, which implies reputational harm and consequential management interventions from Government.

Internal assurance providers, while legislated in part, are largely of the organisation's own design and making. This implies a degree of security in that the organisation can use its internal assurance providers to protect it against the rigours and the sanctions of the Auditor-General. It is important, however, that 'protect' be properly construed and understood in this context. It implies that internal assurance providers can quite feasibly ensure that the organisation is well prepared for any external assurance intervention, thereby insulating it against the negative consequences of external assurance provisioning. This insulation is achieved by ensuring that –

- internal assurance providers are systematic and thorough in their analysis of the organisation
- inherent deficiencies and their root causes are identified
- deficiencies are corrected (by negating root causes) throughout the organisation in such a way that the corrective steps which are applied, prevent these deficiencies from reoccurring.

A total of 1 231 assurance visits were undertaken by the primary, internal, assurance providers at the department's 1 138 frontline service delivery points or police stations during 2014/2015. The findings made by these internal assurance providers were managed using two approaches, the one involving the direct communication of findings to management at all levels to ensure the correction of the organisational control framework toward the eventual elimination of organisational deficiencies and inefficiencies. The second approach involves updating the risk profile of the organisation in line with identified deficiencies, thereby ensuring the integration of risks related to non-compliance.

Combined assurance constitutes a powerful tool, guided by the Audit Committee, but controlled by the SAPS, toward the consistent, sustainable and accountable improvement of the implementation of the external and internal regulatory frameworks. The SAPS's Audit Committee, as its primary objective, qualitatively and quantitatively improves the performance of the organisation, and to this end, will continue to steer the further development and focused implementation of combined assurance, in close cooperation with the management and members of the SAPS.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

This report is solely for the South African Police Service to the exclusion of Crime Intelligence and Protection Services (CIPS); as they have a separate reporting process, Audit Committee and Portfolio Committee.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein and the related accounting policies and practices.

The Audit Committee met five times during the financial year to review, among other things, The System of Internal Controls, Effectiveness of the Internal Audit, Quarterly Financial Reports, Performance Information, Annual Financial Statements, Enterprise Risk Management; Auditor-General Management Letters and Report for 2014/2015.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members.

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	BCompt (Hons), CTA, CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4
Mr T Bolman	BTech, CFE, CCSA, CGAP, CIA	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	5
Mr JE van Heerden	National Diploma State Finance and Accounting, Registered Government Auditor (RGA)	External	N/A	08 October 2010	N/A	5
Mr M Mokwele	BCom (Hons), CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	29 May 2012	N/A	5
Mr M Karedi	B Compt (Hons)	External	N/A	29 July 2014	N/A	3

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit work, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the department revealed certain control weaknesses, which were then raised with the Department.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- 246 Police Station Reviews
- 50 Follow-up Reviews
- Rural Safety Strategy Consulting Review
- War room Review
- Anti-Corruption Review (Consulting Review)
- Governance Audit (Consulting Review)
- Risk Management (Consulting Review)
- Budget Management
- Border Policing
- Corporate Communication (POLMUSCA)
- Employee Health and Wellness (Consulting Review)
- Inspectorate Review
- Hospital Guards
- Supply Chain Management: Building of Police Stations
- Supply Chain Management: Distribution of Critical Items
- Supply Chain Management: Capital Works Programmes
- Detective Service (Consulting on Docket Management Strategy)
- Performance Information: Visible Policing and Detective Service
- Application Review: Operational Planning and Monitoring System
- IT Security Policy
- IT Stores Verification
- General Review: Maseru Boarder
- Verification of Broadcasting Equipment
- System Development and Life Cycle Review
- Procurement of IT Off Shelf Equipments
- Application Control: PCEM
- Application Control: Firearm Registration System

The following were areas of concern:

- Although the internal controls design were found to be adequate, the operation of the controls were found to be ineffective.
- The slow implementation of internal audit recommendations or agreed upon corrective actions which increases the number of repeat findings.
- Delays in consequence management in respect of members of the department who intentionally or unintentionally disregard the approved policies and procedures.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

In line with the combined assurance model that has seen coordination between various assurance providers and thereby improving coverage of the universe of SAPS through audit, inspections and planned as well as surprise management reviews or site visits. This will continue to ensure that levels of accountability increase and that non-compliance is identified and corrected speedily. This is the model:

The audit committee has set aside a special meeting during the month of September 2015 to review management's action plan in addressing all open recommendations. This register will continue to form part of the various committees' (Combined Assurance Committee, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee) as well as at Senior Leadership meetings.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT (ERM)

The department has a separate Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) chaired by an independent chairman who is an *ex officio* of the audit committee. The ERMC has met several times in the year. The ERM process is still at its infancy in terms of maturity levels; however the department has managed to produce a strategic risk register of the department and there is continuous monitoring of mitigating actions. Efforts are underway to align the department's ERM framework with the National Treasury guidelines; amongst other to define the Risk Appetite and Tolerance levels for SAPS.

An RFI (Request for Information) has been issued to invite all interested providers of ERM tools to tender for processes that would replace the manual process that is currently in place.

POST YEAR END EVENT

JUDGE FARLAM COMMISSION - MARIKANA REPORT

The report of the Farlam Commission on Marikana was released on June 25, 2015; as at the reporting date, there has been no formal disclosure other than the version available in the public domain, nor replies from SAPS management yet; however this committee will monitor developments closely to ensure risk/s if any are managed accordingly.

ADDITIONAL IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The Audit Committee has noted irregular expenditure totalling R279 million and which has been disclosed in the current annual financial statements. This is as a result of a National Treasury ruling that pronounced the addendum to the Firearm Control System (FCS) contract as irregular. The transaction was initiated in 2004 to manage the firearm inventory. SAPS management will be seeking a condonation of this expenditure; in addition they will assess the ramifications of this ruling for the department and the future of the FCS. The matter is discussed in detail in the Accounting Officer's report.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The department has reported monthly and quarterly to the Treasury as is required by the PFMA. In addition, at all audit committee meetings the department has presented quarterly reports for review and/or consideration by the Audit Committee.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the department at the audit committee meeting held on 30 May 2015, and recommended them to be audited.

EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

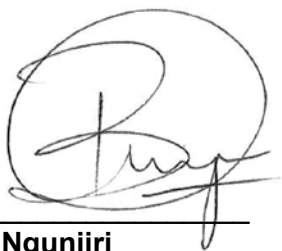
At the same audit committee meeting we evaluated performance tables and recommended them for audit after further refinement by management.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

We have reviewed the department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the previous year and we are satisfied that they have been adequately resolved except for the following matters which relate to the verification of the achievement of the targets in respect of:

- Response time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie calls and
- Confiscation of illicit substances.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General. The Committee has also reviewed the performance information as included in the Auditor-General report together with the management letter, and is of the opinion that the Accounting Officer should be afforded the time to apply her mind on the content of this report. The committee also accepts management's commitment to re-examine the construction of performance indicators in order to strengthen both external and internal audit of predetermined objectives.



B Ngunjiri
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service
31 July 2015



PART D:

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarize final audited personnel related expenditure by programme (Table 1.1) and by salary bands (Table 1.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the department.

**TABLE 1.1 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015**

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of Employees as percent of Total Expenditure	Average Compensation of Employees Cost per Employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	15,570,203	9,390,774	1,710,696	13.0	254	37023
Visible Policing	36,700,272	28,893,468		39.8	281	102713
Detective Service	15,149,725	11,506,715		15.9	294	39088
Crime Intelligence	2,884,119	2,615,119		3.6	309	8470
Protection & Security Services	2,202,906	1,926,152		2.7	301	6398
TOTAL	72,507,225	54,332,228	1,710,696	74.9	281	193 692

**TABLE 1.2 - PERSONNEL COSTS BY SALARY BANDS, 1 APRIL 2014 TO
31 MARCH 2015**

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)	900,358	1.7	107	8413
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	19,926,958	36.7	201	99111
Highly skilled production (Levels 6 - 8)	23,586,266	43.4	305	77340
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	9,104,882	16.8	1,124	8102
Senior management (Levels 13 - 16) and Executive Authority	813,763	1.5	1,121	726
TOTAL	54,332,228	100	281	193 692

The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 1.3) and salary bands (Table 1.4), of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

TABLE 1.3 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY PROGRAMME, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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	6,571,892	70	28,289	0.3	338,265	3.6	760,719	8.1	9,390,774
Visible Policing	17,927,220	62	384,511	1.3	931,118	3.2	3,739,056	12.9	28,893,468
Detective Service	7,609,879	66.1	85,538	0.7	356,798	3.1	1,281,082	11.1	11,506,715
Crime Intelligence	1,739,489	66.5	14,337	0.5	79,121	3	281,539	10.8	2,615,119
Protection & Security Services	1,150,676	59.7	165,410	8.6	60,785	3.2	197,518	10.3	1,926,152
TOTAL	34,999,156	64.4	678,085	1.2	1,766,087	3.3	6,259,914	11.5	54,332,228

TABLE 1.4 - SALARIES, OVERTIME, HOME OWNERS ALLOWANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BY SALARY BAND, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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)	411,954	0.8	2,390	0.0	61,218	0.1	386,061	0.7	900,358
Skilled (Levels 3 - 5)	13,637,901	25.1	274,488	0.5	950,682	1.7	4,824,573	8.9	19,926,958
Highly skilled production (Levels 6 - 8)	15,175,837	27.9	326,255	0.6	612,743	1.1	1,042,830	1.9	23,586,266
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 - 12)	5,143,399	9.5	74,951	0.1	139,195	0.3	4,394	0.0	9,104,882
Senior management (Levels 13 - 16) and Executive Authority	630,064	1.2	0	0.0	2,249	0.0	2,056	0.0	813,763
TOTAL	34,999,156	64.4	678,085	1.2	1,766,087	3.3	6,259,914	11.5	54,332,228

2. EMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 2.1 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY PROGRAMME AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Administration	37 058	37 023	0.1	0
Visible Policing	106 034	102 713	3.1	0
Detective Service	39 822	39 088	1.8	0
Crime Intelligence	8 681	8 470	2.4	0
Protection & Security Services	6 415	6 398	0.3	0
TOTAL	198 010	193 692	2.2	0

TABLE 2.2 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY SALARY BAND AT END OF PERIOD, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Salary Bands	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	8 802	8 413	4.40	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	101 230	99 111	2.10	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78 966	77 340	2.10	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 271	8 102	2.00	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	739	724	2.00	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0.00	0
TOTAL	198 010	193 692	2.20	0

Note: As at 31 March 2015 a total of 271 positions have been advertised and in process of consideration and or review.

**TABLE 2.3 - EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS,
1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015**

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of Employees	Vacancy Rate (%)	Number of Staff Additional to the Establishment
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	45	45	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	5	5	0	0
Chemists	1 597	1 597	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	104	104	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	395	395	0	0
Natural sciences related	8	4	50	0
Police	138 766	138 565	0.1	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	108	108	0	0
TOTAL	141 028	140 823	0.1	0

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

3. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

TABLE 3.1 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 31 MARCH 2015

SMS Band	Year-end establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Salary level 13	554	547	99	7	1.3
Salary level 14	154	152	99	2	1.3
Salary level 15	30	24	80	6	20.0
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0.0
TOTAL	739	724	98	15	2.0

TABLE 3.2 - SMS ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

SMS Band	Mid-year establishment	Total Number of SMS members per Band	% of SMS positions filled per Bands	Total Number of SMS positions vacant per Band	% of SMS positions vacant per Bands
Salary level 13	554	565	102	-11	-2.0
Salary level 14	154	168	109	-14	-9.1
Salary level 15	30	27	90	3	10.0
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0.0
TOTAL	739	761	103	-22	-3.0

TABLE 3.3 - ADVERTISING AND FILLING OF SMS POSTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

SMS Band	Advertising	Filling of positions	
	Number of Vacancies per Band advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies per Band filled in 6 months after becoming vacant	Number of Vacancies not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Band A	63	64	5
Band B	22	17	1
Band C	5	0	2
Band D	0	0	0
TOTAL	90	81	8

TABLE 3.4 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING COMPLIED WITH THE FILLING OF FUNDED VACANT SMS - ADVERTISED WITHIN 6 MONTHS AND FILLED WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER BECOMING VACANT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
In compliance - Please refer to note

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
The filling of three (3) posts on senior management level was facilitated by Top Management and external selection panel members. Difficulty in securing dates for the short listing and assessment centre processes were experienced due to the unavailability of selection panel members. With regard to one (1) post the, process was rescheduled. With regard to the remaining four (4) posts, difficulties were experienced to secure dates for short listing and assessment centre processes.

TABLE 3.5 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH THE PRESCRIBED TIMEFRAMES FOR FILLING SMS POSTS WITHIN 12 MONTHS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Not applicable

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

4. JOB EVALUATIONS

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

TABLE 4.1 - JOB EVALUATION BY SALARY BAND FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Salary Bands	Number of Employees	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Jobs Evaluated by Salary Bands	Number of positions Upgraded	% of Upgraded positions Evaluated	Number of positions Downgraded	% of Downgraded positions Evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	8 413	4	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	99 111	7	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77 340	29	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 102	144	1.8	0	0	0	0
Senior management and Executive authority (Levels 13-16)	726	33	4.5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	193 692	217	0.1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.2 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE POSITIONS WERE UPGRADED DUE TO THEIR POSTS BEING UPGRADED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

None

TABLE 4.3 - EMPLOYEES WITH SALARY LEVELS HIGHER THAN THOSE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION BY OCCUPATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

None

TABLE 4.4 - PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE SALARY LEVELS HIGHER THAN THOSE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

None

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

5. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary bands (Table 5.1) and by critical occupations (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5.1 - ANNUAL TURNOVER RATES BY SALARY BAND FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Salary Bands	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2014)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4 883	3 603	73	1.5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	98 515	1 708	1 112	1.1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	81 010	175	3 845	4.7
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 602	10	510	5.9
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	787	9	70	8.9
TOTAL	193 797	5 505	5 610	2.9

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2013/2014, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2014/2015 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2014.

TABLE 5.2 - ANNUAL TURNOVER RATES BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Critical Occupations	*Employment at Beginning of Period (April 2014)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover Rate (%)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	48	0	3	6.3
Architects town and traffic planners	3	2	0	0
Chemists	1 485	128	16	1.1
Engineers and related professionals	107	1	4	3.7
General legal administration & related professionals	419	1	25	6
Natural sciences related	4	0	0	0
Police	139 300	3 426	4 161	3
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	118	1	11	9.3
TOTAL	141 484	3 559	4 220	3

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2013/2014, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2014/2015 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2014.

TABLE 5.3 REASONS WHY STAFF LEFT THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Termination Types	Number	% of Total Resignations	% of Total Employment	Total	Total Employment
Death	565	10.1	0.3	5 610	193 692
Resignation	3 477	62	1.8	5 610	193 692
Expiry of contract	112	2	0.1	5 610	193 692
Discharged due to ill health	220	3.9	0.1	5 610	193 692
Dismissal-misconduct	125	2.2	0.1	5 610	193 692
Retirement	1 095	19.5	0.6	5 610	193 692
Other	16	0.3	0	5 610	193 692
TOTAL	5 610	100	2.9	5 610	193 692

TABLE 5.4 - SECTION 35 TERMINATIONS, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

RANK	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
Lieutenant General	1

*Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employee amounted to R3,167,389.97. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period. The additional liability towards the Government Pension Administration Agency (GPAA) as on 31 May 2015 amounts to R4,124,019.24.

TABLE 5.5 - PROMOTIONS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

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	45	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	5	0	0
Chemists	1 597	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	104	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	395	0	0
Natural sciences related	4	0	0
Police	138 565	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	108	0	0
TOTAL	140 823	0	0

No Post Promotion Process or Grade Progression Process (Police Service Act Members) was concluded in the 2014/2015 financial year due to the fact that the Promotion and Grade Progression Policy of the South African Police Service (Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 3 of 2011) was not effected through the issuing of a National Instruction. As a result of the fact that Grade Progression as contemplated in SSSBC Agreement 3 of 2011 is unaffordable and unsustainable, the National Commissioner directed that the Policy be re-negotiated, which negotiations are expected to commence during the 2015/2016 financial year.

TABLE 5.6 PROMOTIONS BY SALARY BAND FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

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)	8 413	152	1.8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	99 111	154	0.2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	77 340	1 067	1.4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 102	799	9.9
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	726	78	10.7
TOTAL	193 692	2 250	1.2

The above statistics reflect grade progression in respect of Public Service Act Employees as contemplated in Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) Resolution 3 of 2009. No Post Promotion Process or Grade Progression Process (Police Service Act Members) was concluded in the 2014/2015 financial year due to the fact that the Promotion and Grade Progression Policy of the South African Police Service (Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) Agreement 3 of 2011) was not effected through the issuing of a National Instruction. As a result of the fact that Grade Progression as contemplated in SSSBC Agreement 3 of 2011 is unaffordable and unsustainable, the National Commissioner directed that the Policy be re-negotiated, which negotiations are expected to commence during the 2015/2016 financial year. Regulation 45(9) promotions have not been included in the totals reflected in the above table, but reflects on table 5.7 here under.

TABLE 5.7 - REGULATION 45 APPOINTMENTS, 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

During the 2014/2015 financial year, 10 members were appointed/promoted in accordance with Regulation 45 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008.

RANK	Number of Promotions in terms of Regulation 45
Lieutenant General	2
Major General	4
Lieutenant	1
Warrant Officer	1
Sergeant	2
TOTAL	10

Senior Managers that were identified for Regulation 45 promotions were as follows:

- Three in the Division: Crime Intelligence (from Brigadier to Major General);
- One in the Division: Technology Management Services (from Major General to Lieutenant General);
- One in the Office of the National Commissioner (from Brigadier to Major General); and
- One at the Office of the Provincial Commissioner: Mpumalanga (from Major General to Lieutenant General).

These posts were identified as critical posts and the appointments were based on their training, qualifications and development acquired.

Promotions on the level of Sergeant to Colonel in terms of Regulation 45(9) were as follows:

- Four in the office of the National Commissioner (Close Protectors: one to Lieutenant; one to Warrant Officer and two to Sergeant).



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 (INCLUDING EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AS ON 31 MARCH 2015

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	278	56	33	367	104	178	23	9	210	45	726
Professionals	3 030	409	259	3 698	1 413	2 666	387	222	3 275	1 572	9 958
Clerks	6 795	892	280	7 967	529	15 599	2 973	769	19 341	4 186	32 023
Service and sales workers	81 979	11 331	2 847	96 157	10 207	28 734	3 571	477	32 782	2 648	141 794
Craft and related trades workers	714	141	50	905	283	51	0	0	51	6	1 245
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	190	10	5	205	2	10	0	0	10	0	217
Elementary occupations	3 486	528	23	4 037	49	3 170	441	8	3 619	24	7 729
TOTAL	96 472	13 367	3 497	113 336	12 587	50 408	7 395	1 485	59 288	8 481	193 692
Employees with disabilities	613	125	41	779	466	238	59	16	313	284	1 842

TABLE 6.2 - TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (INCLUDING EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONAL BANDS AS ON 31 MARCH 2015

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	11	3	1	15	2	8	1	0	9	1	27
Senior management	267	53	32	352	102	170	22	9	201	44	699
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 102	468	363	3 933	1 495	1 603	242	125	1 970	704	8 102
Skilled technical and academically qualified	39 986	6 268	2 199	48 453	10 028	10 010	2 088	773	12 871	5 988	77 340
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	49 611	5 824	840	56 275	882	35 127	4 547	564	40 238	1 716	99 111
Unskilled and defined decision making	3 495	751	62	4 308	78	3 490	495	14	3 999	28	8 413
TOTAL	96 472	13 367	3 497	113 336	12 587	50 408	7 395	1 485	59 288	8 481	193 692

TABLE 6.3 - RECRUITMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Senior management	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
Professionally qualified and experienced	3	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	5	1	10
Skilled technical and academically qualified	58	10	4	72	4	57	18	6	81	18	175
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	891	61	16	968	33	591	66	20	677	30	1 708
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 752	486	52	2 290	47	1 060	189	8	1 257	9	3 603
TOTAL	2 710	558	72	3 340	85	1 713	275	34	2 022	58	5 505

TABLE 6.4 - PROGRESSION TO ANOTHER SALARY NOTCH FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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	8	0	1	9	0	4	1	0	5	1	15
Senior management	255	54	31	340	97	162	21	10	193	45	675
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 362	175	105	1 642	273	672	84	56	812	195	2 922
Skilled technical and academically qualified	8 804	1 459	339	10 602	1 161	4 841	1 019	466	6 326	3 188	21 277
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	19 442	2 341	430	22 213	499	18 881	2 992	464	22 337	1 564	46 613
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 530	239	8	1 777	22	2 231	280	6	2 517	16	4 332
TOTAL	31 401	4 268	914	36 583	2 052	26 791	4 397	1 002	32 190	5 009	75 834

TABLE 6.5 - TERMINATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Occupational Bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	4	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	7
Senior management	30	4	1	35	11	11	0	3	14	3	63
Professionally qualified and experienced	244	24	15	283	78	92	14	6	112	37	510
Skilled technical and academically qualified	2 252	364	88	2 704	398	330	95	18	443	300	3 845
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	517	82	15	614	30	342	61	9	412	56	1 112
Unskilled and defined decision making	29	17	0	46	0	24	2	1	27	0	73
TOTAL	3 076	491	119	3 686	517	800	173	37	1 010	397	5 610

TABLE 6.6 - DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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	65	18	3	86	9	26	0	0	26	2	123
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	255	53	7	315	24	25	8	0	33	6	378
Final written warning	252	59	4	315	22	36	9	0	45	5	387
Fine	449	72	9	530	26	73	11	0	84	6	646
Suspended dismissal	313	99	6	418	20	60	15	0	75	6	519
Case withdrawn	358	93	9	460	45	42	26	4	72	9	586
Not guilty	710	204	29	943	77	107	34	4	145	12	1 177
Suspended without payment	67	10	2	79	1	5	0	0	5	1	86
Verbal warning	27	7	0	34	3	1	2	0	3	0	40
Written warning	254	87	8	349	34	80	13	1	94	6	483
Postponement of sanction	22	3	0	25	2	4	0	0	4	1	32
TOTAL	2 772	705	77	3 554	263	459	118	9	586	54	4 457

TABLE 6.7 - SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

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	2	0	0	2	0	2
Senior management	71	23	15	109	23	219	29	10	258	52	442
Professionally qualified and experienced	2 045	338	243	2 626	823	1 170	191	85	1 446	399	5 294
Skilled technical and academically qualified	35 495	7 040	2 213	44 748	9 256	9 069	2 110	512	11 691	3 256	68 951
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	53 641	6 887	795	61 323	757	31 729	3 331	253	35 313	496	97 889
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 373	342	15	1 730	64	1424	227	2	1 653	12	3 459
TOTAL	92 625	14 630	3 281	110 536	10 923	43 613	5 888	862	50 363	4 215	176 037

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 as per the Training Administration System on 2015-04-10. The total personnel trained and found competent as reflected in this table reflects only personnel of the SAPS trained and found competent.

7. PERFORMANCE

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented here.

TABLE 7.1 - CONCLUDING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS AS ON 31 AUGUST 2014

SMS Band	Total Number of Funded SMS Posts	Total Number of SMS members per Band	Total Number of Signed Performance Agreements
Salary level 13	552	550	99.6
Salary level 14	160	157	98.1
Salary level 15	23	22	95.7
Salary level 16	1	1	100.0
TOTAL	736	730	99.2

Note: The concluding of performance agreements is captured on the SAPS PERSAP system. The information provided reflects the total number of senior managers (inclusive of the office of the Minister of Police and the Civilian Secretariat for Police) that, according to the system, were required to conclude performance agreements by 31 August 2014. Information of senior managers that were not in a position to conclude performance agreements (e.g. were suspended, were on lengthy sick leave, were deployed in support of African Union initiatives, services were terminated but were still reflected on the system, were newly appointed, etc.) were excluded from the calculation.

TABLE 7.2 - REASONS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS FOR ALL SMS MEMBERS AS ON 31 AUGUST 2014

Six senior managers within the SAPS had not concluded performance agreements by 31 August 2014. Two senior managers were involved in a legal dispute with SAPS regarding their placement and were therefore not in a position to conclude a performance agreement. One senior manager was placed in a new post and as the functions and responsibilities of the post had not been finalised at that time, a performance agreement could not be concluded by 31 August 2014.

The remaining three senior managers had compiled and submitted performance agreements before the end of August 2014 but due to internal quality control measures, the performance agreements were not accepted and were returned to the senior managers for rectification. The three senior managers thereafter failed to conclude performance agreements by 31 August 2014. By 2 September 2014 all three senior managers had concluded their performance agreements.

TABLE 7.3 - DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN AGAINST SMS MEMBERS FOR NOT HAVING CONCLUDED PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS AS ON 31 AUGUST 2014

Three of the above mentioned senior managers were not in a position to conclude performance agreements by 31 August 2015 and therefore no disciplinary action was required. The remaining three senior managers were reprimanded by their respective supervisors which is considered to be a verbal warning in terms of the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006. In addition, the three senior managers will be excluded from receiving pay progression.

8. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

TABLE 8.1 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY RACE, GENDER AND DISABILITY FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Demographics	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total within Group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
African, Female	0	50 408	0.0	0	0
African, Male	0	96 472	0.0	0	0
Asian, Female	0	1 485	0.0	0	0
Asian, Male	0	3 497	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Female	0	7 395	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13 367	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	0	59 288	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Male	0	113 336	0.0	0	0
White, Female	0	8 481	0.0	0	0
White, Male	0	12 587	0.0	0	0
TOTAL	0	193 692	0.0	0	0

TABLE 8.2 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY SALARY BAND FOR PERSONNEL BELOW SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Salary Bands	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Level and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	8 413	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	99 111	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	77 340	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	8 102	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	192 966	0	0	0

TABLE 8.3 - PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

Critical Occupations	Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots & related associate professionals	0	45	0	0	0
Architects town and traffic planners	0	5	0	0	0
Chemists	0	1 597	0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	104	0	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	0	395	0	0	0
Natural sciences related	0	4	0	0	0
Police	0	138 565	0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	108	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	140 823	0	0	0

TABLE 8.4 - PERFORMANCE RELATED REWARDS (CASH BONUS), BY SALARY BAND FOR SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 TO 31 MARCH 2015

SMS Band	*Number of Beneficiaries	Total Employment	% of Total per Band and Employment	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Beneficiary (R)
Band A	0	547	0	0	0
Band B	0	152	0	0	0
Band C	0	24	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	724	0	0	0

9. FOREIGN WORKERS

The Department did not employ any foreign workers for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

10. LEAVE UTILISATION

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 10.1) and disability leave (Table 10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

TABLE 10.1 - SICK LEAVE FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

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)	35 276	93.2	3 965	2.6	9	12 928	152 513	32 861
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	700 925	94	81 553	53.5	9	467 588	152 513	659 151
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	539 449	94.4	60 696	39.8	9	625 033	152 513	509 200
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	48 735	93.9	5 835	3.8	8	96 433	152 513	45 771
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3 654	95.2	464	0.3	8	12 978	152 513	3 477
TOTAL	1 328 039	94.2	152 513	100	9	1 214 960	152 513	1 250 460

TABLE 10.2 - INCAPACITY LEAVE (TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

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)	6 020	99.9	190	2.9	32	2 272	6 015	6 470
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	75 887	100	2 304	35.6	33	49 527	75 887	6 470
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	181 682	100	3 628	56.1	50	218 117	181 646	6 470
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	15 693	100	322	5	49	31 919	15 691	6 470
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 051	100	26	0.4	40	3 656	1 051	6 470
TOTAL	280 333	100	6 470	100	43	305 491	280 290	6 470

TABLE 10.3 – TEMPORARY INCAPACITY LEAVE FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	3 160	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	1 094	0	0	Not applicable

The highest number of applications for short term temporary incapacity leave were for mental and behavioural disorders followed by musculoskeletal / connective tissue disorders and respiratory medical conditions. For long periods of temporary incapacity leave injuries due to external causes, followed by mental and behavioural disorders and musculoskeletal/connective tissue disorders were the leading causes.

TABLE 10.4 - ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENT FOR 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	896	109	0	Not applicable

Types of illness

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

TABLE 10.5 EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR TEMPORARY AND ILL-HEALTH RETIREMENTS (HEALTH RISK MANAGER) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
13,340	30

TABLE 10.6 - ANNUAL LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee	Number of Employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	105 992	22	4764
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 068 188	22	95 207
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 287 295	29	79 773
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	252 486	30	8 549
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	22 044	28	795
TOTAL	4 736 005	25	189 088

TABLE 10.7 - CAPPED LEAVE FOR 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

Salary Bands	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Number of Employees who took Capped leave	Total number of capped leave (June 2000) available at 31 December 2014
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5	5	1	1 315
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 776	7	256	178 299
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	42 809	11	3 810	3 848 326
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 052	14	564	663 639
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	482	11	45	63 564
TOTAL	5 3124	11	4 676	4 755 143

11. HIV/AIDS & HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

TABLE 11.1 - STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE THE RISK OF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE

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

TABLE 11.2 - DETAILS OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMMES (TICK THE APPLICABLE BOXES AND PROVIDE THE REQUIRED INFORMATION)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if Yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	x		Divisional Commissioner L Ntshiea Head: Human Resource Management, SAPS Private Bag X94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel no: 012 393 1504 Fax no: 012 393 2454

<p>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.</p>	x		<p>The SAPS Employee Health & Wellness component is made up of four (4) sections namely; Social Work Services, Psychological Services, Spiritual Services and Quality of Work Life. These sections employ a range of professionals namely; social workers, psychologists, psychometrics, chaplains, and other related specialists. The aforementioned professionals are mainly responsible for the provision of holistic interventions that are psychological, social, physical and spiritual in nature to all the SAPS employees as well as their immediate family members. At present, there is approximately 600 professionals nationally employed within the EHW environment rendering care and support services to SAPS employees. These service offerings are pro-active and reactive in nature. The section Quality of Work Life (QWL) comprises HIV&AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted Programme. To date, there has been an annual budget allocation of R5 million and R4 million respectively for both programmes.</p>
<p>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.</p>	x		<p>The component Employee Health and Wellness delivers services of which the key elements are wellness support programmes such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, life-skills, personal financial management, colleague sensitivity, HIV&AIDS awareness programmes and disability sensitization programmes. The wellness support programmes are currently being expanded to include health promotion programmes whereby employees are being tested for HIV and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and cholesterol as well as body mass index on a voluntary basis.</p>
<p>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.</p>	x		<p>The Division Human Resource Management within SAPS is a custodian of the National Wellness Strategic Forum which is a monitoring vehicle of all aspects related to the health and wellness of SAPS employees including their immediate family members. The forum consists of representatives from various Divisions within SAPS such as Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Management (chairperson), Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, Human Resource Utilization as well as and Organized Labour unions (POPCRU and SAPU). There are also key external role-players such as Department of Public Works, POLMED, Metropolitan Health Group (managed health care provider and administrator to POLMED); GEMS and SAPS's Health Risk Manager (Alexander Forbes). A similar structure has been duplicated to all the Provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness forums are being convened on a quarterly basis and strategic reports are being shared amongst all the role-players regarding the health and wellness of employees.</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>There is currently a move to ensure alignment of the SAPS EHW policies and practices with the government plan under the auspices of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The DPSA EHW strategic framework makes provision to the development of four policies as well as related operational plans namely; HIV&AIDS and TB management, Health and Productivity management, Safety, Health, Environment, Quality and Risk management and Wellness management.</p> <p>Currently, discussions are underway ensure the alignment of the employee wellness programme (EWP) with the strategic framework underpinned by DPSA. This exercise will enhance also the development of the four EHW policies which forms part of the MPAT compliance requirements.</p>
<p>6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV&AIDS was approved in August 2006 and endorsed at the SSSBC. The policy is currently under review. SAPS also abide 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.</p>
<p>7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>An increased number of SAPS employees partake continuously during the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services are available in all Provinces. The Employee Health and Wellness as well as other service providers such as POLMED forged partnership in marketing the Health Weeks campaigns/ drive within SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV Counselling and Testing sessions are being conducted on an continuous basis with increased testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally utilize the testing services which have been made available for them in order to know their general health status, manage it accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes if and when necessary.</p> <p>Furthermore, SAPS also provides care and support to all employees in need by means through various Wellness Support Groups. The department is also embarking on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers through Peer Education Programme with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems including HIV&AIDS.</p>
<p>8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/ indicators.</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>The organization has since been establishing a health profile which determines the state of wellness of its employees. This is derived from all the data generated through the health and wellness assessments conducted in partnership with the Employee Health and Wellness Component, POLMED, GEMS and the Health Risk Manager. There are various stakeholder committees responsible for the collection and analysis of data to establish trends and organizational profile. Furthermore, there are also organizational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards which are monitored constantly.</p>

12. LABOUR RELATIONS

TABLE 12.1 - COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Number	Name of agreement	Date signed
02/2014	Agreement on a special daily overtime allowance for policing duties at special events	09-Apr-14
03/2014	Agreement on overtime	09-Apr-14

TABLE 12.2 - MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS FINALISED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Outcome of Disciplinary Hearings	Number	% of Total
Correctional counselling	151	2.9
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	409	7.9
Final written warning	419	8.1
Fine	807	15.5
Suspended action	38	0.7
Suspended dismissal	638	12.3
Case withdrawn	756	14.5
Not guilty	1 266	24.4
Suspended without payment	103	2.0
Verbal warning	51	1.0
Written warning	560	10.8
TOTAL	5 198	100

TABLE 12.3 - TYPES OF MISCONDUCT ADDRESSED AT DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Regulation 20	Nature	Number Persons Found Guilty	% of Total
(a)	Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	353	14.2
(b)	Wilfully or negligently mismanages the finances of the State.	11	0.4
(c)	Without permission possesses or uses the property of the State, another employee or a visitor.	67	2.7
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damages and or causes loss of State property.	100	4.0
(e)	Endangers the lives of others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	12	0.5
(f)	Prejudices the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	92	3.7
(g)	Misuses his or her position in the Service to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	0	0.0
(h)	Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing her or his duties without written approval from the employer.	0	0.0
(i)	Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	360	14.5

(j)	Absents himself or herself from work without reason or permission.	369	14.9
(k)	Commits an act of sexual harassment.	7	0.3
(l)	Unfairly discriminates against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	2	0.1
(m)	Without written approval of the employer performs work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours.	10	0.4
(n)	Without authorisation, sleeps on duty.	4	0.2
(o)	While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drugs, including alcohol.	74	3.0
(p)	While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	66	2.7
(q)	Contravenes any prescribed Code of Conduct for the Service or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	101	4.1
(r)	Incites other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	0	0.0
(s)	Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	32	1.3
(t)	Intimidates or victimises other employees.	3	0.1
(u)	Prevent other employees from belonging to any trade union.	0	0.0
(v)	Operates any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of Service.	1	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.	10	0.4
(y)	Participates in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	57	2.3
(z)	Commits a common law or statutory offence.	747	30.1
TOTAL		2 482	100

TABLE 12.4 - GRIEVANCES LOGGED FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Number of Grievances Addressed	Number	% of Total
Not resolved	323	21.8
Resolved	1 162	78.2
TOTAL	1 485	100

TABLE 12.5 - DISPUTES LOGGED WITH COUNCILS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	729	93.1
PSCBC	34	4.3
CCMA	14	1.8
Private Arbitrations	6	0.8
TOTAL	783	100

TABLE 12.6 - STRIKE ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Strike Actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

TABLE 12.7 - PRECAUTIONARY SUSPENSIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Precautionary Suspensions	Totals/Amount
Number of people suspended	853
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 90 days	229
Average number of days suspended	71
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	5 711

Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 13 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions:
 Section 43 - Imprisonments
 Regulation 18 (5) - Fail to appear at disciplinary hearing
 Regulation 16 (4) – Appeals

13. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

TABLE 13.1 MEMBERS ATTENDING TRAINING FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Maintenance interventions	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	293	3	0	0	14	310
	Male	95	11	0	0	27	133
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1 105	61	0	6	692	1 864
	Male	1 921	185	0	9	1 361	3 476
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	9 631	525	23	110	4 940	15 229
	Male	30 464	2 262	241	333	21 551	54 851
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	25 541	1 409	360	353	8 889	36 552
	Male	40 175	3 042	1 178	869	17 918	63 182
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	1 001	38	0	0	678	1 717
	Male	1 274	60	0	6	512	1 852
Gender sub totals	Female	37 573	2 036	383	469	15 213	55 674
	Male	73 929	5 560	1 419	1 217	41 369	123 494
Total		111 502	7 596	1 802	1 686	56 582	179 168

*Note: Total number member attending training for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 as per Training Administration System on 2015/04/10.

TABLE 13.2 MEMBERS FOUND COMPETENT IN TRAINING FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Occupational Bands	Gender	Course	Maintenance interventions	Re-skilling	Skills Programme	Workshop	Total
Top management	Female	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	293	3	0	0	14	310
	Male	94	11	0	0	27	132
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	1 101	47	0	5	692	1 845
	Male	1 916	163	0	9	1 361	3 449
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	9 475	414	22	97	4 939	14 947
	Male	30 007	1 932	230	289	21 546	54 004
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	25 167	1 079	349	325	8 889	35 809
	Male	39 629	2 577	1 165	797	17 912	62 080
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	981	6	0	0	678	1 665
	Male	1 251	26	0	6	511	1 794
Gender sub totals	Female	37 019	1 549	371	427	15 212	54 578
	Male	72 897	4 709	1 395	1 101	41 357	121 459
Total		109 916	6 258	1 766	1 528	56 569	176 037

*Note: Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 as per the Training Administration System on 2015/04/10. The total personnel trained and found competent as reflected in these tables reflect only personnel of the SAPS trained and found competent.

14. INJURY ON DUTY

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

TABLE 14.1 INJURY ON DUTY FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2014 AND 31 MARCH 2015

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	6 051	63.4
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	3 069	32.2
Permanent disablement	300	3.1
Fatal	119	1.2
Total	9 539	

15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

Page 384 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.





PART E:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 341 to 419, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation 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.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

OPINION

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

7. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.
8. The supplementary information set out in pages 408 to 419 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.
9. The supplementary information set out on pages 18 to 19 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited this schedule and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

10. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, non-compliance with legislation and internal control. The objective of my tests was to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

11. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following selected programmes presented in the annual performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2015:
 - Programme 2: Visible Policing on pages 130 to 137
 - Programme 3: Detective Service on pages 189 to 197
12. I evaluated the reported performance information against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability.
13. I evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance information to determine whether it was presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance was consistent with the planned programmes. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable, time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPPI).
14. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

15. The material findings in respect of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

USEFULNESS OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

16. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness of the reported performance information for Programme 2 – Visible Policing.

RELIABILITY OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

17. The FMPPI requires the department to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. The following targets for Programme 2 – Visible Policing were not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided and/or adequate and reliable corroborating evidence could not be provided:

- 48% of the reaction time in respect of alpha, bravo and charlie complaints captured on the Case Administration System (CAS) could not be verified with the individual pocket books of members of the police service. Station commanders did not regularly inspect the members' pocket books to ensure compliance with internal controls and to verify that information on CAS is accurately captured.
- In 45% of the illicit drug success cases and 36% of the confiscated liquor cases reported, the actual achievement reported on the Operational Planning & Monitoring System (OPAM) was inaccurately recorded. Station commanders did not regularly inspect that the actual achievements recorded on the OPAM system were accurately captured.

PROGRAMME 3 - DETECTIVE SERVICE

USEFULNESS OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

18. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for Programme 3 – Detective Service.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

19. I draw attention to the following matters:

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

20. Refer to the annual performance report on page(s) 57 to 74, 130 to 137, 189 to 197, 241 to 242 and 247 to 248 for information on the achievement of the planned targets for the year. This information with regards to the specific indicators should be considered in relating to the two material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information for Programme 2 reported in paragraph 17 of this report.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

21. The supplementary information set out on pages 76 to 128, 138 to 187, 198 to 239, 243 to 245 and 249 to 252 does not form part of the annual performance report and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not report thereon.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

22. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the department had complied with applicable legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA, are as follows:

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

23. With regards to the two material findings on Programme 2, the department did not maintain effective and efficient internal controls regarding performance management, which described and represented how the institution's processes of performance monitoring, review and reporting would be conducted, organised and managed, as required in terms of section 38(1)(a)(i) of the PFMA.

INTERNAL CONTROL

24. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with legislation. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the finding on the non-compliance with legislation included in this report.

LEADERSHIP

25. With regard to stations audited in Programme 2, commanders at station and cluster levels did not at all times perform their specific responsibilities (command and control) relating to conducting, and/or monitoring internal controls (including consequence management) and approved process flows for predetermined objectives.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE NO. 25 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

OTHER REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

26. One thousand and ninety eight (1 098) members representing 0,01% of the total establishment (193 692) were charged in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). Refer to the annual report page 291 to 292 in this regard.
27. An investigation was initiated based on allegations in awarding of a contract. The investigation is still in progress.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2015



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015**

Appropriation per Programme									
Programme	2014/15					2013/14			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
1. Administration	15 304 042	0	266 161	15 570 203	15 570 203	0	100%	14 179 262	14 179 234
2. Visible Policing	37 043 813	0	(343 523)	36 700 290	36 700 272	18	100%	35 149 132	35 149 132
3. Detective Service	15 132 995	0	16 730	15 149 725	15 149 725	0	100%	14 704 048	14 704 048
4. Crime Intelligence	2 880 793	0	3 326	2 884 119	2 884 119	0	100%	2 740 027	2 740 027
5. Protection and Security Services	2 145 600	0	57 306	2 202 906	2 202 906	0	100%	2 018 957	2 018 957
Total	72 507 243	0	0	72 507 243	72 507 225	18	100%	68 791 426	68 791 398
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental revenue				389 406				386 341	
Aid assistance				8 516				5 828	
				72 905 165	7 764			69 183 595	11 594
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)					72 514 989				68 802 992
Add: Aid assistance									
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)									
Appropriation per Economic classification									
Economic Classification	2014/15					2013/14			
	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	68 766 458	(62 449)	(127 498)	68 576 511	68 576 493	18	100%	64 877 448	64 877 420
Compensation of employees	54 449 006	(62 449)	(54 311)	54 332 246	54 332 228	18	100%	51 284 745	51 284 717
Salaries and wages	42 762 057	(232 041)	(132 249)	42 397 767	42 397 749	18	100%	39 738 796	39 738 768
Social contributions	11 686 949	169 592	77 938	11 934 479	11 934 479	0	100%	11 545 949	11 545 949
Goods and services	14 317 452	0	(73 187)	14 244 265	14 244 265	0	100%	13 592 703	13 592 703
Administrative fees	58 896	(10 945)	0	47 951	47 951	0	100%	60 088	60 088
Advertising	26 802	(148)	(73)	26 581	26 581	0	100%	33 277	33 277
Minor assets	223 557	30 605	6 051	260 213	260 213	0	100%	226 580	226 580

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

		Appropriation per Programme									
		2014/15					2013/14				
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			
Audit costs: External	(2 512)	0	34 638	34 638	0	100%	32 858	32 858			
Bursaries: Employees	5 236	0	8 609	8 609	0	100%	6 970	6 970			
Catering: Departmental activities	9 492	0	40 115	40 115	0	100%	41 158	41 158			
Communication (G&S)	(3 862)	(60 018)	696 107	696 107	0	100%	708 427	708 427			
Computer services	25 578	14 222	2 787 020	2 787 020	0	100%	2 551 141	2 551 141			
Consultants: Business and infrastructure and planning services	5 547	0	26 569	26 569	0	100%	20 534	20 534			
Laboratory services	152	0	427	427	0	100%	22	22			
Legal services	(445)	0	5 004	5 004	0	100%	5 501	5 501			
Contractors	0	63 877	340 204	340 204	0	100%	291 362	291 362			
Agency and support / outsourced services	3 096	24 120	413 170	413 170	0	100%	302 942	302 942			
Entertainment	(51 582)	(2 697)	235 979	235 979	0	100%	262 192	262 192			
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	(413)	0	1 361	1 361	0	100%	2 166	2 166			
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	65 650	490	3 739 357	3 739 357	0	100%	3 902 618	3 902 618			
Inventory: Other supplies	(47 023)	0	253 073	253 073	0	100%	146 074	146 074			
Consumable supplies	13 456	0	135 963	135 963	0	100%	86 170	86 170			
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	(18 485)	(10 242)	341 867	341 867	0	100%	318 955	318 955			
Operating leases	(9 360)	(51 398)	391 508	391 508	0	100%	363 619	363 619			
Property payments	(9 169)	0	2 386 867	2 386 867	0	100%	2 308 703	2 308 703			
Transport provided: Departmental activity	51 706	53	976 382	976 382	0	100%	929 175	929 175			
	(581)	0	1 033	1 033	0	100%	2 617	2 617			

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2014/15					2013/14				
	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		
Travel and subsistence	971 414	(50 770)	(52 905)	867 739	867 739	0	100%	761 031	761 031	
Training and development	62 574	12 460	0	75 034	75 034	0	100%	82 156	82 156	
Operating payments	145 344	(18 938)	(4 667)	121 739	121 739	0	100%	101 275	101 275	
Venues and facilities	28 500	1 255	0	29 755	29 755	0	100%	45 092	45 092	
Transfers and subsidies	852 032	24 956	22 015	899 003	899 003	0	100%	751 848	751 848	
Provinces and municipalities	33 397	3 178	1 531	38 106	38 106	0	100%	34 596	34 596	
Municipalities	33 397	3 178	1 531	38 106	38 106	0	100%	34 596	34 596	
Departmental agencies and accounts	134 705	(3)	0	134 702	134 702	0	100%	31 984	31 984	
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	134 705	(3)	0	134 702	134 702	0	100%	31 984	31 984	
Non profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100%	1 000	1 000	
Households	682 930	21 781	20 484	725 195	725 195	0	100%	684 268	684 268	
Social benefits	360 428	21 172	1 428	383 028	383 028	0	100%	345 939	345 939	
Other transfers to households	322 502	609	19 056	342 167	342 167	0	100%	338 329	338 329	
Payment for capital assets	2 888 753	37 493	77 223	3 003 469	3 003 469	0	100%	3 148 500	3 148 500	
Buildings and other fixed structures	984 897	(8 081)	(92 012)	884 804	884 804	0	100%	868 094	868 094	
Buildings	984 897	(8 081)	(92 012)	884 804	884 804	0	100%	868 094	868 094	
Machinery and equipment	1 898 486	50 719	169 235	2 118 440	2 118 440	0	100%	2 280 168	2 280 168	
Transport equipment	1 029 667	38 610	73 845	1 142 122	1 142 122	0	100%	1 318 268	1 318 268	
Other machinery and equipment	868 819	12 109	95 390	976 318	976 318	0	100%	961 900	961 900	
Biological assets	5 370	(5 145)	0	225	225	0	100%	238	238	
Payment for financial assets	0	0	28 260	28 260	28 260	0	100%	13 630	13 630	
Total	72 507 243	0	0	72 507 243	72 507 225	18	100%	68 791 426	68 791 398	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sub programme	Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
	2014/15					2013/14				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
1.1 Ministry	28 859	(6)	1 249	30 102	30 102	0	100%	24 317	24 317	
1.2 Management	58 166	2 032	5 864	66 062	66 062	0	100%	59 811	59 811	
1.3 Corporate Services	15 117 219	(2 026)	259 048	15 374 241	15 374 241	0	100%	14 034 156	14 034 128	
1.4 Civilian Secretariat	99 798	0	0	99 798	99 798	0	100%	60 978	60 978	
Total for sub programmes	15 304 042	0	266 161	15 570 203	15 570 203	0	100%	14 179 262	14 179 234	
	2014/15									
	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	
Current payments	13 499 103	0	301 129	13 800 232	13 800 232	0	100%	12 598 324	12 598 296	
Compensation of employees	9 309 101	0	81 673	9 390 774	9 390 774	0	100%	8 744 778	8 744 750	
Salaries and wages	7 769 030	(113 789)	3 735	7 658 976	7 658 976	0	100%	7 072 008	7 071 980	
Social contributions	1 540 071	113 789	77 938	1 731 798	1 731 798	0	100%	1 672 770	1 672 770	
Goods and services	4 190 002	0	219 456	4 409 458	4 409 458	0	100%	3 853 546	3 853 546	
Administrative fees	16 339	(2 008)	0	14 331	14 331	0	100%	15 547	15 547	
Advertising	17 169	5 148	0	22 317	22 317	0	100%	25 103	25 103	
Minor assets	55 299	(37 689)	0	17 610	17 610	0	100%	25 187	25 187	
Audit costs: External	37 150	(2 512)	0	34 638	34 638	0	100%	32 858	32 858	
Bursaries: Employees	3 373	5 236	0	8 609	8 609	0	100%	6 948	6 948	
Catering: Departmental activities	16 355	5 373	0	21 728	21 728	0	100%	25 012	25 012	
Communication (G&S)	139 905	7 968	0	147 873	147 873	0	100%	163 831	163 831	
Computer services	2 270 424	93 810	130 572	2 494 806	2 494 806	0	100%	2 115 576	2 115 576	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	12 973	108	0	13 081	13 081	0	100%	9 934	9 934	
Infrastructure and planning services	0	427	0	427	427	0	100%	0	0	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Legal services	274 715	0	65 489	340 204	340 204	0	100%	291 362	291 362
Contractors	108 748	23 211	23 700	155 659	155 659	0	100%	87 337	87 337
Agency and support / outsourced services	73 444	(12 813)	0	60 631	60 631	0	100%	87 873	87 873
Entertainment	1 194	(218)	0	976	976	0	100%	1 514	1 514
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	277 165	(481)	19 943	296 627	296 627	0	100%	308 544	308 544
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	237 416	(47 863)	(16 963)	172 590	172 590	0	100%	96 029	96 029
Inventory: Other supplies	114 557	15 433	0	129 990	129 990	0	100%	83 563	83 563
Consumable supplies	41 341	3 256	0	44 597	44 597	0	100%	43 822	43 822
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	126 312	(11 182)	0	115 130	115 130	0	100%	87 842	87 842
Operating leases	29 416	657	0	30 073	30 073	0	100%	32 178	32 178
Property payments	10 346	(4 294)	0	6 052	6 052	0	100%	4 896	4 896
Transport provided: Departmental activity	127	(42)	0	85	85	0	100%	110	110
Travel and subsistence	225 082	(27 809)	3 452	200 725	200 725	0	100%	219 427	219 427
Training and development	41 957	(10 095)	0	31 862	31 862	0	100%	36 021	36 021
Operating payments	41 109	(704)	(6 737)	33 668	33 668	0	100%	29 505	29 505
Venues and facilities	18 086	(2 917)	0	15 169	15 169	0	100%	23 527	23 527
Transfers and subsidies	558 276	0	31 187	589 463	589 463	0	100%	468 055	468 055
Provinces and municipalities	5 410	3	1 531	6 944	6 944	0	100%	5 775	5 775
Municipalities	5 410	3	1 531	6 944	6 944	0	100%	5 775	5 775
Departmental agencies and accounts	134 705	(3)	0	134 702	134 702	0	100%	31 984	31 984
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	134 705	(3)	0	134 702	134 702	0	100%	31 984	31 984
Households	418 161	0	29 656	447 817	447 817	0	100%	430 296	430 296
Social benefits	144 099	0	3 732	147 831	147 831	0	100%	142 656	142 656
Other transfers to households	274 062	0	25 924	299 986	299 986	0	100%	287 640	287 640

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Payment for capital assets	1 246 663	0	(94 415)	1 152 248	1 152 248	0	100%	1 099 253	1 099 253
Buildings and other fixed structures	984 897	(9 083)	(94 181)	881 633	881 633	0	100%	867 002	867 002
Buildings	984 897	(9 083)	(94 181)	881 633	881 633	0	100%	867 002	867 002
Machinery and equipment	256 396	14 228	(234)	270 390	270 390	0	100%	232 013	232 013
Transport equipment	59 572	6 324	0	65 896	65 896	0	100%	47 184	47 184
Other machinery and equipment	196 824	7 904	(234)	204 494	204 494	0	100%	184 829	184 829
Biological assets	5 370	(5 145)	0	225	225	0	100%	238	238
Payment for financial assets	0	0	28 260	28 260	28 260	0	100%	13 630	13 630
Total	15 304 042	0	266 161	15 570 203	15 570 203	0	100%	14 179 262	14 179 234
Detail per sub programmes									
1.1 Ministry									
Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Current payments	27 138	0	1 483	28 621	28 621	0	100%	23 842	23 842
Compensation of employees	17 641	0	1 147	18 788	18 788	0	100%	12 855	12 855
Goods and services	9 497	0	336	9 833	9 833	0	100%	10 987	10 987
Transfers and subsidies	11	(6)	0	5	5	0	100%	17	17
Provinces and municipalities	11	(6)	0	5	5	0	100%	17	17
Payment for capital assets	1 710	0	(234)	1 476	1 476	0	100%	458	458
Machinery and equipment	1 710	0	(234)	1 476	1 476	0	100%	458	458
Total	28 859	(6)	1 249	30 102	30 102	0	100%	24 317	24 317

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

1.2 Management	Economic classification	2014/15							2013/14	
		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
	Current payments	57 492	0	5 704	63 196	63 196	0	100%	57 248	57 248
	Compensation of employees	33 518	0	2 588	36 106	36 106	0	100%	33 077	33 077
	Goods and services	23 974	0	3 116	27 090	27 090	0	100%	24 171	24 171
	Transfers and subsidies	12	6	160	178	178	0	100%	42	42
	Provinces and municipalities	12	6	2	20	20	0	100%	15	15
	Departmental agencies and accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0
	Households	0	0	158	158	158	0	100%	27	27
	Payment for capital assets	662	2 026	0	2 688	2 688	0	100%	2 521	2 521
	Machinery and equipment	662	2 026	0	2 688	2 688	0	100%	2 521	2 521
	Total	58 166	2 032	5 864	66 062	66 062	0	100%	59 811	59 811

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15							2013/14	
	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	13 414 473	0	293 942	13 708 415	13 708 415	0	100%	12 458 365	12 458 337
Compensation of employees	9 257 942	0	77 938	9 335 880	9 335 880	0	100%	8 655 917	8 655 889
Goods and services	4 156 531	0	216 004	4 372 535	4 372 535	0	100%	3 802 448	3 802 448
Transfers and subsidies	458 455	0	31 027	489 482	489 482	0	100%	467 993	467 993
Provinces and municipalities	5 387	3	1 529	6 919	6 919	0	100%	5 740	5 740
Departmental agencies and accounts	34 907	(3)	0	34 904	34 904	0	100%	31 984	31 984
Households	418 161	0	29 498	447 659	447 659	0	100%	430 269	430 269
Payment for capital assets	1 244 291	(2 026)	(94 181)	1 148 084	1 148 084	0	100%	1 094 168	1 094 168
Buildings and other fixed structures	984 897	(9 083)	(94 181)	881 633	881 633	0	100%	867 002	867 002
Machinery and equipment	254 024	12 202	0	266 226	266 226	0	100%	226 928	226 928
Biological assets	5 370	(5 145)	0	225	225	0	100%	238	238
Payment for financial assets	0	0	28 260	28 260	28 260	0	100%	13 630	13 630
Total	15 117 219	(2 026)	259 048	15 374 241	15 374 241	0	100%	14 034 156	14 034 128

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15							2013/14	
	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
Current payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58 869	58 869
Compensation of employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42 929	42 929
Goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 940	15 940
Transfers and subsidies	99 798	0	0	99 798	99 798	0	100%	3	3
Provinces and municipalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	99 798	0	0	99 798	99 798	0	100%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 106	2 106
Machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 106	2 106
Total	99 798	0	0	99 798	99 798	0	100%	60 978	60 978

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing												
Sub programme	2014/15						2013/14					
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
2.1 Crime Prevention	29 285 351	(40 003)	(384 696)	28 860 652	28 860 634	18	100%	27 764 423	27 764 423	27 764 423	27 764 423	
2.2 Border Security	1 659 769	(18 290)	(16 471)	1 625 008	1 625 008	0	100%	1 550 685	1 550 685	1 550 685	1 550 685	
2.3 Specialised Interventions	2 886 416	23 332	57 644	2 967 392	2 967 392	0	100%	2 746 989	2 746 989	2 746 989	2 746 989	
2.4 Facilities	3 212 277	34 961	0	3 247 238	3 247 238	0	100%	3 087 035	3 087 035	3 087 035	3 087 035	
Total for sub programmes	37 043 813	0	(343 523)	36 700 290	36 700 272	18	100%	35 149 132	35 149 132	35 149 132	35 149 132	
Economic classification												
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Current payments	35 893 837	3 269	(99 609)	35 797 497	35 797 479	18	100%	33 945 626	33 945 626	33 945 626	33 945 626	
Compensation of employees	29 015 919	(26 653)	(95 780)	28 893 486	28 893 468	18	100%	27 299 233	27 299 233	27 299 233	27 299 233	
Salaries and wages	22 335 517	(135 620)	(95 780)	22 104 117	22 104 099	18	100%	20 815 487	20 815 487	20 815 487	20 815 487	
Social contributions	6 680 402	108 967	0	6 789 369	6 789 369	0	100%	6 483 746	6 483 746	6 483 746	6 483 746	
Goods and services	6 877 918	29 922	(3 829)	6 904 011	6 904 011	0	100%	6 646 393	6 646 393	6 646 393	6 646 393	
Administrative fees	21 872	(3 825)	0	18 047	18 047	0	100%	23 976	23 976	23 976	23 976	
Advertising	4 518	(2 973)	0	1 545	1 545	0	100%	3 744	3 744	3 744	3 744	
Minor assets	116 536	4 530	9 850	130 916	130 916	0	100%	86 342	86 342	86 342	86 342	
Catering: Departmental activities	11 104	(2 142)	0	8 962	8 962	0	100%	8 510	8 510	8 510	8 510	
Communication (G&S)	382 773	(251)	(39 167)	343 355	343 355	0	100%	344 024	344 024	344 024	344 024	
Computer services	3 690	(52)	(2 198)	1 440	1 440	0	100%	549	549	549	549	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 273	(1 013)	0	260	260	0	100%	469	469	469	469	
Infrastructure and planning services	275	(275)	0	0	0	0	100%	15	15	15	15	
Laboratory services	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	19	19	19	19	
Contractors	232 073	(46 409)	0	185 664	185 664	0	100%	176 266	176 266	176 266	176 266	
Agency and support / outsourced services	204 701	(43 913)	(2 697)	158 091	158 091	0	100%	149 512	149 512	149 512	149 512	
Entertainment	260	(120)	0	140	140	0	100%	325	325	325	325	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 001 974	81 904	53 890	2 137 768	2 137 768	0	100%	2 204 627	2 204 627
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	5 482	(300)	(1 814)	3 368	3 368	0	100%	3 059	3 059
Inventory: Other supplies	6 866	(1 098)	0	5 768	5 768	0	100%	2 023	2 023
Consumable supplies	89 909	(1 402)	0	88 507	88 507	0	100%	78 005	78 005
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	168 418	(445)	(10 017)	157 956	157 956	0	100%	152 242	152 242
Operating leases	2 323 521	(10 956)	0	2 312 565	2 312 565	0	100%	2 224 040	2 224 040
Property payments	870 021	94 631	0	964 652	964 652	0	100%	919 034	919 034
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 178	(605)	0	573	573	0	100%	2 124	2 124
Travel and subsistence	405 140	(32 789)	(11 676)	360 675	360 675	0	100%	245 720	245 720
Training and development	1 260	(782)	0	478	478	0	100%	415	415
Operating payments	17 912	(308)	0	17 604	17 604	0	100%	14 830	14 830
Venues and facilities	7 162	(1 485)	0	5 677	5 677	0	100%	6 523	6 523
Transfers and subsidies	218 142	(3 269)	(9 850)	205 023	205 023	0	100%	194 793	194 793
Provinces and municipalities	18 898	1 263	0	20 161	20 161	0	100%	18 907	18 907
Municipalities	18 898	1 263	0	20 161	20 161	0	100%	18 907	18 907
Non-profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100%	1 000	1 000
Households	198 244	(4 532)	(9 850)	183 862	183 862	0	100%	174 886	174 886
Social benefits	149 804	(4 550)	(2 982)	142 272	142 272	0	100%	124 935	124 935
Other transfers to households	48 440	18	(6 868)	41 590	41 590	0	100%	49 951	49 951
Payment for capital assets	931 834	0	(234 064)	697 770	697 770	0	100%	1 008 713	1 008 713
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	421	0	421	421	0	100%	732	732
Buildings	0	421	0	421	421	0	100%	732	732
Machinery and equipment	931 834	(421)	(234 064)	697 349	697 349	0	100%	1 007 981	1 007 981
Transport equipment	661 946	0	(35 021)	626 925	626 925	0	100%	825 427	825 427
Other machinery and equipment	269 888	(421)	(199 043)	70 424	70 424	0	100%	182 554	182 554
Total	37 043 813	0	(343 523)	36 700 290	36 700 272	18	100%	35 149 132	35 149 132

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Detail per sub programmes												
Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14					
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
2.1 Crime Prevention												
Current payments	28 199 460	(30 209)	(140 782)	28 028 469	28 028 451	18	100%	26 650 050	26 650 050	26 650 050	26 650 050	
Compensation of employees	25 083 226	0	(79 309)	25 003 917	25 003 899	18	100%	23 631 251	23 631 251	23 631 251	23 631 251	
Goods and services	3 116 234	(30 209)	(61 473)	3 024 552	3 024 552	0	100%	3 018 799	3 018 799	3 018 799	3 018 799	
Transfers and subsidies	203 870	(4 752)	(9 850)	189 268	189 268	0	100%	180 087	180 087	180 087	180 087	
Provinces and municipalities	13 980	817	0	14 797	14 797	0	100%	14 218	14 218	14 218	14 218	
Non profit institutions	1 000	0	0	1 000	1 000	0	100%	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	
Households	188 890	(5 569)	(9 850)	173 471	173 471	0	100%	164 869	164 869	164 869	164 869	
Payment for capital assets	882 021	(5 042)	(234 064)	642 915	642 915	0	100%	934 286	934 286	934 286	934 286	
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	421	0	421	421	0	100%	732	732	732	732	
Machinery and equipment	882 021	(5 463)	(234 064)	642 494	642 494	0	100%	933 554	933 554	933 554	933 554	
Total	29 285 351	(40 003)	(384 696)	28 860 652	28 860 634	18	100%	27 764 423	27 764 423	27 764 423	27 764 423	
2.2 Border Security												
Current payments	1 633 187	(1 987)	(16 471)	1 614 729	1 614 729	0	100%	1 535 663	1 535 663	1 535 663	1 535 663	
Compensation of employees	1 536 981	(9 222)	(16 471)	1 511 288	1 511 288	0	100%	1 431 757	1 431 757	1 431 757	1 431 757	
Goods and Services	96 206	7 235	0	103 441	103 441	0	100%	103 906	103 906	103 906	103 906	
Transfers and subsidies	1 797	1 987	0	3 784	3 784	0	100%	2 887	2 887	2 887	2 887	
Provinces and municipalities	668	16	0	684	684	0	100%	634	634	634	634	
Households	1 129	1 971	0	3 100	3 100	0	100%	2 253	2 253	2 253	2 253	
Payment for capital assets	24 785	(18 290)	0	6 495	6 495	0	100%	12 135	12 135	12 135	12 135	
Machinery and equipment	24 785	(18 290)	0	6 495	6 495	0	100%	12 135	12 135	12 135	12 135	
Total	1 659 769	(18 290)	(16 471)	1 625 008	1 625 008	0	100%	1 550 685	1 550 685	1 550 685	1 550 685	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
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Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Current payments	2 848 913	504	57 644	2 907 061	2 907 061	0	100%	2 672 878	2 672 878
Compensation of employees	2 395 712	(17 431)	0	2 378 281	2 378 281	0	100%	2 236 225	2 236 225
Goods and services	453 201	17 935	57 644	528 780	528 780	0	100%	436 653	436 653
Transfers and subsidies	12 475	(504)	0	11 971	11 971	0	100%	11 819	11 819
Provinces and municipalities	4 250	430	0	4 680	4 680	0	100%	4 055	4 055
Households	8 225	(934)	0	7 291	7 291	0	100%	7 764	7 764
Payment for capital assets	25 028	23 332	0	48 360	48 360	0	100%	62 292	62 292
Machinery and equipment	25 028	23 332	0	48 360	48 360	0	100%	62 292	62 292
Total	2 886 416	23 332	57 644	2 967 392	2 967 392	0	100%	2 746 989	2 746 989
2.4 Facilities									
Economic classification									
Current payments	3 212 277	34 961	0	3 247 238	3 247 238	0	100%	3 087 035	3 087 035
Goods and services	3 212 277	34 961	0	3 247 238	3 247 238	0	100%	3 087 035	3 087 035
Total	3 212 277	34 961	0	3 247 238	3 247 238	0	100%	3 087 035	3 087 035

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sub programme	Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
	2014/15					2013/14				
	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	
3.1 Crime Investigations	10 163 953	0	(48 810)	10 115 143	10 115 143	0	100%	9 728 379	9 728 379	
3.2 Criminal Record Centre	1 988 031	0	27 738	2 015 769	2 015 769	0	100%	1 924 927	1 924 927	
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory	1 637 692	0	98 872	1 736 564	1 736 564	0	100%	1 779 130	1 779 130	
3.4 Specialised Investigations	1 343 319	0	(61 070)	1 282 249	1 282 249	0	100%	1 271 612	1 271 612	
Total for sub programmes	15 132 995	0	16 730	15 149 725	15 149 725	0	100%	14 704 048	14 704 048	
	2014/15									
	2013/14									
	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	
Current payments	14 430 999	(62 617)	(374 176)	13 994 206	13 994 206	0	100%	13 693 034	13 693 034	
Compensation of employees	11 605 614	(35 796)	(63 103)	11 506 715	11 506 715	0	100%	11 043 781	11 043 781	
Salaries and wages	9 079 894	8 132	(63 103)	9 024 923	9 024 923	0	100%	8 549 113	8 549 113	
Social contributions	2 525 720	(43 928)	0	2 481 792	2 481 792	0	100%	2 494 668	2 494 668	
Goods and services	2 825 385	(26 821)	(311 073)	2 487 491	2 487 491	0	100%	2 649 253	2 649 253	
Administrative fees	18 655	(5 542)	0	13 113	13 113	0	100%	17 565	17 565	
Advertising	4 602	(2 239)	0	2 363	2 363	0	100%	2 998	2 998	
Minor assets	45 089	65 377	(3 799)	106 667	106 667	0	100%	111 484	111 484	
Bursaries: Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	
Catering: Departmental activities	2 165	6 735	0	8 900	8 900	0	100%	5 923	5 923	
Communication (G&S)	199 342	(10 234)	(20 427)	168 681	168 681	0	100%	165 404	165 404	
Computer services	471 165	(67 374)	(114 152)	289 639	289 639	0	100%	433 954	433 954	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 706	6 327	0	13 033	13 033	0	100%	9 930	9 930	
Laboratory services	5 449	(445)	0	5 004	5 004	0	100%	5 482	5 482	
Legal services	1 612	0	(1 612)	0	0	0	100%	0	0	
Contractors	41 783	26 194	0	67 977	67 977	0	100%	35 151	35 151	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Agency and support / outsourced services	11 234	5 352	0	16 586	16 586	0	100%	24 597	24 597
Entertainment	193	(130)	0	63	63	0	100%	185	185
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 229 433	(15 752)	(79 421)	1 134 260	1 134 260	0	100%	1 209 171	1 209 171
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	49 545	2 102	17 241	68 888	68 888	0	100%	39 658	39 658
Inventory: Other supplies	959	(780)	0	179	179	0	100%	577	577
Consumable supplies	235 530	(19 714)	(10 310)	205 506	205 506	0	100%	193 565	193 565
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	140 317	2 810	(42 092)	101 035	101 035	0	100%	109 324	109 324
Operating leases	30 921	(3 763)	0	27 158	27 158	0	100%	26 451	26 451
Property payments	42 773	(39 284)	0	3 489	3 489	0	100%	2 874	2 874
Transport provided: Departmental activity	281	(188)	0	93	93	0	100%	75	75
Travel and subsistence	197 552	9 554	(54 301)	152 805	152 805	0	100%	153 249	153 249
Training and development	19 306	23 308	0	42 614	42 614	0	100%	45 704	45 704
Operating payments	68 036	(15 287)	(2 200)	50 549	50 549	0	100%	41 026	41 026
Venues and facilities	2 737	6 152	0	8 889	8 889	0	100%	14 884	14 884
Transfers and subsidies	61 266	25 124	0	86 390	86 390	0	100%	70 984	70 984
Provinces and municipalities	7 559	1 353	0	8 912	8 912	0	100%	8 228	8 228
Municipalities	7 559	1 353	0	8 912	8 912	0	100%	8 228	8 228
Households	53 707	23 771	0	77 478	77 478	0	100%	62 756	62 756
Social benefits	53 707	23 342	0	77 049	77 049	0	100%	62 203	62 203
Other transfers to households	0	429	0	429	429	0	100%	553	553

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Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Payment for capital assets	640 730	37 493	390 906	1 069 129	1 069 129	0	100%	940 030	940 030
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	118	2 169	2 287	2 287	0	100%	360	360
Buildings	0	118	2 169	2 287	2 287	0	100%	360	360
Machinery and equipment	640 730	37 375	388 737	1 066 842	1 066 842	0	100%	939 670	939 670
Transport equipment	253 100	28 770	110 778	392 648	392 648	0	100%	347 460	347 460
Other machinery and equipment	387 630	8 605	277 959	674 194	674 194	0	100%	592 210	592 210
Total	15 132 995	0	16 730	15 149 725	15 149 725	0	100%	14 704 048	14 704 048
Details per sub programmes									
3.1 Crime Investigations									
Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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	9 915 300	(57 016)	(162 427)	9 695 857	9 695 857	0	100%	9 457 391	9 457 391
Compensation of employees	8 537 589	(52 280)	(63 103)	8 422 206	8 422 206	0	100%	8 134 684	8 134 684
Goods and services	1 377 711	(4 736)	(99 324)	1 273 651	1 273 651	0	100%	1 322 707	1 322 707
Transfers and subsidies	52 506	20 087	0	72 593	72 593	0	100%	58 178	58 178
Provinces and municipalities	5 811	930	0	6 741	6 741	0	100%	6 120	6 120
Households	46 695	19 157	0	65 852	65 852	0	100%	52 058	52 058
Payment for capital assets	196 147	36 929	113 617	346 693	346 693	0	100%	212 810	212 810
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	23	23	23	0	100%	43	43
Machinery and equipment	196 147	36 929	113 594	346 670	346 670	0	100%	212 767	212 767
Total	10 163 953	0	(48 810)	10 115 143	10 115 143	0	100%	9 728 379	9 728 379

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for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
3.2 Criminal Record Centre									
Economic classification									
Current payments	1 896 932	(1 604)	(35 148)	1 860 180	1 860 180	0	100%	1 753 014	1 753 014
Compensation of employees	1 537 535	(9 073)	0	1 528 462	1 528 462	0	100%	1 445 443	1 445 443
Goods and services	359 397	7 469	(35 148)	331 718	331 718	0	100%	307 571	307 571
Transfers and subsidies	2 532	1 604	0	4 136	4 136	0	100%	4 806	4 806
Provinces and municipalities	892	220	0	1 112	1 112	0	100%	1 173	1 173
Households	1 640	1 384	0	3 024	3 024	0	100%	3 633	3 633
Payment for capital assets	88 567	0	62 886	151 453	151 453	0	100%	167 107	167 107
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	2 146	2 146	2 146	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	88 567	0	60 740	149 307	149 307	0	100%	167 107	167 107
Total	1 988 031	0	27 738	2 015 769	2 015 769	0	100%	1 924 927	1 924 927
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory									
Economic classification									
Current payments	1 328 235	(65)	114 152	1 214 018	1 214 018	0	100%	1 276 075	1 276 075
Compensation of employees	553 593	18 063	0	571 656	571 656	0	100%	505 236	505 236
Goods and services	774 642	(18 128)	(114 152)	642 362	642 362	0	100%	770 839	770 839
Transfers and subsidies	464	65	0	529	529	0	100%	641	641
Provinces and municipalities	156	42	0	198	198	0	100%	180	180
Households	308	23	0	331	331	0	100%	461	461

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Payment for capital assets	308 993	0	213 024	522 017	522 017	0	100%	502 414	502 414
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	317
Machinery and equipment	308 993	0	213 024	522 017	522 017	0	100%	502 097	502 097
Total	1 637 692	0	98 872	1 736 564	1 736 564	0	100%	1 779 130	1 779 130
3.4 Specialised Investigations									
Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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	1 290 532	(3 932)	(62 449)	1 224 151	1 224 151	0	100%	1 206 554	1 206 554
Compensation of employees	976 897	7 494	0	984 391	984 391	0	100%	958 418	958 418
Goods and services	313 635	(11 426)	(62 449)	239 760	239 760	0	100%	248 136	248 136
Transfers and subsidies	5 764	3 368	0	9 132	9 132	0	100%	7 359	7 359
Provinces and municipalities	700	161	0	861	861	0	100%	755	755
Households	5 064	3 207	0	8 271	8 271	0	100%	6 604	6 604
Payment for capital assets	47 023	564	1 379	48 966	48 966	0	100%	57 699	57 699
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	118	0	118	118	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	47 023	446	1 379	48 848	48 848	0	100%	57 699	57 699
Total	1 343 319	0	(61 070)	1 282 249	1 282 249	0	100%	1 271 612	1 271 612

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence										
Sub programme	2014/15						2013/14			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	2013/14 Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations	1 214 622	(7 293)	3 590	1 210 919	1 210 919	0	100%	1 121 807	1 121 807	1 121 807
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management	1 666 171	7 293	(264)	1 673 200	1 673 200	0	100%	1 618 220	1 618 220	1 618 220
Total for sub programmes	2 880 793	0	3 326	2 884 119	2 884 119	0	100%	2 740 027	2 740 027	2 740 027
Economic classification										
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	2013/14 Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2 833 319	(4 327)	9 198	2 838 190	2 838 190	0	100%	2 690 215	2 690 215	2 690 215
Compensation of employees	2 605 921	0	9 198	2 615 119	2 615 119	0	100%	2 457 302	2 457 302	2 457 302
Salaries and wages	2 063 418	(9 975)	9 198	2 062 641	2 062 641	0	100%	1 931 392	1 931 392	1 931 392
Social contributions	542 503	9 975	0	552 478	552 478	0	100%	525 910	525 910	525 910
Goods and services	227 398	(4 327)	0	223 071	223 071	0	100%	232 913	232 913	232 913
Administrative fees	1 297	297	0	1 594	1 594	0	100%	2 106	2 106	2 106
Advertising	209	(124)	0	85	85	0	100%	892	892	892
Minor assets	2 117	(829)	0	1 288	1 288	0	100%	1 090	1 090	1 090
Catering: Departmental activities	425	(307)	0	118	118	0	100%	90	90	90
Communication (G&S)	28 032	(55)	0	27 977	27 977	0	100%	27 622	27 622	27 622
Computer services	1 931	(811)	0	1 120	1 120	0	100%	1 059	1 059	1 059
Consultants: Business and advisory services	34	137	0	171	171	0	100%	148	148	148
Contractors	1 550	69	0	1 619	1 619	0	100%	2 176	2 176	2 176
Agency and support / outsourced services	285	(285)	0	0	0	0	100%	2	2	2

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Entertainment	74	71	0	145	145	0	100%	95	95
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	106 905	2 026	0	108 931	108 931	0	100%	117 623	117 623
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	7 389	(1 005)	0	6 384	6 384	0	100%	5 734	5 734
Inventory: Other supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Consumable supplies	1 478	(288)	0	1 190	1 190	0	100%	1 380	1 380
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	11 844	(211)	0	11 633	11 633	0	100%	9 062	9 062
Operating leases	10 141	4 863	0	15 004	15 004	0	100%	24 070	24 070
Property payments	631	1 168	0	1 799	1 799	0	100%	2 069	2 069
Transport provided: Departmental activity	27	254	0	281	281	0	100%	307	307
Travel and subsistence	37 419	(1 922)	0	35 497	35 497	0	100%	27 636	27 636
Training and development	0	4	0	4	4	0	100%	3	3
Operating payments	15 475	(7 245)	0	8 230	8 230	0	100%	9 714	9 714
Venues and facilities	135	(134)	0	1	1	0	100%	33	33
Transfers and Subsidies	9 832	4 327	678	14 837	14 837	0	100%	13 722	13 722
Provinces and municipalities	850	325	0	1 175	1 175	0	100%	927	927
Municipalities	850	325	0	1 175	1 175	0	100%	927	927
Households	8 982	4 002	678	13 662	13 662	0	100%	12 795	12 795
Social benefits	8 982	3 841	678	13 501	13 501	0	100%	12 748	12 748
Other transfers to households	0	161	0	161	161	0	100%	47	47

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Payment for capital assets	37 642	0	(6 550)	31 092	31 092	0	100%	36 090	36 090
Machinery and equipment	37 642	0	(6 550)	31 092	31 092	0	100%	36 090	36 090
Transport equipment	30 977	852	(1 912)	29 917	29 917	0	100%	35 294	35 294
Other machinery and equipment	6 665	(852)	(4 638)	1 175	1 175	0	100%	796	796
Total	2 880 793	0	3 326	2 884 119	2 884 119	0	100%	2 740 027	2 740 027
Detail per sub programmes									
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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	1 188 882	(9 324)	9 198	1 188 756	1 188 756	0	100%	1 096 153	1 096 153
Compensation of employees	1 069 353	10 458	9 198	1 089 009	1 089 009	0	100%	998 420	998 420
Goods and services	119 529	(19 782)	0	99 747	99 747	0	100%	97 733	97 733
Transfers and subsidies	4 565	2 031	678	7 274	7 274	0	100%	6 933	6 933
Provinces and municipalities	617	276	0	893	893	0	100%	684	684
Households	3 948	1 755	678	6 381	6 381	0	100%	6 249	6 249
Payment for capital assets	21 175	0	(6 286)	14 889	14 889	0	100%	18 721	18 721
Machinery and equipment	21 175	0	(6 286)	14 889	14 889	0	100%	18 721	18 721
Total	1 214 622	(7 293)	3 590	1 210 919	1 210 919	0	100%	1 121 807	1 121 807

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for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15							2013/14	
	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
Current payments	1 644 437	4 997	0	1 649 434	1 649 434	0	100%	1 594 062	1 594 062
Compensation of employees	1 536 568	(10 458)	0	1 526 110	1 526 110	0	100%	1 458 882	1 458 882
Goods and services	107 869	15 455	0	123 324	123 324	0	100%	135 180	135 180
Transfers and subsidies	5 267	2 296	0	7 563	7 563	0	100%	6 789	6 789
Provinces and municipalities	233	49	0	282	282	0	100%	243	243
Households	5 034	2 247	0	7 281	7 281	0	100%	6 546	6 546
Payment for capital assets	16 467	0	(264)	16 203	16 203	0	100%	17 369	17 369
Machinery and equipment	16 467	0	(264)	16 203	16 203	0	100%	17 369	17 369
Total	1 666 171	7 293	(264)	1 673 200	1 673 200	0	100%	1 618 220	1 618 220

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sub programme	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services									
	2014/15					2013/14				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
5.1 VIP Protection Services	899 682	23 339	54 882	977 903	977 903	0	100%	876 350	876 350	
5.2 Static and Mobile Security	943 130	(33 432)	0	909 698	909 698	0	100%	863 047	863 047	
5.3 Government Security Regulator	96 849	7 366	3 434	107 649	107 649	0	100%	90 894	90 894	
5.4 Operational Support	205 939	2 727	(1 010)	207 656	207 656	0	100%	188 666	188 666	
Total for sub programmes	2 145 600	0	57 306	2 202 906	2 202 906	0	100%	2 018 957	2 018 957	
	2014/15									
	2013/14									
	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	
Current payments	2 109 200	1 226	35 960	2 146 386	2 146 386	0	100%	1 950 249	1 950 249	
Compensation of employees	1 912 451	0	(13 701)	1 926 152	1 926 152	0	100%	1 739 651	1 739 651	
Salaries and wages	1 514 198	19 211	(13 701)	1 547 110	1 547 110	0	100%	1 370 796	1 370 796	
Social contributions	398 253	(19 211)	0	379 042	379 042	0	100%	368 855	368 855	
Goods and services	196 749	1 226	22 259	220 234	220 234	0	100%	210 598	210 598	
Administrative fees	733	133	0	866	866	0	100%	894	894	
Advertising	304	40	(73)	271	271	0	100%	540	540	
Minor assets	4 516	(784)	0	3 732	3 732	0	100%	2 477	2 477	
Catering: Departmental activities	574	(167)	0	407	407	0	100%	1 623	1 623	
Communication (G&S)	9 935	(1 290)	(424)	8 221	8 221	0	100%	7 546	7 546	
Computer services	10	5	0	15	15	0	100%	3	3	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	36	(12)	0	24	24	0	100%	53	53	
Infrastructure and planning services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
Contractors	1 800	31	420	2 251	2 251	0	100%	2 012	2 012	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Agency and support / outsourced services	594	77	0	671	671	0	100%	208	208
Entertainment	53	(16)	0	37	37	0	100%	47	47
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	57 740	(2 047)	6 078	61 771	61 771	0	100%	62 653	62 653
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	264	43	1 536	1 843	1 843	0	100%	1 594	1 594
Inventory: Other supplies	125	(99)	0	26	26	0	100%	5	5
Consumable supplies	2 336	(337)	68	2 067	2 067	0	100%	2 183	2 183
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5 375	(332)	711	5 754	5 754	0	100%	5 149	5 149
Operating leases	2 037	30	0	2 067	2 067	0	100%	1 964	1 964
Property payments	852	(515)	53	390	390	0	100%	302	302
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%	1	1
Travel and subsistence	106 221	2 196	9 620	118 037	118 037	0	100%	114 999	114 999
Training and development	51	25	0	76	76	0	100%	13	13
Operating payments	2 812	4 606	4 270	11 688	11 688	0	100%	6 200	6 200
Venues and facilities	380	(361)	0	19	19	0	100%	125	125
Transfers and subsidies	4 516	(1 226)	0	3 290	3 290	0	100%	4 294	4 294
Provinces and municipalities	680	234	0	914	914	0	100%	759	759
Municipalities	680	234	0	914	914	0	100%	759	759

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classifications	2014/15						2013/14		
	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
Households	3 836	(1 460)	0	2 376	2 376	0	100%	3 535	3 535
Social benefits	3 836	(1 461)	0	2 375	2 375	0	100%	3 397	3 397
Other transfers to households	0	1	0	1	1	0	100%	138	138
Payment for capital assets	31 884	0	21 346	53 230	53 230	0	100%	64 414	64 414
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	463	0	463	463	0	100%	0	0
Buildings	0	463	0	463	463	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	31 884	(463)	21 346	52 767	52 767	0	100%	64 414	64 414
Transport equipment	24 072	2 664	0	26 736	26 736	0	100%	62 903	62 903
Other machinery and equipment	7 812	(3 127)	21 346	26 031	26 031	0	100%	1 511	1 511
Total	2 145 600	0	57 306	2 202 906	2 202 906	0	100%	2 018 957	2 018 957

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Detail per sub programmes											
5.1 VIP Protection Service	Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14			
		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	883 813	19 932	33 536	937 281	937 281	0	100%	823 620	823 620	
	Compensation of employees	740 334	14 973	13 701	769 008	769 008	0	100%	661 360	661 360	
	Goods and services	143 479	4 959	19 835	168 273	168 273	0	100%	162 260	162 260	
	Transfers and subsidies	1 504	467	0	1 971	1 971	0	100%	1 621	1 621	
	Provinces and municipalities	367	214	0	581	581	0	100%	494	494	
	Households	1 137	253	0	1 390	1 390	0	100%	1 127	1 127	
	Payment for capital assets	14 365	2 940	21 346	38 651	38 651	0	100%	51 109	51 109	
	Machinery and equipment	14 365	2 940	21 346	38 651	38 651	0	100%	51 109	51 109	
	Total	899 682	23 339	54 882	977 903	977 903	0	100%	876 350	876 350	
5.2 Static and Mobile Security											
	Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14			
		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	928 591	(26 216)	0	902 375	902 375	0	100%	852 876	852 876	
	Compensation of employees	897 130	(22 510)	0	874 620	874 620	0	100%	825 422	825 422	
	Goods and services	31 461	(3 706)	0	27 755	27 755	0	100%	27 454	27 454	
	Transfers and subsidies	2 470	(1 592)	0	878	878	0	100%	1 945	1 945	
	Provinces and municipalities	196	1	0	197	197	0	100%	145	145	
	Households	2 274	(1 593)	0	681	681	0	100%	1 800	1 800	
	Payment for capital assets	12 069	(5 624)	0	6 445	6 445	0	100%	8 226	8 226	
	Machinery and equipment	12 069	(5 624)	0	6 445	6 445	0	100%	8 226	8 226	
	Total	943 130	(33 432)	0	909 698	909 698	0	100%	863 047	863 047	

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

Economic classification	2014/15						2013/14		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.3 Government Security Regulator									
Economic classification									
Current payments	95 367	4 521	3 434	103 322	103 322	0	100%	89 244	89 244
Compensation of employees	89 471	4 694	0	94 165	94 165	0	100%	82 554	82 554
Goods and services	5 896	(173)	3 434	9 157	9 157	0	100%	6 690	6 690
Transfers and subsidies	22	129	0	151	151	0	100%	77	77
Provinces and municipalities	22	15	0	37	37	0	100%	32	32
Households	0	114	0	114	114	0	100%	45	45
Payment for capital assets	1 460	2 716	0	4 176	4 176	0	100%	1 573	1 573
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	434	0	434	434	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	1 460	2 282	0	3 742	3 742	0	100%	1 573	1 573
Total	96 849	7 366	3 434	107 649	107 649	0	100%	90 894	90 894
5.4 Operational Support									
Economic classification									
Current payments	201 429	2 989	(1 010)	203 408	203 408	0	100%	184 509	184 509
Compensation of employees	185 516	2 843	0	188 359	188 359	0	100%	170 315	170 315
Goods and services	15 913	146	(1 010)	15 049	15 049	0	100%	14 194	14 194
Transfers and subsidies	520	(230)	0	290	290	0	100%	651	651
Provinces and municipalities	95	4	0	99	99	0	100%	88	88
Households	425	(234)	0	191	191	0	100%	563	563
Payment for capital assets	3 990	(32)	0	3 958	3 958	0	100%	3 506	3 506
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	29	0	29	29	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	3 990	(61)	0	3 929	3 929	0	100%	3 506	3 506
Total	205 939	2 727	(1 010)	207 656	207 656	0	100%	188 666	188 666

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

1. **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.
2. **Detail of payments for financial assets**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 6** to the annual financial statements.
3. **Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after virement):**

3.1 Per programme:	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Approp.
Programme name				
Administration	15 570 203	15 570 203	0	100,0%
Visible Policing	36 700 290	36 700 272	18	100,0%
Detective Services	15 149 725	15 149 725	0	100,0%
Crime Intelligence	2 884 119	2 884 119	0	100,0%
Protection and Security Services	2 202 906	2 202 906	0	100,0%
Total	72 507 243	72 507 225	18	100%

3.2 Per economic classification:	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Approp.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	54 332 246	54 332 228	18	100,0%
Goods and services	14 244 265	14 244 265	0	100,0%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and Municipalities	38 106	38 106	0	100,0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	134 702	134 702	0	100,0%
Non-profit institutions	1 000	1 000	0	100,0%
Households	725 195	725 195	0	100,0%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	884 804	884 804	0	100,0%
Machinery and equipment	2 118 440	2 118 440	0	100,0%
Biological assets	225	225	0	100,0%
Payments for financial assets	28 260	28 260	0	100,0%
Total	72 507 243	72 507 225	18	100%

The insignificant amount of R17 652.30 that remained at financial year end represents an amount not spent under compensation of employees.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2015

PERFORMANCE	Note	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	72 507 243	68 791 426
Departmental revenue	2	389 406	386 341
Aid assistance		8 516	5 828
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>72 905 165</u>	<u>69 183 595</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	54 332 228	51 284 717
Goods and services	5	14 244 265	13 592 703
Aid assistance		2 342	5 851
Total current expenditure		<u>68 578 835</u>	<u>64 883 271</u>
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	899 003	751 848
Total transfers and subsidies		<u>899 003</u>	<u>751 848</u>
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	8	3 003 469	3 148 500
Aid assistance		5 422	5 743
Total expenditure for capital assets		<u>3 008 891</u>	<u>3 154 243</u>
Payments for financial assets	6	28 260	13 630
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>72 514 989</u>	<u>68 802 992</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>390 176</u>	<u>380 603</u>
Reconciliation of Net Surplus for the year			
Voted funds		18	28
Annual appropriation		18	28
Departmental revenue	14	389 406	386 341
Aid assistance	3	752	(5 766)
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>390 176</u>	<u>380 603</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2015

POSITION	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		188 893	187 018
Cash and cash equivalents	9	13 856	13 242
Prepayments and advances	10	25 531	33 812
Receivables	11	149 506	139 964
Non-current assets		150 587	153 801
Receivables	12	150 587	153 801
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>339 480</u>	<u>340 819</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		141 687	132 217
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	18	28
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	9 985	1 279
Bank overdraft	15	120 049	123 537
Payables	16	10 883	6 871
Aid assistance repayable	3	752	502
Aid assistance unutilised	3	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>141 687</u>	<u>132 217</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>197 793</u>	<u>208 602</u>
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		197 793	208 602
TOTAL		<u>197 793</u>	<u>208 602</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2015

NET ASSETS	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		208 602	263 225
Transfers:		(10 809)	(54 623)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3.1	(17 725)	(21 029)
Debts revised	11.6	(45 628)	(59 967)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(126 201)	(152 997)
Debts raised		178 745	179 370
Closing balance		<u>197 793</u>	<u>208 602</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2015

CASH FLOW	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts:		72 889 624	69 179 838
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	72 507 243	68 791 426
Departmental revenue received	2	372 655	381 815
Interest received	2.3	1 210	769
Aid assistance received	Annexure 4	8 516	5 828
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		5 965	51 902
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	13 & 14	(380 728)	(624 002)
Surrendered to the RDP Fund	3	(502)	(229)
Current payments		(68 578 835)	(64 883 271)
Payments for financial assets		(28 260)	(13 630)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(899 003)	(751 848)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	<u>3 008 261</u>	<u>2 958 760</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(3 008 891)	(3 154 243)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2	15 541	3 757
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2 993 350)</u>	<u>(3 150 486)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		(10 809)	(54 623)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(10 809)</u>	<u>(54 623)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4 102	(246 349)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(110 295)	136 054
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	<u>(106 193)</u>	<u>(110 295)</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2015

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1 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.

2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3 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.

4 Rounding

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

5 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.

6 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the Appropriation Statement.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2015

7 Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund (e.g. statutory appropriation)

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

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

8 Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2015

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

8.3 Accrued expenditure payable

Accrued expenditure payable is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the goods are received or, in the case of services, when they are rendered to the department.

Accrued expenditure payable is measured at cost.

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2015

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

9 Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position.

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

11 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

12 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 25
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2015

13 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

14 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise of amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are carried at cost in the statement of financial position.

15 Capital assets

15.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Immovable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of immovable capital assets cannot be determined accurately, the immovable capital assets are measured at R1 unless the fair value of the asset has been reliably estimated, in which case the fair value is used.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are recorded at R1.

Immovable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the immovable asset is recorded by another department in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

15.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined accurately, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the movable asset is recorded by another department/entity in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

16 Provisions and Contingents

16.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

16.2 Contingents liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

16.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

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16.4 Commitments

Commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

17 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

18 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

19 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

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Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and is not recoverable.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

20 **Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors**

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such instances the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

21 **Events after the reporting date**

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

22 **Recoverable revenue**

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

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23 Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party. Related party transactions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

24 Inventories (Effective from 1 April 2016)

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recorded at cost price in the notes to the financial statements.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the cost of inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or the lower of cost and replacement value.

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1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation	Final Appropriation R'000	2014/15 Actual Funds Received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000	2013/14 Appropriation Received R'000
Administration	15 570 203	15 570 203	0	14 179 262
Visible Policing	36 700 290	36 700 290	0	35 149 132
Detective Service	15 149 725	15 149 725	0	14 704 048
Crime Intelligence	2 884 119	2 884 119	0	2 740 027
Protection and Security Services	2 202 906	2 202 906	0	2 018 957
Total	72 507 243	72 507 243	0	68 791 426

2. Departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	212 166	165 800
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	18 929	50 563
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	1 210	769
Sales of capital assets	2.4	15 541	3 757
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	141 560	165 452
Departmental revenue collected		389 406	386 341
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		179 121	153 412
Administrative fees		26 206	23 255
Other sales		152 915	130 157
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		33 045	12 388
Total		212 166	165 800
2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits	2		
Fines		1 017	869
Forfeits		17 912	49 694
Total		18 929	50 563

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Detail note 2 continued

	Note	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		1 210	769
Total		<u>1 210</u>	<u>769</u>
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		15 541	3 757
Machinery and equipment	30.2	15 477	3 730
Biological assets	30.2	64	27
Total		<u>15 541</u>	<u>3 757</u>
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		493	5 291
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		141 067	160 161
Total		<u>141 560</u>	<u>165 452</u>
3. Aid assistance			
Opening Balance		502	6 497
Prior period error		0	0
As restated		502	6 497
Transferred from statement of financial performance		752	(5 766)
Transferred to/from retained funds		0	0
Paid during the year		(502)	(229)
Closing Balance		<u>752</u>	<u>502</u>
3.1 Analysis of balance by source	3		
Aid assistance from RDP		752	502
Aid assistance from other sources		0	0
CARA		0	0
Closing Balance		<u>752</u>	<u>502</u>
3.2 Analysis of balance	3		
Aid assistance receivable		0	0
Aid assistance prepayments		0	0
Aid assistance unutilised		0	0
Aid assistance repayable		752	502
Closing Balance		<u>752</u>	<u>502</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		34 999 156	32 863 989
Performance award		6 483	4 239
Service Based		222 394	132 937
Compensative/circumstantial		1 255 532	1 020 061
Other non-pensionable allowances		5 914 183	5 717 543
Total		<u>42 397 748</u>	<u>39 738 769</u>
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		5 666 475	5 436 539
Medical		6 259 913	6 102 480
Official unions and associations		8 092	6 929
Total		<u>11 934 480</u>	<u>11 545 948</u>
Total compensation of employees		<u>54 332 228</u>	<u>51 284 717</u>
Average number of employees		<u>193 746</u>	<u>196 478</u>
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		47 951	60 088
Advertising		26 581	33 277
Minor assets	5.1	260 213	226 580
Bursaries (employees)		8 609	6 970
Catering		40 115	41 158
Communication		696 107	708 427
Computer services	5.2	2 787 020	2 551 141
Business and advisory services		26 569	20 534
Infrastructure and planning		427	22
Laboratory services		5 004	5 501
Legal costs		340 204	291 362
Contractors		413 170	302 942
Agency and support/outsourced services		235 979	262 192
Entertainment		1 361	2 166
Audit cost - external	5.3	34 638	32 858
Fleet services		3 739 357	3 902 618
Inventory	5.4	389 036	232 244
Consumables	5.5	733 375	682 574
Operating leases		2 386 867	2 308 703
Property payments	5.6	976 382	929 175

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Detail note 5 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		1 033	2 617
Travel and subsistence	5.7	867 739	761 031
Venues and facilities		29 755	45 092
Training and staff development		75 034	82 156
Other operating expenditure	5.8	121 739	101 275
Total		<u>14 244 265</u>	<u>13 592 703</u>
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		260 213	226 580
Buildings and other fixed structures		9	5
Machinery and equipment		260 204	226 575
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		2 002 518	1 876 566
External computer service providers		784 502	674 575
Total		<u>2 787 020</u>	<u>2 551 141</u>
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		34 638	32 857
Environmental audits		0	1
Total		<u>34 638</u>	<u>32 858</u>
5.4 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		253 073	146 074
Other supplies	5.4.1	135 963	86 170
Total		<u>389 036</u>	<u>232 244</u>
5.4.1 Other supplies	5.4		
Ammunition and security supplies		135 963	86 170
Total		<u>135 963</u>	<u>86 170</u>

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Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		341 867	318 955
Household supplies		56 137	59 190
Uniform and clothing		26 238	13 667
Building material and supplies		29 008	30 617
Communication accessories		61	65
Other consumables		230 423	215 416
Stationery, printing and office supplies		391 508	363 619
Total		<u>733 375</u>	<u>682 574</u>
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		902 249	858 434
Property management fees		44 991	42 093
Cleaning services		5 758	7 392
Safeguarding and security		2 163	1 640
Other		21 221	19 616
Total		<u>976 382</u>	<u>929 175</u>
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		737 203	673 128
Foreign		130 536	87 903
Total		<u>867 739</u>	<u>761 031</u>
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		3 620	4 688
Resettlement costs		30 802	19 464
Witness and related cost		45 940	41 675
Other		41 377	35 448
Total		<u>121 739</u>	<u>101 275</u>
6. Payments for financial assets			
Material losses through criminal conduct		0	20
Theft		0	0
Other material losses	6.1	0	20
Other material losses written off	6.2	9	108
Debts written off	6.3	28 251	13 502
Total		<u>28 260</u>	<u>13 630</u>

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Detail note 6 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
6.1 Other material losses	6		
Nature of other material losses			
Incident			
Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings			
Lost cash: Advance		0	20
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Lost cash: Advance		3	26
Erroneous payments		6	82
Total		<u>9</u>	<u>108</u>
6.3 Debts written off	6		
Nature of debts written off		10 526	13 502
Salaries		8 762	13 302
State guarantees		120	160
Tax debt		28	26
State money		30	2
Vehicle accidents		1 586	12
Recoverable revenue written off		17 725	0
Total		<u>28 251</u>	<u>13 502</u>
6.3.1 Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt		17 116	(20 572)
Property related debt		21	1 873
Admin related debt		588	(2 330)
Total		<u>17 725</u>	<u>(21 029)</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	38 106	34 596
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	134 702	31 984
Non-Profit Institutions	7.3	1 000	1 000
Households	7.4	725 195	684 268
Total		<u>899 003</u>	<u>751 848</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		76	27
Vehicle licences		38 030	34 569
Total		<u>38 106</u>	<u>34 596</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		34 904	31 984
Civilian Secretariat		99 798	0
Total		<u>134 702</u>	<u>31 984</u>
7.3 Non-Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		1 000	1 000
Total		<u>1 000</u>	<u>1 000</u>
7.4 Households	7		
Employer social benefit		383 028	345 939
Claims against the State (Households)		301 781	291 659
Payment as an act of grace		363	119
Medical expenses detainees		40 023	46 551
Total		<u>725 195</u>	<u>684 268</u>
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	30.1	890 226	873 837
Machinery and equipment	30.1	2 118 440	2 280 168
Biological assets	30.1	225	238
Total		<u>3 008 891</u>	<u>3 154 243</u>

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Detail note 8 continued

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2014/15

	Voted Funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	3 003 469	5 422	3 008 891
Buildings and other fixed structures	884 804	5 422	890 226
Machinery and equipment	2 118 440	0	2 118 440
Biological assets	225	0	225
Total	3 003 469	5 422	3 008 891

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2013/14

	Voted Funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	3 148 500	5 743	3 154 243
Buildings and other fixed structures	868 094	5 743	873 837
Machinery and equipment	2 280 168	0	2 280 168
Biological assets	238	0	238
Total assets acquired	3 148 500	5 743	3 154 243

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Cash on hand		13 171	12 060
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		685	1 182
Total		13 856	13 242

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10. Prepayments and advances

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Staff advances		2 219	3 631
Travel and subsistence		22 360	28 084
Prepayments		942	535
Advances paid to other entities	10.1	10	1 562
Total		<u>25 531</u>	<u>33 812</u>

10.1 Advances paid

National departments	Annexure 8	0	1 552
Public entities	Annexure 8	10	10
Total		<u>10</u>	<u>1 562</u>

11. Receivables - current

		2014/2015			2013/14	
		Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	16 968	3 862	18 659	39 489	35 060
	Annexure 2					
Staff debtors	11.2	61 475	16 596	20 642	98 713	94 204
Trade receivables	11.3	0	0	0	0	9
Fruitless Expenditure	11.5	26	58	35	119	120
Other debtors	11.4	5 974	172	5 039	11 185	10 571
Total		<u>84 443</u>	<u>20 688</u>	<u>44 375</u>	<u>149 506</u>	<u>139 964</u>

11.1 Claims recoverable

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
National departments	11	32 552	26 460
Provincial departments		5 894	8 336
Private enterprises		1 043	264
Total		<u>39 489</u>	<u>35 060</u>

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Detail note 11 continued

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
11.2 Staff debtors	11		
Salary related debt		79 982	78 037
Administration related debt		4 979	4 268
Inventory/property related debt		13 752	11 899
Total		<u>98 713</u>	<u>94 204</u>
11.3 Trade receivables	11		
Dishonoured cheques		0	3
Disallowance miscellaneous		0	6
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
11.4 Other debtors	11		
Administration related debt		11 185	10 571
Total		<u>11 185</u>	<u>10 571</u>
11.5 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11		
Opening balance		120	65
Less amounts recovered		(60)	(70)
Less amounts written off		0	0
Transfers from note 26 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		59	125
Total		<u>119</u>	<u>120</u>
11.6 Debts revised			
Capital increase		3 752	4 967
Capital decrease		(49 315)	(64 890)
Interest correction		(64)	(45)
Total		<u>(45 627)</u>	<u>(59 968)</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
12. Receivables - non-current			
Staff debtors		150 585	153 784
Claims recoverable	Annexure 2	2	17
Total		<u>150 587</u>	<u>153 801</u>
13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		28	232 096
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		18	28
Paid during the year		(28)	(232 096)
Closing balance		<u>18</u>	<u>28</u>
14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue fund			
Opening balance		1 279	6 844
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		389 406	386 341
Paid during the year		(380 700)	(391 906)
Closing balance		<u>9 985</u>	<u>1 279</u>
15. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		120 049	123 537
Total		<u>120 049</u>	<u>123 537</u>
16. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	16.1	10 883	6 871
Total		<u>10 883</u>	<u>6 871</u>
16.1 Clearing accounts	16		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		10 883	6 871
Total		<u>10 883</u>	<u>6 871</u>

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	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
17. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		390 176	380 603
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2 618 085	2 578 157
(Increase) in receivables – current		(6 328)	53 964
(Increase) in prepayments and advances		8 281	(4 274)
Increase in payables – current		4 012	2 212
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(15 541)	(3 757)
Surrenders to revenue fund		(380 728)	(624 002)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(502)	(229)
Expenditure on capital assets		3 008 891	3 154 243
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>3 008 261</u>	<u>2 958 760</u>
18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		(120 049)	(123 537)
Cash on hand		13 171	12 060
Cash with commercial banks		685	1 182
Total		<u>(106 193)</u>	<u>(110 295)</u>

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		Note	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
19. Contingent liabilities				
	Liable to	Nature		
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annexure 1 2 061	10 285
	Claims	Private parties	Annexure 5 26 918 721	20 544 283
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		Annexure 3 37 565	25 834
	Total		<u>26 958 347</u>	<u>20 580 402</u>

20. Commitments				
	Current expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		1 016 211	857 802
			<u>1 016 211</u>	<u>857 802</u>
	Capital expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		223 572	397 072
			<u>223 572</u>	<u>397 072</u>
	Total Commitments		<u>1 239 783</u>	<u>1 254 874</u>

An amount of R 855 797.39 in respect of commitments incurred on behalf of the Civilian Secretariat of Police is included.

21. Accruals and payables not recognised					
	Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
	Compensation of employees	261	93	354	0
	Goods and services	512 648	7 805	520 453	433 089
	Transfers and subsidies	25 051	19 822	44 873	36 216
	Capital assets	30 737	43	30 780	12 720
	Total	<u>568 697</u>	<u>27 763</u>	<u>596 460</u>	<u>482 025</u>

		Note	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
	Listed by programme level			
	Administration		256 314	252 086
	Visible Policing		250 230	139 203
	Detective service		76 822	78 077
	Crime Intelligence		6 029	6 159
	Protection and Security Services		7 065	6 459
	Donor funds		0	41
	Total		<u>596 460</u>	<u>482 025</u>
	Confirmed balances with other departments	Annexure 3	3 598	42 568
	Total		<u>3 598</u>	<u>42 568</u>

An amount of R 33 046.92 in respect of accruals incurred on behalf of the Civilian Secretariat of Police is included.

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	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
22. Employee benefits			
Leave entitlement		2 387 240	2 161 455
Thirteenth cheque		0	5
Capped leave commitments		5 188 651	5 288 170
Other		0	1
Total		<u>7 575 891</u>	<u>7 449 631</u>

23. Lease Commitments**23.1 Operating leases expenditure**

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2014/2015	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	8 892	1 085 637	62 073	1 156 602
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	24 721	1 705 463	40 599	1 770 783
Later than five years	11 577	988 396	49	1 000 022
Total lease commitments	<u>45 190</u>	<u>3 779 496</u>	<u>102 721</u>	<u>3 927 407</u>

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2013/2014	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	3 748	779 258	67 968	850 974
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3 208	1 596 164	40 306	1 639 678
Later than five years	94 562	943 125	29	1 037 716
Total lease commitments	<u>101 518</u>	<u>3 318 547</u>	<u>108 303</u>	<u>3 528 368</u>

23.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2014/2015	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	68 113	68 113
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	35 614	35 614
Later than five years	0	0	0	0
Total lease commitments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>103 727</u>	<u>103 727</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detail note 23 continued

	Land	Buildings & other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
2013/2014	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	0	0	52 728	52 728
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	21 960	21 960
Later than five years	0	0	54	54
Total lease commitments	0	0	74 742	74 742

	<i>Note</i>	2014/15	2013/14
		R'000	R'000
24. Accrued departmental revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		273	563
Fines, penalties and forfeits		37	11
Interest, dividends and rent on land		6	51
Sale of capital assets		1	3
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities		582	730
Total		899	1 358
24.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue			
Opening balance		1 358	898
Less: Amounts received		1 358	898
Add: Amounts recognised		899	1 358
Closing balance		899	1 358
25. Irregular expenditure			
25.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure			
Opening Balance		285 537	1 847
Prior period error		0	281 190
As restated		285 537	283 037
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		0	2 694
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		87	1 859
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(3 775)	(1 714)
Less: Current year amounts condoned		(74)	(339)
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation		281 775	285 537
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		13	1 520
Prior years		281 762	284 017
Total		281 775	285 537

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*Detail note 25 continued*25.2 **Details of irregular expenditure - current year**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2014/15 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Security Services	1	7	7
Food and Beverages	1	12	25
Furniture	1	9	9
Storage Fees	1	4	4
Repairs	1	25	25
Catering	1	17	17
Total	6	74	87

25.3 **Details of irregular expenditure condoned**

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2014/15 R'000
Licence Fees	BAC	80
Leases	BAC	67
Traveling Allowances	BAC	3
Storage fees	BAC	4
Training	BAC	162
Security Services	BAC	123
Food and Beverages	BAC	40
Accommodation & Meals	BAC	689
Repairs	BAC	35
Catering	BAC	38
Day to Day Maintenance	BAC	7
Cleaning Services	BAC	833
Printing and Publications	BAC	2
Venues and Facilities	BAC	704
Furniture	BAC	9
Towing Cost	BAC	8
Courier & Delivery Services	BAC	29
Renovation (Buildings)	BAC	441
Subscription Fees	BAC	156
Equipment and Tools	BAC	54
Clothing	BAC	32
Gardening Services	BAC	230
Staff Achievement Award	BAC	13
Health & Wellness	BAC	8
Transcription and Translation	BAC	82
Total		3 849

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25.4	Details of irregular expenditure under investigation	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000
	Incident		
	Renovation (Buildings)		832
	Training		21
	Security Services		203
	Food and beverages		13
	Accommodation & Meals		199
	Repairs		31
	Catering		1
	Language Services		5
	Day to Day Maintenance		154
	Cleaning Services		5
	Stationery		8
	Communication		312
	Computer Services		279 991
	Total		<u>281 775</u>

The SAPS requested SITA to obtain the services of a service provider for the rendering of a Firearm Control System (FCS). SITA subsequently evaluated and awarded the Bid on behalf of the SAPS during March 2004. National Treasury as principal, was approached for a determination in this regard, the outcome of which indicated that a portion of the expenditure should be regarded as irregular expenditure. SAPS has as a result disclosed an additional R279,9 million irregular expenditure. It is an intention of the department to seek condonation of this expenditure as the economic benefits were received and were necessary. In addition an internal enquiry will be undertaken to establish any appropriate action on the part of departmental personnel. Over and above this, the department will review with the help of CSIR other alternatives if any. A contractual clause that allowed "optional items" beyond the tender process has been removed from all new contracts.

25.5	Prior period error	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000
	Nature of prior period error	25	
	Relating to prior 2012/13		281 190
	Accommodation and Meals		554
	Gardening Services		230
	Licencing		80
	Other		253
	Transcription and Translation		82
	Computer Services		279 991
	Relating to 2013/14		1 520
	Renovation		441
	Venues and Facilities		704
	Other		57
	Training		162
	Subscription Fees		156
	Total		<u>282 710</u>

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26. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	<i>Note</i>	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
26.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Opening balance		1 341	0
Prior period error		0	1 065
As restated		1 341	1 065
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		0	541
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		141	353
Less: Amounts resolved		(506)	(493)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	11.5	(59)	(125)
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting resolution		917	1 341

26.2 **Analysis of Current Year's Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2014/15 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
License fees	2	1	72
Accommodation	0	0	47
Air/bus tickets	0	0	2
Training	0	0	3
Erroneous payments	0	0	14
Other	1	4	3
Total	3	5	141

26.3 Prior period error	<i>Note</i>	2013/14 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2012/13	26	1 065
Air/Bus Tickets		197
Erroneous payments		506
License Fees		302
Other		60
Relating to 2013/14		236
Erroneous payments		102
Air/Bus Tickets		85
Training		25
Other		24
Total		1 301

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27. **Related party transactions**

The following related party relationships are listed:

- Private Security Industry Regulator Authority
- Civilian Secretariat for Police
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate

28. **Key management personnel**

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

Description	No of Individuals	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 R'000
Political Office Bearers	3	4 313	3 845
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	42	52 190	51 873
Total		56 503	55 718

29. **Impairment**

Staff debtors	13 038	6 943
Other debtors	582	300
Total	13 620	7 243

30. **Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	16 792 874	1 988 330	873 017	17 908 187
Transport assets	10 631 208	1 144 598	507 174	11 268 632
Computer equipment	2 494 494	324 476	175 662	2 643 308
Furniture and Office equipment	160 668	35 887	5 507	191 048
Other machinery and equipment	3 506 504	483 369	184 674	3 805 199
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	22 738	5 390	3 319	24 809
Biological assets	22 738	5 390	3 319	24 809
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	16 815 612	1 993 720	876 336	17 932 996

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Detail note 30 continued

30.1 **ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 118 440	174 405	(312 134)	7 619	1 988 330
Transport assets	1 142 122	11 474	(7 071)	(1 927)	1 144 598
Computer equipment	364 978	16 379	(66 403)	9 522	324 476
Furniture and Office equipment	35 015	7 239	(5 357)	(1 010)	35 887
Other machinery and equipment	576 325	139 313	(233 303)	1 034	483 369
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	225	5 257	(92)	0	5 390
Biological assets	225	5 257	(92)	0	5 390
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 118 665	179 662	(312 226)	7 619	1 993 720

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*Detail note 30 continued*30.2 **DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Sold (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	339 296	533 721	873 017	15 477
Transport assets	233 063	274 111	507 174	14 901
Computer equipment	83 644	92 018	175 662	0
Furniture and Office equipment	1 937	3 570	5 507	0
Other machinery and equipment	20 652	164 022	184 674	576
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	907	2 412	3 319	64
Biological assets	907	2 412	3 319	64
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	340 203	536 133	876 336	15 541

30.3 **MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014**

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15 831 150	0	2 015 882	1 054 158	16 792 874
Transport assets	10 155 722	0	1 293 102	817 616	10 631 208
Computer equipment	2 284 262	0	379 078	168 846	2 494 494
Furniture and Office equipment	133 365	0	31 366	4 063	160 668
Other machinery and equipment	3 257 801	0	312 336	63 633	3 506 504
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	22 475	0	4 566	4 303	22 738
Biological assets	22 475	0	4 566	4 303	22 738
TOTAL MOVABLE CAPITAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	15 853 625	0	2 020 448	1 058 461	16 815 612

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Detail note 30 continued

30.3.1 Prior period error	Note	2013/14 R'000
Nature of prior period error		R'000
Relating to 2013/14		(55 301)
Transport assets		(296)
Computer equipment		(4 825)
Furniture and Office equipment		(6 695)
Other machinery and equipment		(43 485)

30.4 **Minor Assets****MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2015**

	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 444 570	0	1 444 570
Additions	0	0	101 011	0	101 011
Disposals	0	0	(81 928)	0	(81 928)
TOTAL	0	0	1 463 653	0	1 463 653
Number of minor assets	0	0	478 126	0	478 126
TOTAL	0	0	478 126	0	478 126

Minor Assets**MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2014**

	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 435 617	0	1 435 617
Prior period error	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	115 178	0	115 178
Disposals	0	0	106 225	0	106 225
TOTAL	0	0	1 444 570	0	1 444 570
Number of minor assets	0	0	472 184	0	472 184
TOTAL	0	0	472 184	0	472 184

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Detail note 30 continued

30.5 **Movable assets written off**

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	873 017	3 319	876 336
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	873 017	3 319	876 336

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	0	0	0	1 054 158	4 303	1 058 461
Total movable assets written off	0	0	0	1 054 158	4 303	1 058 461

31

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	46 576	2 082	2 939	45 719
Dwellings	35 009	1 077	2 647	33 439
Non-residential buildings	11 567	1 005	292	12 280
Total immovable tangible capital assets	46 576	2 082	2 939	45 719

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Detail note 31 continued

31.1 **Additions**

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	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
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	884 803	5 776	(898 939)	10 442	2 082
Dwellings	2 223	169	(1 315)	0	1 077
Non-residential buildings	882 580	5 607	(897 624)	10 442	1 005
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	884 803	5 776	(898 939)	10 442	2 082

31.2 **Disposals**

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000		R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	0	2 939	2 939	0
Dwellings	0	2 647	2 647	0
Non-residential buildings	0	292	292	0
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	2 939	2 939	0

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Detail note 31 continued

31.3 **Movement for 2013/14**

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Opening balance R'000	Prior Period Errors R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	30 790	0	16 692	906	46 576
Dwellings	13 213	0	22 702	906	35 009
Non-residential buildings	17 577	0	(6 010)	0	11 567
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	30 790	0	16 692	906	46 576

31.3.1

**Prior period
error**

Nature of prior
period error

Relating to 2013/14

Dwellings

Non-residential
buildings

Total

NOTE

2013/14

R'000

9 781

16 920

(7 139)

9 781

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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31.4 **Immovable assets written off**

**IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT
31 MARCH 2015**

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	2 939	0	0	2 939
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	2 939	0	0	2 939

**IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT
31 MARCH 2014**

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	906	0	0	906
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	906	0	0	906

32 **Transfer of Functions**

The Department: Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service was proclaimed a National Department in Government Gazette 43, 2014 dated 8 July 2014. This Department became a Department within the Vote: Police effective from 1 April 2014. In respect of this arrangement, a transfer payment was introduced as to provide for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2015 - LOCAL

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1/4/2014	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31/03/2015	Realised losses not recoverable i.r.o. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing							
Standard Bank		579	0	70	120	529	0
Nedbank Pty Ltd		487	0	0	68	419	0
Firststrand Bank: Fnb		7 828	0	0	7 828	0	0
Absa		1 154	0	53	331	876	0
Hlano Fin Services		38	0	0	0	38	0
Mpumalanga		16	0	0	0	16	0
Np Develop. Corp. Ltd		78	0	0	0	78	0
Green Start H/Loan		89	0	0	0	89	0
Indlu Fin Pty Ltd		16	0	0	0	16	0
Total		10 285	0	123	8 347	2 061	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	74	73	74	73
Department of Defence	0	0	540	194	540	194
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	153	427	153	427
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	201	5	201	5
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	1	0	1	0
Department of Communications	0	0	155	125	155	125
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	259	241	259	241
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	0	15	0	15	0
Department of Economic Development	0	0	1	0	1	0
Department of Basic Education	0	0	37	41	37	41
Department of Higher Education	0	0	59	0	59	0
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	462	56	462	56
Department of Energy	0	0	38	0	38	0
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	0	0	22 310	11 459	22 310	11 459
Department of Finance	0	0	61	6	61	6
Department of Health	0	0	1 664	744	1 664	744
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	150	206	150	206
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	138	76	138	76
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	0	140	487	140	487

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Labour	0	0	76	31	76	31
Department of Land Affairs	0	0	16	59	16	59
Parliament: National Assembly	0	0	6	0	6	0
Parliament: National Council of Provinces	0	0	55	0	55	0
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	38	21	38	21
Department of Public Works	0	0	1 529	1 493	1 529	1 493
Department of Social Development	0	0	107	677	107	677
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	296	251	296	251
Department of Transport	0	0	13	139	13	139
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	205	97	205	97
National School of Government	0	0	43	0	43	0
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	90	74	90	74

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ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	51	32	51	32
Public Service Commission	0	0	38	16	38	16
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	9	17	9	17
Department of Sport and Recreation	0	0	27	564	27	564
Provincial and Local Government	0	0	1	13	1	13
Statistics SA	0	0	128	25	128	25
Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services	0	0	5	0	5	0
Government Employee Pensions Administration Agency	0	0	19	0	19	0
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	0	0	285	79	285	79
Parliament: National Assembly	0	0	1 714	1 934	1 714	1 934
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	0	340	0	340
National Prosecuting Authority	0	0	51	104	51	104
National Treasury	0	0	0	62	0	62
State Security Agency	0	0	130	666	130	666
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	266	0	266	0
South African Revenue Service	0	0	1	0	1	0
Government Printing Works	0	0	36	36	36	36
SUB TOTAL	0	0	31 693	20 870	31 693	20 870

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ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Offices of The Premiers	0	0	111	144	111	144
Mec Safety and Security	0	0	301	446	301	446
Kwazulu Natal: Provincial Government	0	0	584	5 127	584	5 127
Free State Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	161	122	161	122
Western Cape Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	705	1 397	705	1 397
Limpopo Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	403	364	403	364
Eastern Cape Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	2 329	4 275	2 329	4 275
Gauteng Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	916	767	916	767
North West Provincial: Provincial Government	0	0	531	803	531	803
Mpumalanga: Provincial Government	0	0	298	165	298	165
Northern Cape: Provincial Government	0	0	416	331	416	331
SUB TOTAL	0	0	6 755	13 941	6 755	13 941

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - VOTE 25 - ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 2 Continue....

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF Africa	0	0	6	6	6	6
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	259	0	259	0
SA Social Security Agency	0	0	520	0	520	0
Venturescapes	0	0	12	12	12	12
SA Secret Service	0	0	0	3	0	3
Red Hot Events	0	0	2	2	2	2
African Cup of Nations	0	0	244	244	244	244
SUB TOTAL	0	0	1 043	267	1 043	267
TOTAL	0	0	39 491	35 078	39 491	35 078

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ANNEXURE 3
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2015 R'000	31/03/2014 R'000	31/03/2015 R'000	31/03/2014 R'000	31/03/2015 R'000	31/03/2014 R'000
Departments						
Amounts not included in Statement of financial position						
Current						
Department of International Relations	3 322	15 224	28 835	25 831	32 157	41 055
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	276	27 344	8 730	3	9 006	27 347
TOTAL	3 598	42 568	37 565	25 834	41 163	68 402

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ANNEXURE 4
STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE	REVENUE	REVENUE SURRENDERED	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Received in cash						
Local						
CARA Funds		0	5 422	0	5 422	0
Subtotal		0	5 422	0	5 422	0
Foreign						
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	502	3 094	502	2 342	752
Subtotal		502	3 094	502	2 342	752
Total		502	8 516	502	7 764	752

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ANNEXURE 5
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 2014/04/01	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Claims settled during the year		Closing Balance 2015/03/31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	Original claim Amounts	Amounts Paid	
Claims against the department						
Vehicle accidents	175 996	14 492	36 321	51 904	19 060	174 905
Legal expenses	494 282	6 508	96 596	69 531	6 947	527 855
Damage to property	2 354	1 334	201	1 879	99	2 010
Assault	853 292	65 610	94 379	147 929	11 004	865 352
Damage to State property	8 594	170	21	341	343	8 444
Police actions	16 587 235	6 603 736	8 801 407	8 705 654	174 410	23 286 724
Shooting incidents	1 474 767	31 332	235 036	345 101	44 325	1 396 034
Other (Not yet classified)	947 763	(403 993)	325 607	211 980	0	657 397
Total	20 544 283	6 319 189	9 589 568	9 534 319	256 188	26 918 721

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.

Claim amounts are subject to change, due to matters becoming litigious of nature, revision of claim amounts by claimants or subsequent actuarial or medical assessments of damages suffered.

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ANNEXURE 5 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 2014/04/01	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Detail of finalized transactions	Movement during the year		
				Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	Closing Balance 2015/03/31
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Vehicle accidents, Legal expenses	172 933	3 898	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	593	302 559	156 427
Damage to property, Assault			State funds	1 952		
Damage to State property			Claim by the Department	2 021		
			Exemption as an Act of Grace (TR 22.1)	6		
Police actions, Shooting incidents and Other (not yet allocated)			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	318 268		
			Cash payment	123		
Total	172 933	3 898		322 963	302 559	156 427

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ANNEXURE 6**INVENTORY**

	<i>Note</i>	Quantity	2014/15 R'000	Quantity	2013/14 R'000
Inventory					
Opening balance		37 136 963	339 230	54 965 400	670 753
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	(16 242 205)	(319 886)
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		15 528 993	292 847	17 000 620	171 920
Add: Additions - Non-cash		64 904	2 142	14 407	1 254
(Less): Disposals		(167)	(36)	(205 462)	(791)
(Less): Issues		(13 689 851)	(166 437)	(19 006 616)	(198 610)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		2 074 542	(5 466)	610 819	14 590
Closing balance		41 115 384	462 280	37 136 963	339 230

ANNEXURE 7**Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress****MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Completed Assets	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1 826 758	897 624	815 096	1 909 286
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	1 826 758	897 624	815 096	1 909 286
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 826 758	897 624	815 096	1 909 286

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ANNEXURE 8
INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department International Relation and Cooperation	0	829	0	0	0	829
Government Communication and Information System	0	723	0	0	0	723
Subtotal	0	1 552	0	0	0	1 552
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA Post Office	10	10	0	0	10	10
Subtotal	10	10	0	0	10	10
TOTAL	10	1 562	0	0	10	1 562