



ANNUAL REPORT 2015/16

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

VOTE 23



BACK TO BASICS

TOWARDS A SAFER TOMORROW

#CrimeMustFall



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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF POLICE

Mr NPT Nhleko
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
JK PHAHLANE

Date: 31 August 2016

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PART A : GENERAL INFORMATION



1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ANC	African National Congress
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AU	African Union
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BRRR	Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet-resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CBM	Citizen-based Monitoring
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CGCSA	Consumer Goods Council of South Africa
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CPA	Crime Pattern Analysis
CPF	Community Police Forum
CR&CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSC	Community Service Centre
CTA	Crime Threat Analysis
CVRW	Crime Victims' Rights Week
DCLP	Detective Commander Learning Programme
DG's ISC	Director General's Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoD	Department of Defence
DoH	Department of Health



DOJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DVLP	Domestic Violence Learning Programme
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ETD	Education, Training and Development
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FETC	Further Education Training Certificate
FLASH	Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
FRS	Firearms Register System
FSD	Frontline Service Delivery
FSDM	Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Work
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GEMC3	Global Emergency Mobile Communication
GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPAA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HRD	Human Resource Development
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICC	International Convention Centre
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System

ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
INTERPOL	International Police
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IRIS	Incident Reporting Information System
IS	Information Systems
ISC	Inter-sectoral Committee for Child Justice
ISCCJ	Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
LCRC	Local Criminal Record Centre
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LRAD	Long Range Acoustic Device
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
MCS	Movement Control System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPL	Marginal Performance Level
MPSS	Minimum Physical Security Standards
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NAVICC	National Vehicle Information Control Centre
NCCF	National Crime Combating Forum
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NOC	National Operational Coordination



NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigations
ORTIA	Oliver Reginald Tambo International Airport
PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
POP	Public Order Policing
PROVJOINTS	Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
PPGM	Procurement Process Government Management
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PPS	Presidential Protection Service
PSA	Public Service Act
PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority
PSS	Protection and Security Services
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
QM	Quality Management
QMS	Quality Management Systems
RI	Reference Index
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Administration System
ROC	Resolving of Crime
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 Countries
SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SCM	Supply Chain Management

SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Programme
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPP	Senior Public Prosecutor
STF	Special Task Force
STRLab	Short Tandem Repeats Laboratory
TETRA	Terrestrial Trunked Radio
TMS	Technology Management Services
TPP	Training Provisioning Plan
TRT	Tactical Response Teams
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa
VCP	Vehicle Control Point
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VFR	Victim Friendly Room
VIP	Very Important Person
VIC	Victim Identification Centre

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

The work on transforming the South African Police Service is gathering pace and momentum. Everyday, there are new areas of innovation that we are undertaking to ensure that this national treasure responds to and is alive to the needs of the society on whose mandate we exist.

The governing African National Congress has always been clear about the role of the police that they should be protectors guided by the best principles of human rights and progressive thinking.



Minister of Police
NPT Nhleko

This is the same thinking that has been infused in policy directives like the National Development Plan (NDP).

The NDP, amongst a basket of policy guidelines that informs the work we do and the end state we are striving for, clearly gives direction on how we should deepen human rights in the policing environment – ever vigilant of where we come from and where we should never return to.

It guides us on the key critical areas of reform and these are:

- Strengthening of the Criminal Justice System.
- Professionalisation of the Police Service.
- Demilitarisation of the Police Service.
- Integrated approach to safety.

These key critical areas of focus are in perfect alignment with the mandate and objectives of the Police Service, which are to:

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

This means that in our work, we need to acknowledge the work of other law enforcement agencies and the fact that our work is intricately intertwined with the work of these departments. This is why we have strengthened our involvement in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster to ensure that we deliver on the promise of ensuring that all people in our country “are and feel safe”.

Operation Fiela is a case in point because it showed and demonstrated our resolve to actively seek a wider government response in crime fighting and also in preventing the causes of crime. The reach of such an operation, which also brought our defence force into the picture albeit under the direction of the Police Service, demonstrated our resolve to fight crime as a government collective.

We are committed to more campaigns like this because they demonstrate the total commitment to the cause

that is so close to the hearts of many of our citizens – safety and security.

We are demonstrably working hard to realise the goal of professionalism of the Police Service. In Parliament we announced steps we are taking in this regard buoyed by the findings of the Farlam Commission of Enquiry.

By now these findings, which are well known and have been part of intensive public discourse, were precipitated by the unfortunate events in Marikana that led to the deaths in the platinum belt of scores of people, as a result of a labor dispute gone wrong.

To this end, we launched the panel of experts, chaired by retired Justice Ntshangase. This panel, which should finish its work within 15-months of their launch, comprises of senior officers of the legal department of the South African Police Service (SAPS); senior officers with extensive experience in Public Order Policing; independent experts in Public Order Policing, both local and international, who have experience in dealing with crowds, armed with sharp weapons and firearms, as presently prevalent in the South African context.

This panel should, amongst others:

Revise and amend all prescripts relevant to Public Order Policing

Investigate the world's best practices and measures available for use, without resorting to the use of weapons capable of automatic fire, where Public Order Policing methods are inadequate.

We are also launching the Ministerial Transformation Task Team on Transformation, which aims to take the service into a new era.

Chaired by the Deputy Minister, this team will include the National Commissioner, international and local experts as well as selected senior officers of the SAPS.

The mandate is to investigate the world's best practices and measures available for use regarding micro-criminality and syndicated crime; formulate proposal regarding the other aspects of SAPS transformations: organisation and culture change, professionalism, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Big Data, funding issues; receive and integrate recommendations from an independent panel of experts, and; prepare an integrated plan for SAPS transformation.

Professionals are facilitating the process, and its outcomes will be periodically presented to the Minister for approval. The overall transformation plan will be submitted to Cabinet and then implemented by the Minister directly or through the National Commissioner. It is envisaged that this work will take at least three to five years.

On a day-to-day level, we have also embarked on a number of change initiatives that should see a nimble SAPS that responds to the concerns of citizens. The acting National Commissioner has instituted various initiatives, which have demonstrably improved the service offered. These include the Detective Turnaround Strategy – linked to ensure that SA citizens “are and feel safe”. This service is at the heart of solving crimes and a comprehensive plan is being implemented supported by national and provincial intervention teams. These teams have been appointed to assess corrective action to turnaround identified underperforming detective service clusters and offices. This ongoing work has seen focused and high-level interventions in fighting gangs in drug-infested communities with impressive levels of success.

The plans also include improving police visibility and focus on reducing crime levels in the country as well as refocusing the training methods of our recruits to respond to the reality of country.

These and other interventions come at a time of serious financial constraints brought upon by the non-performing economy and the need for government to effect massive cutbacks. However, with the

judicious use of resources and redirecting them to the areas of focus, the negative effect on service delivery should be minimal.

What the new measures mean is that we have to learn to do more with less; that we have to work smarter and that we have to eliminate wastage and be involved in strategic partnerships to achieve our goals. These partnerships can be with other departments or if need be, with the private sector in areas of common interest and for the benefit of our country and citizens.

As directed by President Zuma, we are also intensifying the fight against corruption, gangsterism and proliferation of guns. Specialised units under the direction and lead of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation have been formed and will add the necessary impetus to these identified areas of action.

We are also pursuing policy changes that will make SAPS to be in line with the Constitution and these changes are contained in the White Paper on Safety and Security and the White Paper on Policing, which are in line with the NDP directives.

The White Paper on Safety and Security focuses on an integrated and developmental approach to safety in view of recognition that safety extends far beyond the purview of just the police. It also seeks to entrench the ideals of the NDP of people living in safe environments with equal access and recourse to high quality of services when affected by crime and violence. More importantly, it talks to preventative action, which will be achieved by the concerted effort of all concerned.

The White Paper on Policing seeks to separate the police-focused policy from a broader policy on safety and security; places emphasis on the core of policing area i.e. SAPS and Metro Police Services; and, provides a framework that will regularise SAPS as part of the broader public service and enhance effective civilian control over SAPS.

It is premised on a professional, well-resourced and highly skilled police service; demilitarised in line with the Constitution and ideals of the NDP; and, a community centred policing with sustained community participation and support and active eradication of barriers to reporting on sexual abuse and domestic violence.

All this work and plans can only succeed with proper leadership and guidance. The Deputy Minister has amply provided this support and proved to be a strong servant of the people.

It would be amiss not to acknowledge the work of the Acting National Commissioner and his management cadre as well as all the men and women in blue who give their service and time in the face of grave danger to their persons. Their work does not go unnoticed and together; we will take this country forward and ensure safety for all those who are within our borders.



NPT NHLEKO

Minister of the Department of Police

31 August 2016

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The recommendations related to safety and security in the National Development Plan (NDP) are far-reaching in their intent to ensure all people in South Africa “are and feel safe”. These resolutions include the strengthening of the Criminal Justice System, supported by a professional police service, which should be demilitarised into a civilian, professional service. In addition, the NDP requires that safety be built using an integrated community-based approach that addresses the fundamental causes of criminality.



Deputy Minister of Police
MM Soty

The realisation of the NDP requires a police service that is “well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice”. The transformation of the SAPS is key to the achievement of a South Africa in which people feel safe and have no fear of crime. To this end, the Deputy Minister will manage a Transformation Project aimed specifically at professionalising and demilitarising the SAPS. The Deputy Minister is leading a carefully constructed task force comprising local and international policing experts and SAPS top management to define the transformation agenda. The following focus areas have been identified to inform this agenda:

- SAPS organisation and culture, addressing issues such as leadership; competencies and skills assessment; organisational structure; specialised units; values and code of ethics/conduct; performance and consequence management; internal affairs and complaints management.
- Operating principles and procedures covering intelligence, planning, tactical decision-making; command and control; communications protocol; engagement rules and use of force; line and distance management; negotiations; arrest procedures; briefing and debriefing.
- Equipment and infrastructure, addressing protective equipment; weapons; communication and electronic evidence and vehicles, including armored vehicles and mobile operational centres.
- Training and learning, including mandatory, periodic training programmes (physical, combat, use of weapons, policies and procedures, team work, self-control, human rights, diversity, unconscious bias; crisis resolution, safety and first aid) and the establishment of a knowledge management system.
- Legislative and regulatory framework from a police professionalism and demilitarisation point of view.

This Task Force will make specific recommendations to the Minister of Police who, in collaboration with SAPS top management, supported by the task force, will ensure their implementation. These recommendations will be integrated seamlessly into SAPS’s strategic and annual planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes, driving the professionalism and demilitarisation of the SAPS over the medium-term.

The “Back-to-Basics” approach, which directs members to uphold the fundamental principles of policing, focuses on correcting areas of underperformance and non-compliance, is applicable to both operational and support environments. Certain areas of critical underperformance were identified in the support environment during the environmental analysis that informed the “Back-to-Basics” approach. These areas include the management of service terminations and the provisioning of employee health and wellness to SAPS members. A recovery plan was developed to address the poor management of service terminations and implementation of the plan was initiated in the last quarter of 2015/2016. The plan’s focus areas addressed the backlog in the finalisation of service terminations, which was reduced significantly, the optimisation of the service terminations process and enhancing cooperation with key external stakeholders, including

the Government Pensions Administration Agency (GPAA). The reorganisation and of the Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) capability within the organisation is firmly underway and during 2015/2016 pro-active programmes to enhance the skills of and increase the resilience and performance of SAPS employees were presented to SAPS employees by Social Work Services, Quality of Work Life and Psychological Services. The purpose of these programmes are to assist members in mitigating maladaptive or risky behaviour. Some 142 985 from a total of 194 730 employees were reached during proactive EHW programmes and 56 950 employees were reached in relation to the 30 694 requests received.

The maintenance of the staff compliment, or fixed establishment, which plays a key role in ensuring that the SAPS is not only adequately staffed, but also that is representative of the population dynamics of this country, remains a priority for the Department. A total of 6 797 posts were allocated to the SAPS during 2015/2016, 6 588 of which were filled. The remaining 209 posts were designated for forensic analysts and will be filled during 2016/2017. The SAPS's personnel strength was bolstered with the re-enlistment of 529 members who were placed in the Detective Service environment to enhance the investigation capacity. The placement of interns specifically to support key areas in the organisation, thereby enhancing organisational performance, but also supporting job creation through the placement of unemployed graduates, saw a total number of 1 037 internships introduced during 2015/2016. The elevation of SAPS members to higher salary levels through the grade progression system, which is based on the availability of funds, is a factor that contributes to improving morale in the organisation. In 2015/2016 a total of 6 961 members received grade progression, including 357 Public Service Act and 6 604 Police Service Act members.

While policing can be considered to be a high-risk profession, irrespective of where it is practised, the murder of police officers in our country undermines the hard-fought values enshrined in our democratic processes and poses a significant threat to the authority of government. A total number of 79 police officers were murdered during 2015/2016, 34 whilst on duty and 45 off duty. The incidence of the murder of police officers has declined in comparison to 2014/2015, but remains a cause for huge concern within the Ministry of Police and government as whole. Preventative measures will be improved going forward, in conjunction with targeted, intelligence-led deployment of resources and the enhancing of the operational readiness of members and ensuring the availability of critical equipment.

The continued decrease in the incidence of sexual offences is a gratifying achievement. While the decline is encouraging, more must be done to protect the vulnerable sectors of our society, above all women and children, particularly given the marginal increase in the reported incidence of crimes against women. This increase is offset to a certain extent by the decrease in the incidence of crimes against children. The incidence of crimes against women in 2015/2016 increased by 2,15% when compared with 2014/2015. The breakdown of this increase points to certain areas of concern as murder increased by 8,15%, common assault by 4,03%, assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) increased 1,64%. Attempted murder showed a marginal increase of 0,21%. The 0,87% decrease in the detection rate of crimes against women to 73,54% must be addressed going forward, however, the substantial increase in the trial-ready case docket rate from 63,27% to 72,88%, points to greater effectiveness and efficiency within the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS), as does the marginal 0,17% increase in the conviction rate to 82,85%.

The FCS capability has achieved several noteworthy successes during 2015/2016, including 542 life sentences and 196 years' imprisonment for 29-year-old serial rapist, Michael Nkabinde. The investigating officer in this case, Detective Sergeant Maleoa Reuben Chabalala is to be commended for his persistence and the quality of the investigation that he undertook, ensuring that Nkabinde was traced and arrested on 14 August 2014. The accused was positively linked to eight cases of rape, eight counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, two cases of common robbery, one of compelling a person to witness a sexual act and two counts of compelled rape.

The proactive approach undertaken by FCS Units was spearheaded by 1 726 awareness campaigns targeting problematic areas, primarily through churches and schools. Reactively, the FCS Unit conducted 3 050 tracing operations which led to the arrest of 7 701 suspects wanted in connection with crimes against women and children.

Forensic social work is a critical element of the investigation process, particularly in respect of crimes against children. The role of the social worker in conducting forensic social work is central to successful

investigations of certain crimes against children as they strive to obtain uncontaminated information from a child and provide expert testimony in court. The scope of work of the SAPS's Forensic Social Workers was expanded to include "statement taking from children" and "preparing child witnesses for court" in their assessment process, which will have a positive impact on the detection rate of the FCS in the long term.

The implementation of the Detective Policy during 2016/2017, developed by the Civilian Secretariat for Police, focuses on enhancing the functioning and quality of the Detective Service and will no doubt improve the investigation of crimes against women and children.

The providing of support to the victims of crime is crucial not only from a service delivery point of view, but also to ensure that victims are able to assist the Police during the investigation process. All 1 140 police stations around the country are rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse.

An integrated approach to safety and security, as required by the NDP, necessitates closer interaction between the police and the communities they serve. It is in the interest of the Police to promote public education and awareness around issues related to crime, particularly the role to be played by the community in preventing crime. A total of 37 awareness campaigns were conducted, 19 national and 18 provincial, including door-to-door campaigns, community dialogues and izimbizo. A key feature of the SAPS's community engagement approach was "women in law enforcement operations", during which operations were led by female SAPS members, clearly demonstrating not only their capability as commanders, but also gender equality in what is always perceived as being a male-dominated occupation. Police engagement with the community assumes a more structured approach in the form of community police forums, 1 136 of which have been established and are functional. These forums facilitate better interaction and information-sharing between individual communities and the Police. The School Safety Programme remains a priority for the Department as the key mechanism for engaging the youth on safety and security-related issues. A total of 1 053 schools have been linked to specific police stations and 1 628 085 school visits, including patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives, were undertaken by the Police.

The set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy have been implemented at 776 of the 879 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations. The following actions were implemented to support provinces and police stations with the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy: the introduction of an implementation guideline; the implementation of a standardised monitoring mechanism; and interactive capacity-building sessions in provinces.

The Ministry of Police, working hand-in-hand with Police management and other key stakeholders within government and private and civil society sectors, is committed to ensuring that the SAPS is transformed into a professional and accountable organisation. The transformation agenda will therefore be accelerated during 2016/2017 and the remainder of the medium-term period.



MM SOTYU

Deputy Minister of the Department of Police

31 August 2016

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT



Acting National
Commissioner
Lt Gen JK Phahlane

Following my appointment by the President as Acting National Commissioner on 14 October 2015, I, directed and guided by the Minister of Police, initiated an in-depth analysis into the performance of the SAPS. This analysis comprised a number of elements, but focused primarily on the organisation's performance in terms of the Annual Performance Plans (APPs) for the 2014/2015 financial year, as reflected in the 2014/2015 Annual Report, as well as the first two quarters of 2015/2016, as depicted in the organisation's quarterly reports. Specific areas of persistent underperformance were identified during this analysis which linked directly to the prevention, combating and investigation of crime as per Section 205 (3) of the Constitution, thereby jeopardising the SAPS's likelihood of delivering on the requirements of Outcome 3 of the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF), and certain key performance areas within the administration environment which is an enabling pillar.

A number of specialised analyses were also conducted, such as the volumes and types of outstanding case dockets and the organisation's extent of compliance with legislation, such as the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) to provide additional information and further context to the identified areas of underperformance and to enable the identification of the factors contributing to this underperformance.

Various internal and external analytical reports into the SAPS's ability to deliver on its constitutional mandate and its extent of compliance with its regulatory framework, particularly at local level were also analysed to enable the identification of additional areas of underperformance and non-compliance, as well as the underlying or contributing factors. I, supported by senior management, engaged directly with management and members of the organisation through formal, structured sessions, such as the National Crime Combating Forum, the National Strategic Planning Session, the National Support Services Forum and the Detective Service Performance Reviews. Informal engagements with SAPS members at all levels were also conducted including both operational and administrative personnel, to further inform the identification of the factors contributing to underperformance.

The 2014/2015 Victims of Crime Survey, released by Statistics South Africa, raised several issues related to public perceptions regarding the incidence and impact of serious crime, including:

- perceptions that levels of violent and non-violent crime in the country have increased, with specific concerns regarding housebreaking, house robbery and theft out of motor vehicle;
- the underreporting of crime to the SAPS, indicating that violent crime was more likely to be reported than property-related crime, but proposing that the measurement of the extent of crime is important;
- a decrease in the number of respondents who felt safe at night;
- the increasing role of illegal drugs in driving up levels of property crime; and
- 57% of respondents indicating that they were satisfied with the service provided by the Police in their area.

This in-depth analysis revealed critical and persistent areas of underperformance associated directly with the three fundamental functions of policing: the prevention, investigation and combating of crime and consequently with both the "feel safe" and "are safe" dimensions of Outcome 3.

Persistent areas of underperformance in the APP were identified within three financial programmes, namely:

- Programme 1: Administration:
 - The management of service terminations.
 - The provision of employee health and wellness.
 - Incidents leading to civil claims against the SAPS.
- Programme 2: Visible Policing:
 - The number of reported serious crimes and crimes against women.
 - The recovery of stolen/lost state-owned firearms and of stolen/robbed vehicles.
 - Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions.
 - National and provincial crime awareness campaigns conducted.
- Programme 3: Detective Service:
 - Detection rate of serious crime, contact crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, crimes against women above 18 years and crimes against children under 18 years.
 - Conviction rate of crimes against women above 18 years.
 - Percentage trial-ready case dockets for serious crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, crimes against women above 18 years and crimes against children under 18 years.

This underperformance in respect of the SAPS's fundamental functions has no doubt contributed to the eroding of public confidence in the organisation, particularly at local level, and has also given rise to individual communities assuming responsibility for the application of law and order, leading to sporadic incidents of vigilantism or "mob justice". The SAPS is obliged to investigate these incidents, despite the obvious shortcomings in respect of the application of its mandate. However, the solution to incidents of vigilantism is the uncompromising appliance of the tried and tested principles of policing, including ensuring community participation and involvement in the prevention, investigation and combating of crime.

The scrutiny of analytical reports on the organisation's performance has also revealed that these tangible areas of underperformance and challenges may be viewed as the effects or results of deeper, contributory issues, the majority of which are embedded within the organisation. As a result, the Minister of Police, myself as Acting National Commissioner and the senior management of the SAPS identified the need for the introduction of a "Back-to-Basics" approach to policing. This approach focuses on every member of the SAPS reverting to the established regulatory framework, or simply put, doing the basics of policing, properly and consistently. "Back-to-Basics" is focused on addressing organisational performance and the associated deficiencies and challenges by constructively and actively addressing the following:

- The transformation of the SAPS as informed by the National Development Plan (NDP), including, *inter alia*, demilitarisation, professionalism, integrity and discipline, in other words, the manner in which police officers' conduct themselves, guided by the Code of Conduct, as distinctive characteristics of policing.
- Uncompromising compliance with the fundamental principles or tradecraft of policing, as reflected in the internal and external regulatory frameworks.

- The inculcating of a culture of performance management and accountability, including the application of consequence management, both positive and negative, where required.

These organisational, or enabling issues, are directed towards ensuring that the SAPS delivers on its mandate, hence the requirement that the fight against crime becomes a reality through the implementation of the following:

- Enhanced police visibility, which implies more police officers in uniform, thereby minimising opportunities to commit crime.
- The thorough and responsive investigation of each and every crime that is reported to SAPS.
- The efficient utilisation of all resources supporting the investigation of crime.
- Optimal utilisation of crime intelligence in support of proactive and reactive policing.
- The targeted, informed deployment of operational resources to ensure the efficient utilisation of the limited resources that the SAPS has at its disposal, ensuring that they are applied for optimal effect.
- The inculcating of a collaborative, consultative approach to the core functions of policing as per Section 205(3), but focusing on the prevention, investigation and combating of crime, including structured, multifaceted interventions (facilitated by the SAPS) involving the community and the relevant Government and Non-Government Organisations especially at police station level in order to address the “desires to commit a crime” as a causal factor to crime.

Newly-appointed heads often turn to restructuring in order for their intentions to be noted by an organisation. Structural change should, in all instances, be merited by a change in strategic direction. The SAPS has undergone such a change and it is imperative that any given strategic direction be supported by an adequately structured and organised workforce. I subsequently directed the review of the organisational structure at all levels, guided by the fundamental principles associated with organisational development, but simultaneously ensuring that the organisational structure fits the strategic direction of the organisation.

The national structure was reviewed first, centred around five high level functional areas, each managed by a Deputy National Commissioner. In the process, certain competencies were separated to ensure proper segregation of dissimilar functions, such as Policing, which includes Visible Policing, Operational Response Services, Protection and Security Services and Crime Detection, encompassing the Detective Service, Forensic Services and the overt portion of Crime Intelligence. Human Resource Utilisation, which is responsible for the maintenance of human resource practices and utilisation while Personnel Management, responsible for the functions associated with the administration of employees, were also separated, but under the direction of the Deputy National Commissioner: Human Resource Management. Certain competencies were merged in order to link similar functions, thereby improving efficiency and effectiveness and optimising cooperation and integration. Facility Management and SCM were merged as were Asset Management and Legal Services but, at a higher level of command.

The Management Interventions competency, a key facet of the “Back-to-Basics” approach to policing, was established at Deputy National Commissioner level specifically to identify geographic and functional areas of underperformance and non-compliance and ensure the correction of such, in collaboration with local management. The functional extension of the Management Interventions capacity involved the clustering of the nine provinces into three regions, three provinces per region, under the direction of an experienced Lieutenant General, whose role is to coordinate multi-disciplinary intervention teams, each staffed by experienced members, capable of ensuring a turn-around in performance.

Six additional competencies were clustered under the direct auspices of my office, primarily due to the function they perform, such as Presidential Protection Service, the re-established Management Advisory capacity, Executive Support and the covert part of Crime Intelligence (due to the sensitivity of this

environment, as well as past history of mismanagement), but also in response to good governance and regulatory requirements, such as the Internal Audit and the Crime Registrar functions.

A similar approach was adopted in respect of the provincial organisational structure. Five similar key competencies reporting directly to the Provincial Commissioner, in addition to the Cluster Commanders and certain support functions, including Legal and Policy Services, Organisational Development and Strategic Management; and Communication Services, including both Liaison and Marketing. There are certain competencies, which, due to the nature of the functions they perform, are centralised in terms of command and control and financial management, but render a service to the Provincial Commissioner, including Crime Intelligence, the Crime Registrar, Internal Audit, Protection and Security Services, Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management and Technology Management Services.

The finalisation of the review of the Cluster Concept, initiated during 2014/2015, is an issue that I prioritised due to the important oversight, advisory monitoring and evaluation role that the Cluster Commander is required to play in improving service delivery, organisational performance and command and control at station level. The establishing of the cluster structure, as a geographically placed extension of the provincial office, was also based on sound organisational development principles. The span of control between the provincial office and stations is simply too large for management to exercise proper command and control. The introduction of the cluster, under which a number of stations are grouped, provides the provincial office with greater flexibility as they have a command structure that is geographically much closer to individual stations, and as a result, is able to react quicker to operational crises and provide guidance to local management and members. The Provincial Commissioners hold the Cluster Commanders to account for station-level performance, while Cluster Commanders have a similar relationship with their individual Station Commanders. The 118 clusters that have been established have been determined in consultation with provincial management and have taken variables such as the number and size of stations and their geographic location into account. Cluster Commanders will, supported by the Deputy Cluster Commander, have Visible Policing and Detective Service Coordinators at their disposal, in order to support stations in terms of these two key policing functions. The implementation of the cluster concept will be expedited during 2016/2017, an exercise that I will personally oversee.

The station level structure was not subjected to substantial change as the existing organisation breakdown was adequate, with the exception of the post of Deputy Station Commander, an issue that was initiated by the organisation, but which was not affordable from a budgetary point of view, given the levels at which personnel were required to be appointed to and the fact that, taking into account the number of stations, it would imply an additional 1 140 posts. It was decided to rather bolster the command structure at cluster level in order to strengthen the role of the cluster.

A reviewed strategic direction and concomitant organisational structures, are a means to a specific end, and that end is improved organisational performance, in conjunction with enhanced service delivery and improved morale of members. As I indicated in the introduction to this report, my first step as Acting National Commissioner was to thoroughly analyse the performance of this organisation to determine the areas where, simply put, the organisation was performing to expectation and where it was not, based on the commitments expressed in the form of performance indicators and targets as reflected in the SAPS's Annual Performance Plan (APP).

Specific recovery plans were developed to address the identified areas of underperformance, the two most important of which targeted the visible policing and detective service capabilities. The emphasis of the aforementioned recovery plans was to turnaround performance at police stations in terms of these two fundamentally important policing functions. However, given the fact that I assumed command of the SAPS in the middle of the third quarter of 2015/2016, I realised the importance of focusing this recovery-approach where it was needed most. My primary goal in terms of these recovery plans was to achieve as much as possible before the end of the 2015/2016 financial year. As a result, 63 police stations were identified as being the stations with the highest increases in crime levels and lowest performance in resolving crime. This methodology allowed for the focused, parallel application of the two recovery plans, a task I assigned to carefully selected teams of experienced police officers, coordinated by an equally experienced senior manager, Lieutenant General BC Mgwenya.

I am a firm believer in leaders “walking the talk”, as a result, I personally engaged the commanders in every province, including provincial management, cluster commanders, station and unit commanders, communicating the “Back-to-Basics” approach, the rationale behind the approach and the content of the recovery plans. During these sessions with commanders, the performance of the organisation and the provinces’ contribution to that performance, was presented and interrogated, which firmly and unambiguously communicated my intentions in respect of performance management and accountability. Subsequent to this, the recovery plans were unpacked, providing these commanders with a specific set of priorities and key actions, developed explicitly to address the identified areas of underperformance.

This exercise was not without cost to the organisation, but, given the results of the end-of-year performance review, we have achieved significant gains, which translate directly to South Africans both feeling and being safer and more secure. During 2015/2016 a total of 99 performance indicators were reported on. The 99 indicators comprises of 106 targets as some performance indicators consist of more than one target. Overall the SAPS achieved 79 of its 106 targets, or 74,53%.

A deeper analysis would, however, reveal that despite the marginal decrease, there have been significant gains in key areas, specifically levels of crime and the investigation of crime. The 17 community-reported crimes, which include contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime declined by 1,4% during 2015/2016. Contact crime remains a challenge for the SAPS and the country as a whole as it increased marginally by 1%, counterbalanced to a certain extent by a 0,8% reduction in contact-related crime, a 1,8% reduction in property-related crime and a 4,1% reduction in other serious crimes (The figures reflected herein are based on the Annual Crime Report, 2015/2016 and excludes cases closed as unfounded. Dockets are closed as unfounded when it is evident from investigation that no offence had been committed). The hands-on management of crime levels requires a more regular reporting time-frame than an annual release of crime statistics. To this end I directed that the Crime Registrar engage Statistics South Africa in this regard to determine the feasibility of quarterly crime statistics releases. This engagement culminated in cabinet approving the quarterly release of crime statistics. The quarterly crime stats will be an important feature of my quarterly performance accountability engagements with management at all levels during 2016/2017, as well as the SAPS’s reporting framework. More will be done during 2016/2017 to achieve the same turnaround in levels of crime, as was achieved with the performance of the Detective Service.

The Crime Detection capability at the level of Deputy National Commissioner, is still vacant. The reason being that I have taken it upon myself to personally manage this environment, in addition to my duties as Acting National Commissioner, until such time as I am satisfied that adequate momentum in terms of performance management and accountability at all levels has been achieved. My motivation for taking direct responsibility for the Detective Service is firstly because when a citizen reports a crime to the SAPS, they expect it to be properly investigated in order that justice be served, but also because this environment, unlike the Visible Policing environment where partnerships are crucial, is completely within the control of the Police. The SAPS is the sole service provider in terms of the investigation of crime, which is why it must be done right, the first time, every time, irrespective of the seriousness of the crime that is reported to us. In the initial assessment of performance that was done immediately after my appointment, the performance of the Detective Service was a cause for serious concern. At the end of the 2014/2015 financial year, this environment had only achieved five of the 12 performance indicators that they are responsible for. At the end of the 2015/2016 financial year, the same capability achieved ten of the 15 indicators, which represents a significant turnaround in the performance of this critical environment.

There are other areas of underperformance that will be corrected during 2016/2017. Service terminations, a key internal function on which former members, or in certain instances the families of former members are so reliant, was critically flawed. A recovery plan for this environment was developed and implementation ensued during the last quarter of 2015/2016. There have been gains in this area too as the backlog of service terminations has been significantly reduced. The performance measurement of this function will be more focused during 2016/2017 as performance indicators and targets were revised during planning sessions conducted for the 2016/2017 APP.

The Deputy Minister of Police, the Honourable Ms Soty, has, in her Statement, emphasised the need for the country to cooperate with the Police and other law enforcement agencies in eradicating the scourge

of the murder of police officers. I add my voice to her call as SAPS cannot afford to lose a single member in this manner. During my engagements with commanders in the Provinces, I have urged commanders to advise members on the risk factors leading to police murders that emerged from the Portfolio Committee on Police's (PCoP) seminar in the topic during February 2015. Particular emphasis will be placed on police safety to ensure members are adequately equipped, have the correct training, provided by specialised SAPS units and are operationally aware and prepared for any eventuality.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	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
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	177 349	237 620	(60 271)	169 662	212 166	(42 504)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	10 650	11 184	(534)	13 830	18 929	(5 099)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	821	1 128	(307)	852	1 210	(358)
Sale of capital assets	19 108	62 650	(43 542)	4 625	15 541	(10 916)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	135 913	165 610	(29 697)	124 915	141 560	(16 645)
Total	343 841	478 192	(134 351)	313 884	389 406	(75 522)

Departmental revenue collection destined for the National Revenue Fund, is mostly derived from services rendered to the public such as applications for firearm licences, 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 overperformance are as follows:

- **Sales of goods and services produced by the department:** The positive deviation of R60,271 million is mainly due to the increase in applications for firearm licences (R9,751 million), the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R2,406 million), the increase in police services rendered (R29,530 million) and the increase in the sale of scrap (R16,532 million) as a result of more auctions for non-capital assets.
- **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R43,542 million is mainly due to more auctions held especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** The positive deviation of R29,697 million is mainly due to more departmental debt having been recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2015/2016 financial year amounted to R76 720 801 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. An insignificant amount of R46 599.64 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	16,936,289	16,936,289	-	15 570 203	15 570 203	-
Visible Policing	38,321,152	38,321,105	47	36 700 290	36 700 272	18
Detective Service	15,947,270	15,947,270	-	15 149 725	15 149 725	-
Crime Intelligence	3,102,039	3,102,039	-	2 884 119	2 884 119	-
Protection and Security Services	2,414,098	2,414,098	-	2 202 906	2 202 906	-
Total	76,720,848	76,720,801	47	72 507 243	72 507 225	18

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

No amounts will be requested for rollover to the 2016/2017 financial year since the full amount as allocated for the 2015/2016 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 Vote: Police for the 2015/2016 financial year:

Programmes	Adjusted estimates	Actual expenditure	Virement	Variance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	16,609,332	16,936,289	326,957	1,97%
Visible Policing	38,444,422	38,321,105	(123,270)	(0,32%)
Detective Service	16,092,427	15,947,270	(145,157)	(0,90%)
Crime Intelligence	3,146,936	3,102,039	(44,897)	(1,43%)
Protection and Security Services	2,427,731	2,414,098	(13,633)	(0,56%)
Total	76,720,848	76,720,801	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net overspending realised as a result of increased spending on buildings and other infrastructure (capital works) emanating from the purchasing of Telkom Towers. Although an underspending realised on compensation of employees as a result of more personnel losses than anticipated, it was *inter alia* redirected to environments experiencing financial pressures, i.e. levies payable to Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA), computer services affected by higher exchange rates and more expenditure on civil claims than estimated.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of more personnel losses than anticipated initially. The underspending on compensation of employees, was *inter alia* redirected to environments experiencing financial pressures, i.e. municipal services and lease payments of property, as well as capital equipment in the specialised interventions environment. The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,32%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of more personnel losses than anticipated initially. The underspending on compensation of employees was *inter alia* redirected to environments experiencing financial pressures, i.e. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing of animals, travel and subsistence for intervention initiatives, additional training of personnel, as well as capital equipment in the specialised investigations environment. The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,90%.

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

A total of R44,9 million net underspending was noted on this programme. 74% was as a result of savings that realised as a result of more personnel losses than anticipated initially. The remainder of this underspending is due to lower than planned spending on goods and services, essentially in respect of fleet services. The underspending on the Programme is 1,43%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Although a net underspending of 0,56% realised on this programme, the categories of capital assets and goods and services realised an overspending on transport equipment and machinery (x-ray machines and other security-related equipment) and travel and subsistence respectively. There was an underspending on the compensation of employees' category as a result of more personnel losses than anticipated.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Refer to Part E: notes to the financial statements.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The 2014/2015 financial year was the second year in government's medium-term cycle, which is aligned to the electoral cycle and encompasses a five-year period, extending from 2013/2014 to 2018/2019. Each financial year in this medium-term cycle is a strategic stepping-stone towards the realisation of the recommendations contained in the NDP. The SAPS committed itself to the achievement of specific targets, related to crime levels and the investigation of crime. These targets are a beacon for the entire organisation as it collectively contributes to government's long-term vision for the country. I will, during my tenure as the Head of this organisation, ensure that everything possible is done to ensure that we achieve these targets. The SAPS realises, however, that this cannot be done alone, it must be done in partnership with key stakeholders and role-players, the most important of which is the communities we serve. I will, during 2016/2017, reach out to certain of these stakeholders to engage on how we can work together to address challenges associated with policing the country. The issue of incidents of violence on farms and smallholdings is an example of the areas that I will be targeting for the establishment of hands-on partnerships with all interested parties. While the incidence of violence on farms and smallholdings is declining gradually year-on-year, it has a huge impact on rural communities, the agricultural sector and the broader South African economy.

The strategic planning sessions conducted during the third and fourth quarters of 2015/2016, to review performance and chart the way forward, taking the "Back-to-Basics" approach into consideration and guided by the MTSF and other planning imperatives, included a forward-looking dimension in the form of emerging priorities. These are issues that will not necessarily be included in the SAPS's 2016/2017 APP, but which I, and various national competencies in the SAPS, will develop going forward.

The transformation of the SAPS lies at the top of the emerging priorities agenda. The recommendations emanating from the Farlam Commission, oversight bodies such as the PCoP and the Ministry of Police related to both public order policing as well as the professionalism and transformation of the SAPS will be implemented uncompromisingly. While this initiative will be driven by the Minister of Police, I will direct all SAPS members, including those key managers who will be involved in the process, to give their full and transparent cooperation to the Ministry. This initiative will, apart from directly supporting the NDP, provide the SAPS with a competitive advantage in the fight against crime as effective and efficient policing is as much about the consistent application of fundamental policing practice, as it is about the attitudes and behaviours of each and every police officer.

A capable and capacitated police service lies at the heart of its performance. The revamp of basic training was an issue identified by management as requiring immediate attention. The Basic Training Learning Programme will therefore undergo a thorough review during 2016/2017, informed by an international

benchmarking study with other policing agencies and in consultation with management and members, to ensure its relevance and viability to actual policing practice.

Perceptions are also driven by issues reported in the media that relate to SAPS members' behaviour. The SAPS's top management has on numerous occasions expressed its zero tolerance approach to criminality by its members, including corruption and fraud. Organisational capacity to drive the prevention, investigation, reporting and resolution of corruption and fraud has been established in the form of the Integrity Management Section within the Personnel Management Division. The organisation has, however, for a number of years, not had an approved Anti-Corruption Strategy in place. This will be rectified to ensure that the Integrity Management capability has the required strategic and tactical measures in place to drive the combating of criminality, corruption and fraud in SAPS.

The advancement of policing practice, techniques and technologies should be informed by scientifically verifiable research that is directed to specific areas of policing. The Research Division, to be established within the Management Interventions capability, will determine and drive a structured medium-term research agenda that is informed by management and members. This agenda will guide the Research Division in its functioning, but will also provide external stakeholders with an indication of the research topics that the SAPS requires assistance with.

Combined assurance, which seeks to integrate external and internal assurance processes to provide clear and concise information on the levels of effectiveness and efficiency in terms of the implementation of the internal and external regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the SAPS, has been driven by the SAPS Audit Committee, working in close cooperation with the office of the National Commissioner. The combined assurance governance methodology and framework within the SAPS will be reviewed during the upcoming financial year to integrate the newly-established Management Interventions capability, and also to optimise the methodology.

Police officers should be recognised as a national asset, serving citizens professionally and with pride. The Batho Pele Revitalisation Strategy contains the mantra: "We Belong, We Care, We Serve", which epitomises the types of public servant the people deserve and government requires. In terms of the public's perception of SAPS members, I fully understand that the only way to change public perception of the Police, is by police officers doing the right thing, simply what they know to be correct, every time, all the time. The SAPS will be developing an integrated approach to service delivery improvement during 2016/2017 that will synergise and optimise the numerous service delivery improvement initiatives that are currently in place, such as the Frontline Service Delivery Project, the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, the Operations Management Framework and the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation's Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring and Citizen-based Monitoring initiatives. The reviewed approach to service delivery improvement will also address enhanced accessibility to the SAPS's frontline service points, which, due to budgetary constraints will require innovation such as establishing partnerships with tribal authorities and other government departments, to extend the SAPS's infrastructural footprint.

Visible policing enjoys the lion's share of the SAPS's allocated budget and consequently has the largest proportion of the workforce allocated to it. This function will be enhanced through several initiatives, including sustained police visibility, building on the successful pattern of deployments utilised during the 2015/2016 Safer Festive Season Campaign; re-connecting with citizens to strengthen grassroots partnerships towards creating a safer South Africa through a collaborative, consultative approach to the core functions of policing; intensified crime awareness campaigns at schools to minimise the vulnerability of the youth to crime; and the optimising of the available operational capacity by targeted deployments, reduced idling time, and the utilisation of certain specialised capabilities, such as the Tactical Response Teams and National Intervention Units, to assist in addressing problematic high-crime areas.

The turnaround in the performance of the Detective Service will not only be sustained, but will be extended further during 2016/2017. The revamp of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as required in the CJS 7-Point Plan will be focused through the development of an integrated master plan that incorporates all internal role-players and external stakeholders. The reverting to the tried and tested investigative techniques is the single most important factor underlying the improvement in the performance of the Detective Service. This will be extended into 2016/2017, but will include the establishment of Specialised Units, focusing

on drug-related crime, taxi violence and firearms; the enhanced utilisation of investigative aids such as forensic leads; the enhanced utilisation of the DNA Database in the identification of suspects, which will be supported through a focused drive to ensure the taking of buccal samples from all persons arrested as per Section 8 of the DNA Act; the updating of results of trial; the analysis of the operational deployment of detectives, taking into consideration working hours, the number of detectives and the allocation of case dockets, including matching experience to categories of crime; and the effective managing of high profile investigations and crime scenes, particularly those targeted by the media.

I intend changing the approach to the governance structures that direct and regulate the organisation to ensure that the aforementioned structures are aligned with statutory requirements, specifically the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995). The National Management Forum should be at the apex of the decision-making process within the SAPS. This forum is a platform where I as the Accounting Officer engage with top management, including all Deputy National Commissioners, Divisional Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners. Performance management and accountability will be at the top of the agenda of this forum. I will ensure that this organisation will account for its performance while it is under my direction as we are here to serve and protect the people in this country.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None.

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

None.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Unsolicited bid proposals

No unsolicited bid proposals were concluded for the year 2015/2016.

Irregular expenditure

- Supply Chain Management (SCM) has implemented processes and systems to prevent irregular expenditure.
- A circular was circulated with regard to the new National Treasury Regulations in relation to irregular expenditure.
- SCM also provided copies of the new National Treasury Regulations to all provincial commissioners, provincial heads and divisions at the SCM Forum held in November 2015. It was attended by 49 members from all provinces and divisions.

- Follow-up, individual meetings are held on request to ensure that the end-users understand it.
- Reconciliation meetings are held with the Financial and Administration Division to ensure that irregular expenditure is reported and submitted to the BAC.
- Irregular expenditure downscaled by 54,55% from 44 in 2014/2015 to 24 in 2015/2016.

Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Donations to the value of R5 440 180.72 were made to and by the South African Police Service.

Transfers to the value of R796 985.00 were made by the South African Police Service for the 2015/2016 financial year.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL JK PHAHLANE

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2016

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 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 judgments 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 resources 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 ended 31 March 2016.

Yours faithfully



LIEUTENANT GENERAL JK PHAHLANE

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2016

7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

7.1 VISION

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

7.2 MISSION

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

7.3 VALUES

- Protecting everyone's rights and be impartial, respectful, open and accountable to the community.
- Using the powers given to us in a responsible way.
- Providing a responsible, effective and high-quality service with honesty and integrity.
- Evaluating our service continuously and making every effort to improve on it.
- Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic use of resources.
- Developing the skills of all members through equal opportunity.
- Cooperating 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 the 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 toward 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 bring 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; and
- 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 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)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- 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)
- 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 Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961
- 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)
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013).

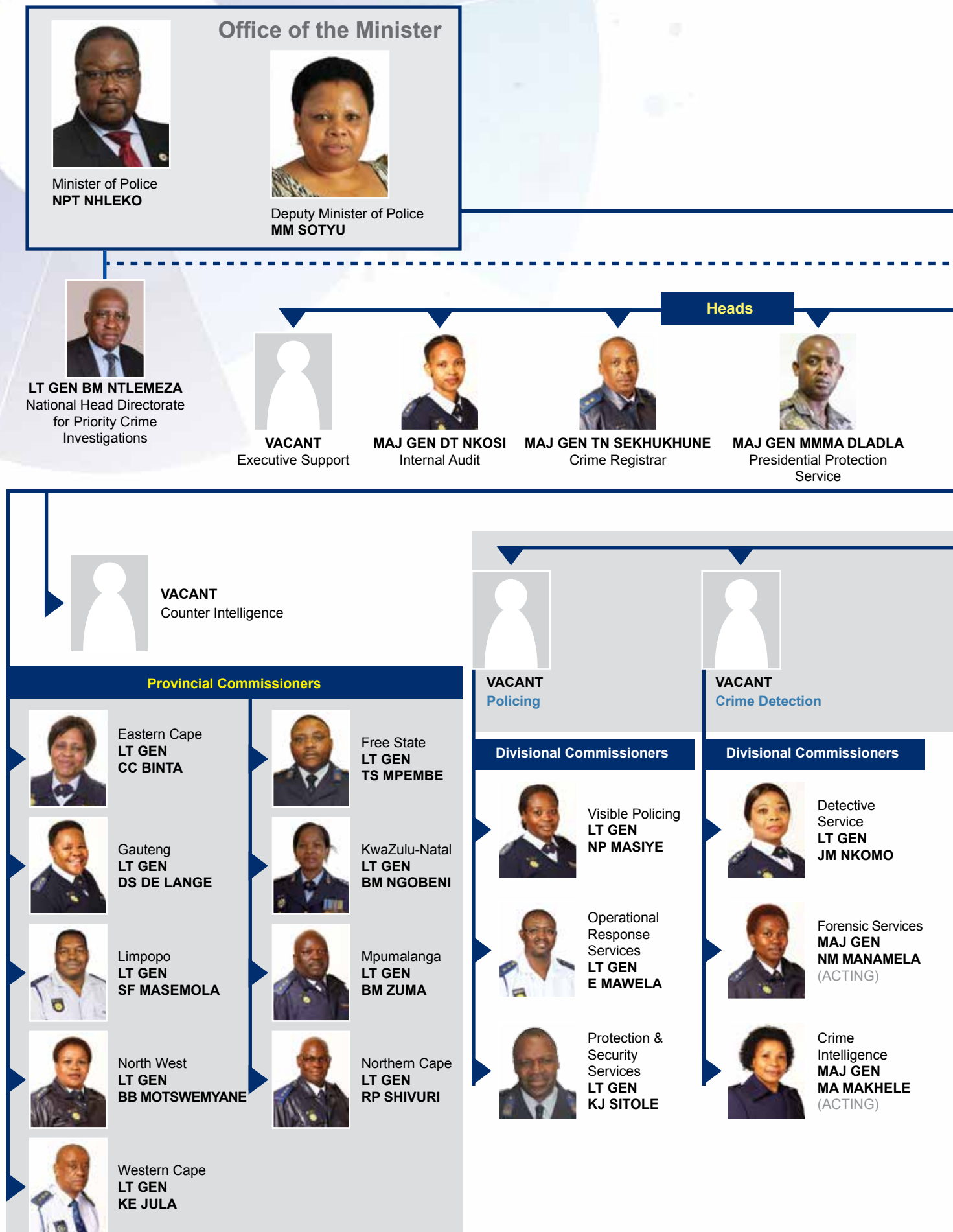
8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2015/2016

No Bill has been introduced in Parliament during 2015/2016.





9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS ON 31 MARCH 2016





Acting National Commissioner
LT GEN JK PHAHLANE



VACANT
National
Management
Advisory Services

Heads



Corporate
Communication
**MAJ GEN
VP NGESI**



Marketing &
Liaison Services
**MAJ GEN
OS SEEMISE**



Organisational
Development
**MAJ GEN
MJ MAKGATO**



VACANT
Project
Management



Strategic
Management
**MAJ GEN
L RABIE**

Deputy National Commissioners



LT GEN BC MGWENYA
Human Resource Management



LT GEN SJP SCHUTTE
Asset & Legal Management



LT GEN GJ KRUSER
**National Management
Interventions**

Divisional Commissioners



Personnel
Management
**LT GEN
L NTSHIEA**



Human Resource
Development
**LT GEN
NS MKHWANAZI**



Human
Resource
Utilisation
**MAJ GEN
TJ DE WIT
(ACTING)**

Divisional Commissioners



Supply Chain
Management
**LT GEN
RJ MOKWENA**



Financial
Management &
Administration
**LT GEN
PA RAMIKOSI**



Technology
Management
Services
**LT GEN
AL SHEZI**



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

Divisional Commissioners



Management
Interventions
Region A
**LT GEN
SJ JEPHTA**



Management
Interventions
Region B
**LT GEN
LJ MOTHIBA**



Management
Interventions
Region C
**LT GEN
MD MAGADLELA**



Research
**LT GEN
BM ZULU**

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

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
Minister for Safety and Security's personnel	10	12	0	2	0	1	0	0	25
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)	9	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	17
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Top management	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	0	30
Major General	67	53	13	3	8	0	12	3	159
Brigadier	204	134	40	23	31	10	85	40	567
Senior management	271	187	53	26	39	10	97	43	726
Colonel	849	376	126	58	128	42	407	151	2 137
Major/Lieutenant Colonel	2 710	1 330	393	198	241	99	1 069	592	6 632
Lieutenant/Captain	7 116	3 152	978	491	475	212	2 105	1 318	15 847
Commissioned officers	10 675	4 858	1 497	747	844	353	3 581	2 061	24 616
Non-commissioned officers	73 104	26 954	10 478	3 231	2 256	367	7 941	2 130	126 461
Public Service Act employees	12 252	20 200	1 478	3 466	316	752	505	3 901	42 870
Total employees	96 329	52 222	13 507	7 473	3 456	1 483	12 125	8 135	194 730

*Note: These figures are informed by the Vulindlela System

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 140
RSA POPULATION	54 956 900 (mid-year estimate, 2015)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	194 730
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	151 834
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	42 896
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:362

10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

Name of entity	Legislation	Financial relationship	Nature of business
The South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	Department of Police: Vote 23.	Creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa
Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)	The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service receives its voted funds as a transfer payment through the Vote: Police.	Providing policy advice and legislative support to the Minister of Police
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate is a separate department and has its own Vote.	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)	No financial assistance is provided from the Vote: Police.	To provide for the regulation of the private security industry

ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 40 members died while on duty. These deaths have been caused as a result of a motor vehicle accident or murder (34 members were murdered on duty and 6 members died as a result of a motor vehicle accident).

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
7043891-9	Constable	Ntoyaphi M	2015-06-14
7052578-1	Constable	Dlamini BM	2015-07-02
7029154-3	Sergeant	Sowambi X	2015-09-06
Free State			
7131734-1	Constable	Sesing MD	2015-11-22
Gauteng			
0617167-7	Major	Moetlo MT	2015-06-03
0640583-5	Warrant Officer	Ndlovu SE	2015-07-11
2156141-9	Constable	Buthelezi NE	2015-07-29
7165544-1	Constable	Hlabisa SAC	2015-07-31
7166807-1	Constable	Seolwane LJ	2015-07-31
0513308-4	Warrant Officer	Mosekwane BM	2015-08-22
2120109-9	Constable	Moswang EF	2015-09-05
0633896-8	Warrant Officer	Mchizama S	2015-09-08
7044832-9	Constable	Maluleke BS	2015-09-08
0533977-4	Sergeant	Ralinala AS	2015-11-13
7174657-9	Constable	Lekala MM	2016-03-02

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
KwaZulu-Natal			
2060267-7	Constable	Mbuli HN	2015-04-07
7018851-3	Constable	Mbele SH	2015-04-30
7056432-9	Constable	Jaca MW	2015-04-30
7063850-1	Constable	Majoka ZW	2015-04-30
0511640-6	Warrant Officer	Ngwane J	2015-06-05
7024449-9	Sergeant	Moyana VA	2015-09-22
0470334-1	Warrant Officer	Ramsaroop NS	2015-11-14
0490921-6	Warrant Officer	Mdletshe JZ	2015-11-16
0601464-0	Warrant Officer	Ramsakkan A	2015-11-23
7199519-6	Constable	Manyanga SN	2015-12-23
0536669-1	Sergeant	Goodwin MACS	2016-01-20
0515780-3	Warrant Officer	Nyandeni SS	2016-01-28
0602428-9	Warrant Officer	Kumkurren L	2016-01-29
0613972-8	Warrant Officer	Mhlono VM	2016-03-27
0917139-8	Warrant Officer	Gumede BT	2016-01-29
Limpopo			
0481582-3	Warrant Officer	Mabada ZT	2015-11-02
0923217-6	Warrant Officer	Seloga BJ	2016-01-23
0413396-0	Warrant Officer	Bouwer MJ	2016-01-14
Mpumalanga			
7045346-2	Constable	Baloyi JT	2015-05-20
2147568-7	Constable	Hlongwane SJ	2015-07-18
North West			
7087475-1	Constable	Mokotedi JS	2015-11-04
Head Office			
0536626-7	Sergeant	Mkhize FCS	2015-04-09
0454699-7	Warrant Officer	Holz PJB	2015-07-29
0440866-7	Warrant Officer	Reyneke M	2016-03-18
7174530-1	Constable	Muhlarhi NN	2015-08-06



PART B : PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

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

Refer to page 295 to 300 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY (FSD) PROJECT

The project was initiated as a response to the findings from the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring (FSDM) Programme, the Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) dimensions and other service improvement policies. The objectives are -

- improving **accessibility** of police stations to all communities;
- ensuring the provision of a professional and accountable quality service to SAPS clients;
- standardising service points (stations) in line with corporate **standards**; and
- improving engagement with relevant **stakeholders** in the fight against crime.

The priority for 2015/2016 was to complete phase one of the project in the remaining seven pilot police stations, i.e. introduction of the project to stakeholders, corporate image standardisation, provisioning of resources and development of human resources. The implementation of phase one was completed in Amangwe and Mambuka Police Stations in KwaZulu-Natal. The intervention in Mambuka was supported by Transnet in terms of the provision of facilities and Old Mutual provided signage as part of the PPP programme.

CITIZEN-BASED MONITORING

Cabinet approved a Citizen-based Monitoring (CBM) Framework in 2013. The CBM is an approach to monitoring Government's **performance** and focuses on the experiences of ordinary citizens in order to strengthen **public accountability** and drive service delivery improvements. The objectives are -

- Creating a platform for dialogue between SAPS and citizens about the level, quality and pace of service delivery.
- Enhancing SAPS engagement with relevant stakeholders when performing their duties.
- Facilitating **transparency** in relation to service delivery at local level.

- Improving **communication** between the community and the SAPS at local level.

The implementation of the CBM programme was driven by the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) until 31 March 2015. The SAPS assumed the responsibility to implement the project further at other prioritised stations from the 2015/2016 financial year onwards. The programme was only implemented in the Wolmaransstad policing area during 2015/2016. The implementation of the programme resulted in the following:

- Establishment of an integrated monitoring and accountability structure at local level involving Government agencies, the Community Police Forum, business partners and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). This platform was established to ensure that commitments emanating from the survey, are operationalised and monitored accordingly.
- The partnership has been strengthened among government departments at local level and this has facilitated the joint identification of operational challenges and solutions. An integrated project to address environmental challenges affecting policing in the area, was initiated by all stakeholders. The bureaucratic challenges relating to issues of certification of matters not relating to the police, was streamlined to ensure that this responsibility is shared among all legislated environments. The certifying of documents is now a shared responsibility.

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY MONITORING PROGRAMME

The FSDM is a national programme driven by the DPME in the Presidency. The programme was initiated by Government to evaluate delivery of frontline service by various Government facilities. It entails the DPME team making unannounced assessments of or paying visits to various facilities, including police stations to monitor the quality of service delivered to the community (our clients). The SAPS is one of the agencies that the DPME monitors, focusing on various police stations. The key performance areas of assessment are the following:

- location and accessibility;
- visibility and signage;
- queue management and waiting times;
- dignified treatment;
- cleanliness and comfort;
- opening and closing times;
- safety; and
- Complaints and Compliments Management System.

During the financial year 2015/2016, 11 facilities were identified for improvement monitoring (follow-up visits). All of these facilities were monitored for improvements. The monitoring for improvement started at the police facilities in 2011/2012. Using the FSDM scoring methodology, average scores indicate general improvements between the various assessment periods, with the exception of a few minor regressions between 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. Complaints management, cleanliness and visibility were rated the lowest areas by the DPME.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department implemented a multi-year SDIP, which extended from 2013 to 2016. The FSD, the implementation mechanism for the SDIP, was initiated as a response to the findings by the Presidency's FSDM Programme, the SDIP itself as well as other service delivery improvement policies.

SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES, MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND SERVICE STANDARDS

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 that have access to SAPS service points, that are affected by crime and violence	Some SAPS members not consistently adhering to the Constitutional values as per section 195	All members in adherence	The Acting National Commissioner briefed all commanders in all nine provinces, including cluster and station commanders and commanders of detective and specialised units, on the requirements of section 195 of the Constitution, 1996 and the Code of Conduct.
		Some SAPS members not aware of the Code of Conduct	All SAPS members living the Code of Conduct	
		A victim-friendly service provided at frontline service points	Victim-friendly service provided at all frontline service points	All 1 140 police stations provide a victim-friendly service.
		Inconsistent application of functions in the Community Service Centre (CSC) at frontline service points	Standardised application of all CSC functions at all frontline service points	CSC services at seven frontline service points were standardised through the development of service delivery charters, including service standards, compiled in consultation with the community.
Ensuring openness and transparency		Some SAPS members not fully aware of the strategic direction of the SAPS in support of the NDP	All members fully aware of the SAPS strategic landscape	All level 14 SMS members, and top management of the organisation, were briefed on the SAPS strategic direction in support of the NDP. The management (commanders at all levels) in the Free State were also briefed.

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 that have access to SAPS service delivery points	1 140 SAPS frontline service points	Access to frontline service points within defined geographic access norms	Geographic access norms are currently under development, using the Geographic Information System (GIS).
		SAPS corporate image not standardised	Standardised corporate image	A standardised frontline corporate image is being implemented through the FSD Project, targeting seven stations during 2015/2016.
	All disabled persons visiting SAPS service points	Not all frontline service points at national, provincial and station levels are accessible to disabled persons	All frontline service points at national, provincial and station levels are accessible to disabled persons	Seven frontline service points were standardised to provide access for the disabled.
	Individuals, groups or government department affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service points	Varying levels of queue management at service points	Effective queue management at all service points	A queue management methodology was implemented at seven frontline service points.
		Electronic application for SAPS frontline service points are not available	Application for accessing SAPS frontline service points	A SAPS Finder Application (App) was developed for use on all smartphones.
Service Delivery Objective 3: The provision of a professional, accountable service to the people of South Africa provides focus to the quality of service delivery.				
Setting service standards	Individuals, groups or government department affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Frontline managers not aware of SAPS transformation initiatives	All frontline managers are champions of SAPS transformation initiatives	Station management from seven frontline service points have undergone a change management learning programme.
		Inconsistent levels of command and control in the SAPS	Effective command and control at all levels	The Acting National Commissioner briefed all commanders in all nine provinces, including cluster and station commanders and commanders of detective and specialised units, on the requirements of the back-to-basics approach.
		Inconsistent implementation of sector policing at service points	Sector policing fully implemented at identified service points	95,17% (1 085 from a total of 1 140 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum implementation criteria.
		There are no deputy station commanders to manage administrative functions at service points	Deputy station commanders at all service points to manage administrative functions	The conclusion of the Cluster Concept has led to the replacement of the Deputy Station Commander Concept with a Deputy Cluster Commander. The appointment of Deputy Cluster Commanders will commence during 2016/2017.

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Service Delivery Objective 3: The provision of a professional, accountable service to the people of South Africa provides focus to the quality of service delivery.				
Ensuring redress		Inconsistent application of SAPS redress mechanisms at front offices	Redress mechanism implemented at all front offices	Service delivery charters, including redress mechanisms, were compiled in consultation with the community at seven frontline service points.
		Outstanding disciplinary matters at service points	Disciplinary matters dealt with at all service points in accordance with set time frames	Outstanding disciplinary matters have been addressed at seven frontline service points.
Providing value for money	Individuals, groups or government department affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Inconsistent application of prescripts regarding day-to-day maintenance at service points	Day-to-day maintenance prescripts implemented at all service points	Day-to-day maintenance prescripts were implemented at seven frontline service points.
		Unserviceable equipment and vehicles at service points	Unserviceable equipment and vehicles disposed of in accordance with prescripts at all service points	Unserviceable equipment and vehicles disposed of in accordance with prescripts at seven frontline service points.
		Inconsistent standard for Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology (IS/ICT) at service points	Standardised IS/ICT at all service points	Standardised IS/ICT requirements for all stations standardised and implemented fully at seven frontline service points.
		Station interventions not conducted in a coordinated manner	At least one assurance intervention at a station annually	Recovery plans for the Detective Service and Visible Policing environments were implemented at 63 priority stations (reported incidence of crime and detection of crime).
			Combined approach to the remediating of findings by assurance providers	Combined assurance findings consolidated into areas of convergence (similar findings), areas of convergence (unique findings) and areas of accentuation (correlation of findings with those of the external assurance provider).
		Inaccurate personal and station inventories	Accurate personal and station inventories at all service points	Accurate personal and station inventories at seven frontline service points.

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 department affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Inconsistent consultation with communities on policing services and standards	Visible and concise service delivery charters at all service points which have been developed in consultation with the community	Service delivery charters were compiled in consultation with the community at seven frontline service points.
Providing information		Beneficiaries are provided a range of information about the SAPS's services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive	Provide beneficiaries with full, accurate information about the SAPS services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive	<p>The SAPS has established several information tools to ensure that information is provided as and when required by beneficiaries (refer to service delivery information tool below).</p> <p>Citizen-based Monitoring implemented at 11 frontline service points.</p>

BATHO PELE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BENEFICIARIES (CONSULTATION ACCESS, ETC.)

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Providing a policing service to all members of society, the Community Service Centres at 1 140 police stations can be accessed throughout the country.	Enable continuous access throughout the country to police stations by building, upgrading and improving establishments	<p>The seven frontline service points at which the FSD has been implemented, have been adequately resourced and infrastructure improvements have been effected.</p> <p>The SAPS did not introduce any newly-built police stations during 2015/2016, however, nine existing stations, including Kopanong, Fauresmith and Smithfield (Free State); Madadeni, Hluhluwe and Ekombe (KwaZulu-Natal); Phola/Ogies (Mpumalanga); and Yeoville and Diepsloot (Gauteng) were renovated or upgraded.</p>
Developing and maintaining a GIS database on SAPS service points.	A comprehensive GIS database of all SAPS service points	All SAPS service points have been updated and verified on the database.
Awareness campaigns	Engage with all communities through effective public education and awareness programmes to raise awareness	<p>R7.5 million was approved by the National Commissioner for the planned marketing campaigns for the 2015/2016 financial year. The funds were transferred to the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) for media buying who was mandated by government to handle this. The following marketing campaigns were funded through the R7.5 million transferred to the GCIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio campaign for the National Excellence Awards. • RRP billboard campaign – Western Cape, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. • Official opening of Muizenberg Museum and community outreach programme. • Mobilisation of the community of Steenberg in Cape Town. • The New Age Business Breakfast by SABC 2. • Yeoville Front-line Service Delivery Launch. • Rapid Rail Police launch. • Minister's 2015/2016 Budget Vote. • Launch of Front-line Service Delivery Project at Mambuka. • "Police killings squeeze back" campaign. • Annual release of crime statistics. • Official opening of Diepsloot Police Station. • National Excellence Awards.
Rural safety	To address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community	The set criteria for the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy, have been implemented at 776 of the 879 police stations, classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.
SAPS Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line	To collect anonymous information/intelligence on criminal activity directly from the public	<p>A total of 132 501 calls were received at the SAPS Crime Stop number (0860010111) during 2015/2016. These calls resulted in 66 positive cases being registered, 64 arrests and seizures to the value of R2 454 439.93.</p> <p>13 640 SMS tip-offs were received on the Crime Line SMS facility (32211), resulting in 90 positive cases, 123 arrests and seizures to the value of R582 295.97.</p>
Community Police Forums (CPFs)	Effective liaison with all communities in delivering services in order to improve cooperation and joint problem solving	99,64% (1 136 from a total of 1 140 police stations) have an operational Community Police Forum.
Sector Policing	Practical policing approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements	95,17% (1 085 from a total of 1 140 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum implementation criteria.

SERVICE DELIVERY INFORMATION TOOL

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
External television broadcasts	Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, to provide crime prevention hints and tips, to request assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime	<p>"When Duty Calls" is broadcasted to the public. Each episode contains success stories, profiles of policemen and policewomen across the country, and also includes inserts on missing and wanted persons.</p> <p>DVDs are produced to assist other divisions and external stakeholders who request assistance from the Publications and Broadcast Section. The content of the DVDs range from careers, profiles, events as well as raw footage from raids and busts for inclusion in investigations and for broadcast on <i>When Duty Calls</i>.</p> <p>The programme will now be broadcasted on SABC 2 on Thursdays at 22:00. The new time slot provides the SAPS with the opportunity to showcase their successes both internally and externally, using documentary-style production.</p>
Film and television	Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local "soapies", advertisements, documentaries and music videos. Production companies assist the SAPS by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities and emergency numbers	<p>The SAPS received numerous requests from local and foreign film productions for police assistance in the filming of documentaries, dramas and fictional films. These requests often include the use of police resources in the form of police personnel and their uniforms, police vehicles, police buildings, air support, the Water Wing, specialised units and other forms of miscellaneous assistance.</p> <p>Numerous requests are received weekly and assistance is provided to production companies. Only once the Film and TV liaison officer has read the script and is satisfied that the production will not harm the SAPS reputation and image, approval is granted.</p>
SAPS website	A user-friendly website with new, updated content relating to the SAPS	There were a total of 69 673 895 hits on the SAPS website during 2015/2016, an average of 5 806 158 hits per month or 190 887 hits per day. The website was visited by 4 982 902 visitors.
Social media (Twitter account and Facebook page)	Communication tools to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and success stories	<p>As on 31 March 2016, the SAPS had established four official social media platforms, namely Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter had 232 398 followers with an average of 900 tweets per month The SAPS had 114 664 "likes" on Facebook; YouTube had a total of 59 subscribers with a total of 12 videos uploaded Instagram had a total of 992 followers with an average of 80 posts per month.
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, 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.
Internal communication	Informed SAPS personnel	<p>The following communiqués were distributed by email during 2015/2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 messages relating to organisational policy, events and projects 51 messages on positive and negative issues in the media 62 government messages from the GCIS 2 112 messages relating to SAPS circulars 218 media monitoring synopsis messages relating to important SAPS issues 4 SMS messages to all SAPS official cell phones 17 Polmed-related messages 12 Salary advice envelopes and messages. 38 email footers rotated 7 Screensavers rotated 1 message GEMS
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>4 695 articles were published on the "Police Online" website in 2015/2016. A total number of 976 503 visitors read 1 747 938 articles on the website.</p> <p>100 000 copies of the "POLICE" magazine (24 page A4 magazine) were distributed per month. The layout and design of the magazine is done in-house to minimise costs.</p> <p>Other publications produced, included the Service Excellence Awards.</p>

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Corporate (strategic) documents, SAPS Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Report	Strategic-related documents (SAPS Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan and Annual Report)	The SAPS Strategic Plan 2014 to 2019, the Annual Performance Plan 2015/2016 and the Annual Report 2014/2015 (including the Crime Statistics Annexure) have been published on the SAPS web page and the SAPS Intranet for internal and external use.
Media monitoring	SAPS management informed on electronic and print media coverage and media trends and perceptions towards the SAPS	366 national media monitoring reports compiled and circulated to managerial stakeholders. 249 provincial media monitoring reports compiled and circulated to managerial stakeholders. 366 SMSs circulated of lead stories to senior management.
Media centre	SAPS members informed of successes. Maximum attendance of media briefings and maximum coverage of successes	2 950 media statements issued to SAPS email users and external media. 53 media alerts issued to external media. 134 speeches by principals distributed to SAPS email users and external media.
Media Content Development	Relevant and accurate content drafted to be contained in content documentation to inform the media of successes achieved by the SAPS, to provide crime prevention hints and tips, to manage perceptions, to request assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime	120 media statements compiled for distribution to external media. 38 content documentation (opinion pieces/letters to editors) drafted to external media.

COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>The following complaints mechanisms are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Intervention Complaints Management; • National Complaints Nodal Point E-mail: complaintsnodalpoint@saps.gov.za • Centre for Service Excellence email address: centreforserviceexcellence@saps.gov.za • Centre for Service Excellence Fax: 012 393 5520 • Centre for Service Excellence 24-hour Call Centre 0800 33177 • SOCNET • SAPS website • The Ministry of Police • The Civilian Secretariat for Police • The Acting National Commissioner's Office 	<p>A centralised mechanism for citizens and SAPS members to lodge complains pertaining to poor service delivery or unfair labour practice</p>	<p>The Complaints Desk at Head Office received a total of 4 042 complaints for the reporting period. A total of 3 800 of these complaints were resolved, a success rate of 94%.</p> <p>A combined total of 6 834 complaints were received by the nine provinces, 6 185 of which were resolved a success of 90,5%.</p> <p>The brought forward complaints from the previous financial year are not included in the figures as these were not captured on the Complaints Management spreadsheet previously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints received from the public were mainly linked to poor investigation and police misconduct. • Complaints from members were primarily regarding unfair labour practice and service termination processes. <p>The national 24-hour Call Centre received a total of 1 949 complaints in the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. A total of 1 931 of these complaints were resolved, a success rate of 99%.</p>

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Presidential Hotline (PHL) – 17737		<p>From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, a total number of 1 477 complaints were directed to the SAPS for investigation. 1 075 cases were resolved and remain open on the PHL system. The SAPS resolution rate regarding PHL complaints was 72,78%.</p> <p>Since the inception of the PHL from August 2009 to 31 March 2016, 7 015 cases were referred to the SAPS and the resolution rate was 94,27%.</p> <p>Complaints received were as a result of poor investigation, misconduct, criminal matters, poor communication, complaints against management or member against member and abuse of power.</p>
National Anti-Corruption Hotline (NACH) – 0800 701 701		The NACH referred a total of 59 cases to the SAPS during 2015/2016, which were all allocated internally for further investigation. A total of 29 cases were closed by the NACH following feedback from SAPS, a response rate of 51%. A total of 28 referrals are still under investigation.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the year under review, comments emanating from public submissions on the draft **White Paper on Policing** and draft **White Paper on Safety and Security** were considered, and where necessary, were included in the policies. The White Papers were discussed with relevant departments and in the relevant clusters - in preparation for presentation to Cabinet for final approval in March 2016. Due to a change in Cabinet's agenda in March 2016, final approval was deferred to April 2016. 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 recognises that crime and violence are the consequence of the interplay of a complex set of factors at a structural and micro-level. The draft White Paper on Policing provides an overarching policy framework that captures a democratic approach to policing and that is aligned with the norms and values expressed in the Constitution. Achieving the long-term vision of embedding professionalism in the SAPS is grounded on a commitment to fully implementing the recommendations of the NDP.

The Minister approved the policy on "Enhancing the Quality and Functioning of the SAPS Detective Service", at the end of 2015. This policy was accompanied by a turnaround strategy for the Detective Service, which the Civilian Secretariat conducted with six divisions of the SAPS. The SAPS is currently developing an implementation plan for the policy.

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.

The department together with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster developed a number of sub outcomes to realise the broad strategic outcome: “All people in South Africa are and feel safe”. The following sub outcomes are reported on by the department in the Programme of Action:

- reducing levels of serious crime;
- an efficient and effective Criminal Justice System;
- ensure domestic stability;
- secure cyberspace; and
- corruption in the public and private sector reduced.

The performance indicators emanating from the above sub outcomes and the achievement thereof are expanded upon under the respective financial programmes in the Annual Report 2015/2016.

4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: Develop policy and manage the department, including administrative support. Provide for functions of the Civilian Secretariat for Police.

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

The Administration Programme comprises of the following sub programmes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Civilian Secretariat

Table 1 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for the 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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of filled posts in terms of the approved establishment	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).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment (198 042)	98,33% in terms of the approved target of 198 042 for 2015/2016 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 730 on 31 March 2016).	0,33%	Target achieved. • All entry-level trainees and Public Service Act posts were filled as planned. • The re-enlistment of 529 members contributed to the establishment.	
Percentage of service terminations finalised within 60 working days	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%).	95%	53,18% (1 842 from a total of 3 464 ¹ finalised within 60 working days).	-41,82%	Target not achieved. • The following are the reasons why the target was not achieved: → The Department set itself an unrealistic target, which was not achievable. → The target was reviewed in the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Plan. → The lack of integrated approach with other stakeholders in the service terminations value chain, e.g. Financial Management and the Government Pensions Administration Agency. → Family disputes resulting in delays in the conclusion of service terminations. → Dismissed members refuse to sign exit documents. • A total number of 5 718 service terminations were received, of which 3 464 were finalised. A total of 1 842 were finalised within 60 working days and 1 622 after 60 working days. • Despite the fact that the Department did not achieve the target, 60,58% service terminations were finalised. • The total backlog at the beginning of 2015/2016 was 5 736, of which 3 700 were finalised in 2015/2016.	

1 The method used to calculate the actual performance in previous financial years was incorrect as the calculation was based on the total number of service terminations received instead of the total number of service terminations finalised within the reporting period.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts	The average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts was 4.8 months.	100% within three months after approval by the Human Resource Committee	2.89% (61 from a total of 2 113 funded posts were filled within three months).	-97,11%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department set itself an unrealistic target, which was not achievable. The target was reviewed in the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Plan to be aligned with the prescripts of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), which provides for the filling of posts within six months. An assessment of performance data indicates that of all the posts advertised, 54,03% were filled within six months, as prescribed by the DPSA. 	
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) ²	A total of 180 533 learners attended training and 177 262 or 98,2% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	96,5% of learners declared competent	A total of 113 376 learners attended training and 111 509 or 98,35%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.	1,85%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional remedial and assessment opportunities were made available to learners. 	
Percentage of learnership and artisanship training implemented in terms of the planned programme ³	Public Administration NQF 4 Learnership: 146 members attended training and 137 members or 94% completed the training and were declared competent. Accelerated Artisan Training Learnership: 41 members attended training and 37 members or 91% were declared competent.	85,5% implemented	-	-	This performance indicator should be discounted due to the fact that SASSETA was placed under administration, and as a result, no funds were made available. The Department therefore had no control over performance in respect of this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Service Level Agreement (SLA) was, however, signed on 31 March 2016. 	

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 and cybercrime.

3 The performance indicator now measures the implementation of learnership and artisanship programmes.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of K53 driver training	98,6% (690 learners attended training and 680 learners were declared competent)	94% of learners declared competent	95,83% (623 learners attended training and 597 learners were declared competent).	1,83%	Target achieved. • Additional remedial and assessment opportunities were made available to learners.
Percentage of bursaries disbursed for policing and scarce skills-related qualifications	100% (1 017 bursaries allocated)	100% bursaries disbursed	95,32% of bursaries were disbursed (790 bursaries awarded for policing and 753 were paid). Bursaries were allocated for the following: Scarce skills – 34 Policing – 519 Generic support - 170 Senior management development - 30	-4,68%	Target not achieved. • The late submission of proof of registration by bursary recipients delayed the disbursement of bursaries.
Number of internships undertaken	774 placed on an internship	Increase by 10% to 336	A total number of 1 037 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2016.	701	Target achieved. • Deviation due to a miscalculation in the planned target. The initial target was set in the long-term Strategic Plan and the overachievement in 2014/2015 was not taken into consideration.
Percentage of operational members ⁴ declared competent in the modules: Use of handguns and Legal principles	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	92% ⁵	92,74% (a total number of 121 525 operational members were trained and 112 701 were declared competent in the modules: Use of handguns and Legal principles).	0,74%	Target achieved. • The Department prioritised firearm training during 2015/2016 to address operational demands.
Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised within the stipulated time frame	90% (4 315 from a total of 4 784 cases finalised within 90 days)	90% cases finalised within 90 days	92,63% (3 949 from a total of 4 263 cases finalised within 90 days).	2,63%	Target achieved. • The Department prioritised the finalisation of disciplinary cases. • Conducting accountability sessions.
Percentage of reported incidences of corruption by members investigated	100% (steps were instituted for all 990 reported incidents of corruption by members).	95%	100% (steps were instituted for all 1 057 reported incidents of corruption by members).	5%	Target achieved. • The Department prioritised the finalisation of disciplinary cases involving corruption by members.

⁴ Operational members are those who qualify for a service allowance.

⁵ The percentage excludes members declared unfit to possess a firearm.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of employees reached during proactive Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) programmes	92,91% (179 960 from a total of 193 692 employees were reached during proactive programmes)	95%	73,43% (142 985 from a total of 194 730 employees were reached during proactive EHW programmes).	-21,57%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department set itself an unrealistic target, which was not achievable. The target was reviewed in the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Plan. The EHW environment was not functioning optimally, which necessitated the development and implementation of a turnaround strategy, the impacting of which will materialise during 2016/2017. 	
Percentage of employees reached in relation to EHW-related requests received	100% (159 195 employees reached in relation to 57 264 requests ⁶ received).	100% reached	100% (56 950 employees reached in relation to 30 694 requests received).	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of operational employees debriefed subsequent to attending a crime scene and operations/ in relation to requests received and incidents being reported	100% (5 156 employees debriefed in relation to 2 605 debriefing requests ⁸ received).	100% debriefings held	100% (6 765 employees debriefed in relation to 2 048 debriefing requests received).	-	Target achieved.	
Average acceptable rate of unscheduled absence (sick and incapacity leave)	3,09%	A maximum of 5,75%	3,04% (563 151)	2,71%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department focused on creating awareness on the need for the enhanced management of unscheduled absence. 	
Number of days taken to capture leave transactions (scheduled or unscheduled)	491 521 applications captured within 4,71 days	92% within 14 days	93,01%	1,01%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department focused on creating awareness on the need for the effective administration of leave. 	
Percentage of employees who take 10 days compulsory leave	90,82% (174 994 from a total of 192 674)	A minimum of 65%	92,32% (179 774 from a total of 194 730)	27,32%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for proper planning of leave was emphasised throughout 2015/2016. 	

⁶ A request may be directed to a group of employees.

⁷ This relates to defined incidences of a violent nature that members attended to, e.g. violent protests and murder scenes.

⁸ A debriefing request may include a number of operational members.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Number of police stations demographically analysed to inform resource allocation processes	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	379 police stations	385 police stations	6	Target achieved. • The planned target was exceeded due to more police stations being identified for analysis than was initially anticipated. • Proper coordination contributed to the target being exceeded.	
Percentage of structures approved against the Organisational Design and Development Plan	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	100%	100%	-	Target achieved. • The implementation of the back-to-basics policing approach necessitated the review of national, provincial and cluster organisational structures, which were approved on 31 December 2015. • A deviation from the initial Organisational Design and Development Plan was therefore required.	
Number of structures reviewed in terms of the 'Three-year Rolling Plan'	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	11 business units	12 business units	1	Target achieved. • The implementation of the back-to-basics policing approach necessitated the review of macro and associated micro (lower level business units) organisational structures.	
Ratio of 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.	Maintain a ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2016 was 3.77:1 based on 51 610 motor vehicles and 194 730 personnel.	0.74	Target achieved. • The following steps were implemented to ensure the maximum availability of operational vehicles in the vehicle fleet: → The implementation of the Accident Reduction Plan. → The centralisation of the management of boarded vehicles. → Deployment of vehicles in accordance with operational demand. → The intensive systems-based monitoring of vehicle utilisation.	

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of firearms and bullet-resistant vests 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>	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% (1 062) firearms requested, were distributed.</p> <p>Bullet-resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>100% (10 500) bullet-resistant vests planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (8 878) bullet-resistant vests requested, were distributed from the buffer stock.</p>	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot-peen marked	98.4% (255 263 from a total of 259 494 ⁹) of official SAPS firearms were dot-peen marked.	100%	100% (258 066 from a total of 258 066 ¹⁰) of official SAPS firearms were dot peen marked.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of planned police facility projects completed as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan (Capital works, leases and maintenance)	73.5% ¹¹ police facility projects.	80%	<p>83.99% (514 from a total of 612)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital works (150 from a total of 221) Planned maintenance (364 from a total of 391). 	3.99%	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper planning, regular interventions with all stakeholders pertaining to their turnaround time on performance and the monitoring of cash flow allocations versus expenditure contributed to the achievement of the target. Effective monitoring and evaluation ensured that performance was in line with planned targets.

9 This excludes 1 101 heritage firearms.

10 This excludes 1 023 heritage firearms.

11 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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Percentage variation from approved infrastructure project budget	1% underspent	20% variance appetite	0% • Baseline R-Allocation: R4 688 762 000 • Expenditure as on 31 March 2016 R4 688 950 933	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of identified Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	95%	96%	1%	Target achieved. • Target exceeded due to the optimisation of existing performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.	
Percentage of prioritised Information Systems (IS)/Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within SAPS	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	70%	89%	19%	Target achieved. • Target exceeded due to the optimisation of existing performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.	
Percentage of IS/ICT Governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	60%	86%	26%	Target achieved. • Target exceeded due to the optimisation of existing performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.	
Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT projects	95%	98%	91,25% ¹²	-6,75%	Target not achieved. • Approval for Contract 1 221 was only received on 11 February 2016, which resulted in the delay in planning.	
Percentage of legitimate invoices paid within 30 days	98% (1 613 113 invoices from a total of 1 648 290 were paid within 30 days)	98%	99,24% (1 606 248 from a total of 1 618 495 invoices were paid within 30 days).	1,24%	Target achieved. • Compliance to prescripts relating to the payment of legitimate invoices enhanced the Department's performance in this regard.	

12 The expenditure relates to approved IS/ICT Projects specified in the Annual Performance Plan and excludes day-to-day support and operational expenditure. The overall expenditure for the Division: Technology Management Services is at 99,9%

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Percentage reduction in new incidents leading to civil claims lodged against the SAPS	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)	Reduced by 3,4%	Increased by 67,03% (16 498 new incidents leading to civil claims were lodged against the SAPS compared to 9 877 during the same period in 2014/2015).	Increased by 67,03%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in new incidents leading to civil claims lodged against the SAPS, is attributed to unlawful arrests and detentions, collisions, assaults and shooting incidents. The 16 498 new incidents recorded during 2015/2016 represent a 67% increase. However, this increase does not necessarily mean that all registered incidents have merit or will eventually be payable through settlement or court order. Non-compliance with organisational controls is regarded as being a contributing factor to the increase. 	
Percentage of legally-vetted contracts and agreements in relation to the number of requests received	100% (43 from a total of 43).	100%	100% (36 from a total of 36)	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of policies drafted in relation to the number of requests received	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	100%	100% (21 from a total of 21)	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of policies reviewed in terms of the 'Three-year Rolling Plan'	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	10%	10,86% (30 from a total of 276 policies were reviewed).	0,86%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reconstituting of the Policy Committee ensured that the finalisation of policies was expedited. 	
Number of inspections conducted by the Inspectorate	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.	790 inspections conducted ¹³	Inspections were conducted at 1 118 sites. This includes 789 planned and 329 requested inspection sites conducted during 2015/2016.	328	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplanned inspections requested by provincial and divisional commissioners were concluded, contributing to the target being exceeded. 	

13 Target includes ad-hoc inspections.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of recommendations of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) implemented	100% (from a total of 1 000 recommendations received from IPID, 978 were implemented). 22 recommendations were not implemented due to service terminations.	85%	100% (from a total of 1 284 recommendations received from IPID, 1 261 were implemented). 23 recommendations were not implemented due to service terminations.	15%	Target achieved. • The following factors contributed to the target being exceeded: → Continuous collaboration between IPID and SAPS. → IPID coordinators were appointed in all provinces.	
Number of repeat audits findings from external assurance providers	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 seized as a result of police conduct.	Two repeat audit findings	Two repeat audit findings relating to the quantity of illicit drugs confiscated and volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions.	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of audits completed in terms of the approved internal audit plan	101,4% (291 from a total of 287 planned audits were completed).	80%	95,53% (363 from a total of 380 planned audits were completed)	15,53%	Target achieved. • Although the target was 80%, audits were planned on 100% basis to ensure broad coverage of all risks in the Department. 59 additional audits were completed, while 17 were deferred.	

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

PERCENTAGE OF FILLED POSTS IN TERMS OF THE APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT

- It is imperative that the Department manages its human resources to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution and use of all human resources to ultimately be able to deliver on the core objectives of the SAPS. An Enlistment Plan is compiled annually, according to the allocated budget and the set targets and priorities contained in the Estimates on National Expenditure (ENE), in order to ensure that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year. The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98% in terms of the approved establishment of 198 042. At the end of March 2016, the establishment was 194 730 or 98,33% against the target.
- The SAPS allocation for entry-level appointments in 2015/2016, was 6 797. Of this number, 5 004 were allocated for Police Act Personnel trainees, including four additional posts for the Presidential Protection Service, 500 posts were allocated for forensic analysts and 1 293 posts were allocated for Public Service Act personnel. From the total of 6 797 allocated posts, 6 588 posts were filled with the exception of 209 posts for forensic analysts which are in the process of being filled.
- Grade progression is implemented to progress employees from a lower to a higher salary level within a defined career path. Progression is based on the availability of funds, recognition of performance and years' service. In 2015/2016 a total of 6 961 SAPS employees received grade progression, consisting of 357 Public Service Act and 6 604 Police Service Act employees.

PERCENTAGE OF DISCIPLINARY CASES FINALISED WITHIN THE STIPULATED TIME FRAME

- Disciplinary cases in the SAPS are dealt with in terms of the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 adopted in terms of the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council (SSSBC) agreement 1 of 2006. The purpose of the Regulations is to support constructive labour relations in the SAPS, to promote mutual respect between employer and employees and to ensure that supervisors and employees share a common understanding of misconduct and discipline.
- Ensuring that disciplinary cases against members are finalised within a required time frame, a target was set to finalise 90% of the cases within 90 days for 2015/2016. During this period, a total number of 4 443 cases received, of which 3 949 or 92,63% cases were finalised within 90 days. A total of 222 cases were finalised after the 90-day target. There were 272 cases still pending, including 180 pending within the 90 days and 92 after the 90 days time frame.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

- It is a fact that employees of the SAPS are continually exposed to traumatic and stressful situations and events. This happens daily. Some employees are challenged both psychologically and emotionally. The SAPS provides professional counsellors and various wellness programmes to support these members as well as their families when the need arises, empowering them to cope during these demanding circumstances. The SAPS employees are encouraged to make use of reactive counselling services and to partake in proactive wellness programmes offered by the Employee Health and Wellness (EHW). The EHW consists of an experienced and professional team of registered psychologists, social workers, chaplains (ministers of religion) and Quality of Work Life professionals that are ready to contribute to the wellbeing of SAPS employees. During the 2015/2016 financial year, EHW received and dealt with 30 694 requests, consequently rendering assistance to 56 950 employees. During the same period

6 765 operational members received trauma debriefing after being exposed to a traumatic scene or incident.

- The EHW's Psychological Services, Quality of Work Life, Social Work Services and Spiritual Services present proactive programmes to SAPS employees aiming at preventing maladaptive or risky behaviour. The relevant programmes to be presented are identified through analysis of the reactive intakes of previous months or through research done. Proactive programmes aims at building capacity by developing and enhancing personal skills and by improving resilience, leading to the improved performance of employees. In this way, members are empowered to function socially, psychologically, spiritually and physically better.

The following programmes were presented to employees during the 2015/2016 financial year:

- Anger Management
- Biblical Portrait of Marriage
- Change Management
- Combatting HIV/Aids through Spiritual and Ethical Change (CHATSEC)
- Choose Life (Suicide Prevention)
- Colleague Sensitivity
- Combined HIV and TB Awareness Programme
- Disability Awareness
- Diversity Management
- Domestic Violence
- EduPsych
- Effective Parenting in a Defective World
- Ethical Awareness
- God's Answer to Aids
- HIV Awareness Programme
- Initial Debriefing Training
- Interviewing Skills
- Old Mutual - On the money
- Peer Education

- Personal Financial Management
- Personal Wellness & Growth
- Pre-retirement ABSA Wealth Creation
- Pre-retirement ABSA Wealth Preservation
- Pre-retirement SAPS
- Relationship programmes
- Religious Diversity
- Resilience Training
- Self Empowerment
- Sexual Harassment
- Station Management Learning Programme
- Stress Management
- Substance Dependency
- TB Awareness Programme
- Team Development
- Trauma Management
- During the 2015/2016 financial year 142 985 employees were reached through proactive programmes. A single employee could have attended one or more of these programmes during the financial year.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Development Division is responsible for all education, training and development activities within the SAPS. To measure the success of these initiatives, a target of 96,5% of learners being declared competent upon the completion of their training was set for the 2015/2016 financial year. At the end of the period under review, an overall competency rate of 98,35% was achieved. A total number of 113 376 members were trained and 111 509 learners were declared competent. The following were the main categories of training presented in 2015/2016:

Operational Development

In 2015/2016 a total number of 91 155 members of the SAPS underwent training in terms of operational development. A total number of 89 868 learners were declared competent, resulting in a competency rate of 98,59%.

Support Development

During the period under review, a total number of 19 608 personnel underwent support-related training. A total of 19 104 learners were declared competent, resulting in a competency rate of 97,43%.

Leadership and Management Development

A total of 1 664 members of the SAPS attended various training and development interventions aimed at the development of leadership and management skills within the SAPS. A total of 1 618 learners were declared competent, resulting in a competency rate of 97,24%.

International Training Interventions

A total of 793 members of the SAPS attended international training opportunities in the 2015/2016 financial year. A total of 790 learners were declared competent, resulting in a competency rate of 99,62%.

OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Basic Police Development

During the period under review, there was a total of 2 804 police trainees attending the Basic Police Development Learning Programme at Basic Police Development Academies. These police trainees commenced their training on 20 March 2015 and completed the academy phase on 29 January 2016.

The number of police trainees per academy is indicated as follows:

SAPS academy	Total number of trainees	Number of male trainees	Number of female trainees
All Saints	146	85	61
Bhisho	124	70	54
Bishop Lavis	372	274	98
Chatsworth	174	103	71
Graaff Reinet	114	81	33
Mthatha	87	61	26
Oudtshoorn	270	242	28
Philippi	321	160	161
Tshwane	1 095	661	434
Ulundi	101	71	30
Total	2 804	1 808	996

During the festive period in December 2015, trainees were deployed from 16 December 2015 to 23 December 2015 in order to enhance visibility in various shopping malls and central business districts of cities and towns throughout South Africa. Their duties also included the conducting of roadblocks, the searching of vehicles and the searching of persons.

During this time, a number of arrests were made in terms of drug and alcohol-related legislation in addition to arrests that were made for assault, shoplifting, robbery (common), possession of property suspected to be stolen and being in possession of dangerous weapons.

The increased visibility that was made possible by the use of the police trainees, was appreciated by members of the public and made a positive impact on and contribution to the decline of criminal activities during this peak season.

The following table provides further details concerning the deployment of police trainees and the successes that were obtained per academy:

Academy	Operational dates	Members deployed at	Arrests/successes
All Saints to King Williams Town	2015-12-17 to 2015-12-19	Metlife Mall, Madiba Mall and Stone Towers	Two knives and shopping trolley recovered - 26 persons searched.
			Two knives recovered - 30 persons searched.
			35 persons searched - drivers warned for wrong parking – assisting drivers who did not close windows properly.
All Saints to East London	2015-12-17 to 2015-12-19	Hemmingways Mall	Arrest for possession of dagga.
		Balfour Residential area and Vincent Mall	Arrest for drunk and disorderly.
		Amalinda and Shoprite Mall	Arrest for drunk and disorderly. Patrols, stop and search.
Bhisho to East London	2015-12-17 to 2015-12-19	Members and trainees were deployed at Hemmingways Mall, Vincent Mall and Fleet Street Mall	Members performed high visibility patrols in the malls.
Bishop Lavis	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Members and trainees were deployed to various malls and central business districts in Bluedowns, Cape Town, Milnerton, Khayelitsha and Tygerberg	Cape Gate Shopping Mall: A group of four trainees were patrolling the parking area and found a lost child (toddler). Trainees managed to reunite the toddler with his parents. The incident became known from photos that was posted on Social media #Cape Town Birth Photographers.
Chatsworth	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Members and trainees were deployed to various malls and central business districts in Chatsworth, Durban, Inanda, KwaDukuza and Umlazi	Deployment was supervised by the personnel of the academy. Trainees were deployed at the local CSC, shopping centres, performed beat duty and also assisted at road blocks in the area.
Graaff Reinet	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Members and trainees were deployed to various areas in Graaff Reinet including the CBD, residential and industrial area	Arrests were made for possession of stolen property, possession of dagga, drinking in public, and being drunk and disorderly. A number of traffic fines were also issued. During the festive season the number of hawkers on the pavements was reduced, drinking in the streets minimised and tik smokers removed and tik confiscated. A record number of searches were carried out on a daily basis for Graaff Reinet resulting in reduction in theft from a person and confiscation of many dangerous weapons such as knives. Many J534s were served on which contributed to minimising the occurrence of crime during the festive season. The police trainees and members received many compliments from the public.

Academy	Operational dates	Members deployed at	Arrests/successes
Mthatha	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Police trainees together with seasoned personnel were deployed to business areas in and around Mthatha	During the patrolling of the business areas six arrests were made for robbery, possession of dagga (34 kg) and possession of dangerous weapons.
Oudtshoorn	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Police trainees were deployed in CBDs and shopping areas in Oudtshoorn and George and also used for beach patrols in the George area	Trainees performed visible patrols and compliments were received from the community in general on the neatness and the overall conduct of the police trainees.
Philippi	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Members and trainees were deployed to various clusters within the Western Cape Province	Deployments were done at various shopping centres. Roadblocks were also held along with stop and searches being performed by police trainees. J534's were issued for traffic violations and one arrest was made for the possession of dagga.
Tshwane	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Members and police Trainees were deployed to the Tshwane and Gauteng areas as follows: Pretoria Cluster Sunnyside Cluster Mamelodi Cluster Alexandra Cluster Ga- Rankuwa Cluster Temba Cluster Hillbrow Cluster Honeydew Cluster JHB Central Cluster Krugersdorp Cluster Benoni Cluster Tembisa Cluster	The nature of duties that were performed by the members and police trainees from SAPS Academy Tshwane was mainly in support of visible policing in the various shopping malls. A number of successes were achieved during this period; e.g. a lost child aged between 4-5 was reunited her with her mother at Mamelodi. Arrests were also made for the possession of dagga and nyaope, drinking in public, possession/selling of pirate CD's and DVD's, shoplifting, possession of stolen goods, theft, and assault common.
Ulundi	2015-12-16 to 2015-12-23	Trainees were deployed during the festive period at Ulundi CBD, Nongoma CBD, Vryheid CBD, Pongola CBD and Paulpietersburg CBD	During Operation Fiela various arrests were made for assault, shoplifting, robbery common, possession of dagga, possession of stolen property, possession of dangerous weapons, drunken driving, drinking in public and theft. Searches of a number of persons, premises and vehicles were also conducted.

INTRODUCTORY POLICE DEVELOPMENT LEARNING PROGRAMME

An Introductory Police Development Learning Programme (IPDLP) was presented from 5 October 2015 until 18 December 2015 in order to develop personnel who had been appointed laterally as functional members (on a higher level or due to specialised skills) with a solid but shorter course on the mechanisms and functions of a Police Officer within the SAPS. This Learning Programme is for personnel with the ranks of Constable to Lieutenant Colonel and a total of 387 such members were trained at the following Academies:

Academy	Number of trainees
Bishop Lavis	98
Oudtshoorn	54
Philippi	92
Tshwane	143
Total	387

A Lateral Police Development Learning Programme (LPDLP) was also presented from 15 February 2016 until 4 March 2016. The aim of this Learning Programme is to develop Senior Managers who have been appointed laterally in the MMS and SMS echelons of the SAPS. A total of 32 senior managers completed the programme successfully.

IN-SERVICE POLICE DEVELOPMENT

Various courses are presented after Basic Police Development in order to enhance general policing at Stations and specifically within the Community Service Centres.

In order to improve the level of service delivery to the community offered by the SAPS, the following courses were presented to frontline personnel of the SAPS who spend most of their time dealing with the public:

- Crime Prevention Level 1
- Sector Policing
- A1 Statement Taking
- Roadblocks
- 10111 Call Centre
- Firearm Administration Training
- Evidence Management
- Community Service Centre Course
- Community Service Centre Commander
- Missing Persons Course
- Road Crime Training
- Related IT Systems Training
- Railway Policing Training

Other General Police training programmes that was also focused on during the period under review included:

- Liquor Act Official Course directed at the SAPS Liquor Officers.
- Dog & Mounted Training directed at the police animals and their handlers.
- Vessel Handlers and Diver Training directed at the members involved in water policing.
- Hostage Negotiator Training directed at the SAPS Hostage and Suicide Negotiators.

STATION MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Training station commanders in the Station Management Learning Programme remains a priority for the SAPS. A total number of 72 members were trained and 70 (97,22%) learners were declared competent.

DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO VICTIMS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The rights of victims, women, children and other vulnerable groups are very specifically contained in legislation and priorities adopted by the government of South Africa. These legislative and strategic resolutions place pertinent responsibilities on members of the SA Police Service which needs to be introduced and maintained by means of continuous training.

All legislation and government strategies regarding victims, women, children & other vulnerable groups are dealt with in the following courses:

- Children and Youth at Risk
- Vulnerable Children Course
- Human Rights in Policing
- Domestic Violence Learning Programme
- Victim Empowerment Course
- First Responder to Sexual Offences

Training related to the Children's Act, the Child Justice Act and the Domestic Violence Act received special priority during the past financial year.

Training in this learning area focused on visible policing and support members. A total number of 17 241 members were trained and 17 125 members were declared competent. An overall competency rate of 99,33% was obtained upon completion of the training.

DETECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

The training of members in the investigation of crime also remains a priority. Detective training has evolved in the past year to keep trend with the ever evolving crime trends. At the ground level, Awareness sessions were presented in partnership with the South African Banking Risk Centre (SABRIC) to 2 197 members regarding electronic banking related crimes as well as violent banking crimes. A further 207 Detectives were trained in the investigation of fraud.

An Introduction to Electronic Crime Scene Learning Programme was also implemented and 308 detectives were trained therein. 54 Detectives attended a Cyber Crime investigation course presented by the University of Pretoria. A further 409 Detectives were also equipped to understand and work on the SAPS 6 and Docket Progress System.

Various members working within the crime investigation environment attended the Basic Crime Investigation Course, the Resolving of Crime (ROC) Learning Programme, specialised courses (such as the Sexual Offences and Commercial Crime), short interventions (such as statement taking and writing), the Detective Commanders Learning Programme (DCLP) and forensic development learning programmes.

A total of 17 753 members were trained and 17 623 (99,27%) learners were declared competent upon completion of their training.

In terms of the ROC Learning Programme, 1 009 members completed the course and 974 learners were found to be competent. An overall competency rate of 96,53% was obtained for this learning programme.

THE FIGHT AGAINST RHINO POACHING CONTINUES

The SAPS in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Affairs and the University of Pretoria developed a Biodiversity Crime Scene Course to address rhino killings. The course was presented to members of the Stock Theft Unit in the Kruger National Park. The training resulted in an increase in the number of arrests and convictions of rhino poachers.

COLLECTION OF NON-INTIMATE DNA REFERENCE SAMPLES (BUCCAL SWABS)

A project was initiated to train Detective and Visible Policing members to take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons in terms of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) in order to facilitate the carrying-out of comparative searches against other forensic DNA profiles for criminal investigations or investigative purposes. A total of 14 466 members were trained and 100% found competent.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT

The purpose is to enhance the skills of members to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate crime information/intelligence to relevant stakeholders in order to improve crime prevention and investigation efforts of the SAPS. During the period under review, the focus was on crime intelligence gathering, undercover operations, operational analysis, vetting and the Inkwazi Learning Programme. In total 1 173 members were trained and 98,65% found competent.

TACTICAL POLICE DEVELOPMENT

As part of the ongoing Police Safety strategy, the Tactical police II programme was presented to operational members in the Visible Policing environment. The programme equipped learners to deal with the day-to-day threats leveled against police officers by training them in tactical movement, psychological preparedness and arresting techniques amongst others. Great successes have been achieved through the presentation of this programme to date.

In addition to the above, the training of members of the Tactical Response Teams (TRT) has shifted to maintaining their competency with the primary focus being on the Tactical Response Team Weapons Refresher course.

The training of new members for the National Intervention Unit and the Special Task Force continued and will be concluded in 2016/2017.

The creation of Very Important Person (VIP) protection capability in the National Intervention Unit was successfully completed with the training of an additional 32 members in the Advanced VIP Protection course. The National Intervention Unit regularly has to perform these duties at major events and on an ad-hoc basis, thus necessitating the need for the creation of such a capacity.

SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

K53 Driver Education

The purpose of the K53 Driver Education Programme, is to equip unlicensed members of the SAPS with a driver's license. The success of this programme contributes to the SAPS ability to effectively and efficiently fight crime. During the 2015/2016 financial year, a total number of 623 members took part in the programme and 597 (95,83%) learners were declared competent.

Human Resource Development (HRD) Division has engaged with Traffic Departments in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Free State with a view to collaborate in dealing with the backlog. Other provinces will also be approached to ensure that all members benefit. Basic Police Development Academies will also be capacitated to offer this training in the near future.

Adult Education and Training (AET)

This project is targeted at all personnel of the SAPS (both Police Act and Public Service Act) with an academic qualification that is less than a Grade 9. During 2015/2016, a total of 960 learners were registered for AET programmes that were presented nationwide. A total of 448 learners successfully completed the training and qualified for the next level. There will be graduation ceremonies in all Provinces in order to acknowledge the achievements of these AET learners.

Emergency Care

Members of the SAPS are usually the first people to arrive at the scene of an accident and saving the life of a victim at an accident may become his/her primary goal. The SAPS offers members the following training:

First Aid Levels 1, 2 and 3

Basic Ambulance Assistance

Ambulance Emergency Assistant

The purpose of these courses is to equip members with the relevant knowledge and skills in order to provide adequate emergency care and assistance when called on to do so and also within their scope of application.

COORDINATION OF BURSARIES

SAPS employees who were interested in further development through institutions of higher learning, were afforded opportunities to apply for bursaries. These bursaries are financially 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 is a supplement to, but does not replace, the applicant's source of funding.

A total of 790 bursaries, of which 753 (95,32%) were disbursed, amounting to a total amount of R8 964 117.00, were approved in 2015/2016. The remaining 37 bursaries which were allocated were not taken up by the employees to whom they were awarded.

The following tables provide further details concerning the allocation of the bursaries:

Police Service Act	Bursary allocation
Male	407
Female	247
Total	654

Public Service Act	Bursary allocation
Male	31
Female	68
Total	99

Province/division/component/projects	Bursary allocation
Division: Protection and Security Services	10
Division: Detective Service	5
Division: Operational Response Services	12
Division: Legal and Policy Services	2
Division: Forensic Services	10
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations	13
Division: Technology Management Services	9
Division: Human Resource Development	13
Division: Supply Chain Management	10
Division: Visible Policing	8
Division: Inspectorate	9
Division: Crime Intelligence	19
Division: Financial and Administration Services	5
Division: Facility Management	1
Division: Auxiliary and Security Management	3
Division: Personnel Management	13
Component: Strategic Management	2
Component: Presidential Protection Service	7
Component: Corporate Support	10
Component: Internal Audit	6
Gauteng Province	192
KwaZulu-Natal Province	52
Eastern Cape Province	32
Western Cape Province	59
Limpopo Province	48
North West Province	31
Free State Province	45
Mpumalanga Province	47
Northern Cape Province	22
Non-Statutory Forces	36
Education, Training and Development Standards	6
Paarl Trainers and Vaal University of Technology	16
Total	753

INTERNSHIPS

The SAPS internship programme, an extension of the Government's Internship Programme, provides opportunities for unemployed graduates to gain workplace experience and to apply the knowledge gained in their studies to the workplace thereby facilitating a synthesis of theory and practice and improving their potential for employability in the future.

The target, which was set on the long-term strategic plan of the SAPS, was to appoint 336 graduates on internships in 2015/2016. However, during the period under review, the Department appointed 1 037 graduates on internships.

RELIEF COMMANDERS LEARNING PROGRAMME

The three-week learning solution is aimed at Commanders within CSCs in the South African Police Service performing duties as relief commanders. The Learning Programme was revised in 2015 with the input of Subject Matter Experts from the Visible Policing environment. The new trends in the SAPS identified during the different training needs identification sessions were integrated into the revised version of the Relief Commanders Learning Programme in support of Back to Basics Strategy.

A three-week pilot programme was then conducted, targeting members from the CSCs. The purpose of which was to broaden the horizon of relief commanders in relation to leadership and management in practicing good leadership ethics within the CSC by demonstrating ethical concepts and principles regarding the relief commanders duties. Capacity of trainers was also created when the trainer-the-trainer programme was implemented in 2016. The Education, Training and Development (ETD) solution that was developed is modular based and has formative and summative assessments in the form of written assessments and problem scenario-based assessments (practical, research).

The Learning Programme is also supported by the Crime Administration System (CAS) and Investigation Case Docket Management Systems. The learning solution is presented at SAPS Academy Paarl and/or SAPS Academy Thabong.

PROPERTY AND EXHIBIT MANAGEMENT LEARNING PROGRAMME

One of the present challenges in the SAPS is the way in which members handle and manage property and exhibits. This was addressed through the development and piloting of the Property and Exhibit Management Learning Programme. Trainers were trained to realise the implementation of this programme and an integrated team comprising the Human Resource Development and Visible Policing Divisions and members dealing with property and exhibits, ensured that this new two-week learning programme was successfully implemented.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE LEARNING PROGRAMME

The high proliferation of crimes against women and children is currently being addressed by the Human Resource Development Division in its reviewing and integrating of several learning programmes and topics. These include the Domestic Violence Learning Programme, Victim Empowerment, Children in Conflict with the Law, Vulnerable Children and Youth at Risk as well as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) and Older Persons. The new programme will be tested in the 2016/2017 financial year so that it can be successfully implemented thereafter.

The programme will be presented over two weeks and will consist of two modules, namely Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Groups.

BASIC TRAINING LEARNING PROGRAMME

During the period under review, the Basic Training Learning Programme was revised for the 2016 intake. The programme was revised in order to allow for it to be offered over a period of eight months instead of the original 10. The main adjustment to this programme is where trainees were inducted during the week of recruitment and then deployed at police stations before reporting to Basic Police Development Academies for formal training. During this period, they were issued with logbooks to capture their experiences of their exposure to basic police duties at police stations. Trainers were also orientated before the trainees reported to the academies.

Due to the ongoing occurrence of service delivery protests and the unruly crowds that are usually associated with such gatherings, trainees will also now be trained in crowd management during the Basic Training Learning Programme.

CROWD MANAGEMENT FOR PLATOON MEMBERS

The history of policing of demonstrations in South Africa is extremely controversial. It has also experienced a dramatic change since 1990. Events such as the release of the late Nelson Mandela from prison and the unbanning of the various political parties, have also influenced the way policing of demonstrations is done.

It was clear that the existing crowd control learning programmes did not meet the requirements of the new dispensation. A fresh approach was required and it was for this reason that the SAPS prioritised the review of the crowd management training programmes. In the review, various countries were approached in order to obtain a workable crowd-control learning programme but none of these programmes proved suitable for use in the South African context. As a result, a new learning programme entitled "Crowd Management for Platoon Members" was designed based on a synthesis of local and international best practices.

During the period under review, the Education, Training and Development Evaluation Committee (ETD-EC) approved the new learning programme and a total of 53 master trainers were trained to assist with the implementation of the new programme.

The main outcome and purpose of the new programme is to police assemblies, mass actions, and/or gatherings of persons, whether peaceful or of an unrest nature in a professional manner in order to ensure that a state of tranquility and security that is so desperately needed in today's society is pursued thereby ensuring that the constitutional rights of all citizens are protected and the harmonic development of society can be encouraged.

The programme was specifically designed for members of the POP. The duration of the programme is four weeks. It is a formal training intervention and learning progress is assessed by means of formative and summative assessments. Methodologies that are followed include lectures, discussions and practical exercises based on a "Job Specific Outcomes Based Modular" approach.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The SAPS is committed to equip libraries and personnel with adequate skills, resources to access information and abilities to manage knowledge. In 2015/2016 the National Library Services capacitated and uplifted SAPS Libraries throughout the country. A multi-year tender was secured to procure books to the value of R9 000 000. To date, a total of 16 354 books has been distributed to libraries throughout the country with a specific focus on SAPS Academy Paarl.

SAPS Paarl Academy Library has been capacitated to meet international standards creating an infrastructure for a language laboratory and video conferencing facility. SAPS Library Services also hosted the 2015/2016 Library Forum at SAPS Academy Paarl where the professionalism of Library Services was discussed which had as its main aim, the improving of service delivery.

Library Services also planned for and sent members working within the library environment on the Further Education Training Certificate (FETC) Library Practitioners course, resulting in the certification of 20 library practitioners. Library Services also trained a further 150 personnel to access information from the various library systems.

CRIME SCENE EXAMINER LEARNING PROGRAMME

During the 2014/2015 financial year, the Forensic Services Division requested the development of a Crime Scene Examiner Learning Programme that would equip crime scene examiners in becoming generalists and no longer let them focus only on specialising in one area of crime scene examination e.g. the lifting of fingerprints at a crime scene.

It was also indicated that this learning programme needed to be followed by a second-, as well as a third-level learning intervention, which would allow crime scene examiners to develop their knowledge further and to be accredited.

A total of 23 learners underwent the twelve-week pilot training programme from 4 January 2016 to 23 March 2016 at the SAPS Criminal Record Academy in Pretoria. The group of learners consisted of a group of police officials selected from Local Criminal Record Centres (LCRCs) in all nine provinces, Crime Scene Management offices, as well as Head Office. In the group were experienced members as well as novices, in order to ensure that the correct balance was maintained and to meet the outcomes of the testing process of the learning programme.

At the end of the learning programme, an integrated assessment was conducted by setting up a simulated crime scene to test learners' knowledge and skills in all the different fields. Learning content was complimented with practical class activities and practice to master the different skills. The learning material of the different modules was developed and compiled with the assistance of subject matter experts in the: Forensic Services Division.

Representatives of the Embassy of the United States of America also attended some of the work sessions and sponsored three mannequins (forensic kits) to enable facilitators to set up a simulated crime scene, as well as crime scene management manuals that complimented the learning material.

All learners successfully completed the programme and the top performer, Warrant Officer SM Kgoete from the LCRC Acornhoek, Mpumalanga achieved an average of 98%.

SAPS/UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA “A HI KHOMANENI” (LET US HOLD HANDS) PROJECT

The School of Police Practice under the College of Law at the University of South Africa (UNISA) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the SAPS whereby UNISA, as part of their Community Engagement Project, agreed to support ETD Research within the organisation. The “A Hi Khomaneni” project included the following:

- Two five-day workshops on research methodology which were presented to a total of 38 SAPS trainers at the Human Resource Development Division. The aim of these workshops was to improve the trainers' skill in research methodology.
- Consultation and assistance on ETD research proposals.
- Article writing classes for personnel conducting research projects.
- Assistance and guidance for SAPS personnel conducting research projects and field work.

RESEARCH REPORTS

Two research projects were undertaken in the 2015/2016 financial year. The first project was a benchmarking report on sector policing, whereby a comparative study was undertaken to compare the model of sector policing used in South Africa with those used in the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America. The benchmarking report highlighted challenges facing the implementation of sector policing within the South African policing environment.

The second, a research project on Demilitarisation of the SAPS, was approved by the Acting National Commissioner of the SAPS. The aim of the research project was to gain the perspective of the SAPS' management in order to gauge and determine an understanding of demilitarisation. The research team identified the topic of demilitarisation from the NDP of 2011.

In consultation with UNISA, a research proposal has been compiled outlining the intent of the research team. The aim of the research, as mentioned, is to gain a top-down perspective from senior managers and decision makers within the SAPS regarding their perspectives on what it would mean to demilitarise the SAPS.

The data collection process was carried out by means of interviews and focus groups. The research participants were selected because of the role they play in the organisation as policy directors.

In Phase One of the research process, an Interview with the Acting National Commissioner of the SAPS and four focus group discussions with various Divisional Commissioners and their Core Management was conducted. Hereafter, in Phase Two of the research, information on demilitarisation will be gathered from a grassroots perspective and a sample research population consisting of SAPS Station and Cluster levels around the Tshwane Metropolitan area has been proposed.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Although the programme commenced on 29 August 2014, it was only concluded on 17 April 2015. A total of 27 senior managers attended the programme and were declared competent. The learners were honoured with a certification ceremony hosted by the University of Pretoria on 29 July 2015.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- The Organisational Development Component is responsible for organisational design (structures); office layout and information technology user requirement standards; designing official forms and registers; business processes analysis and integration; establishment management and job evaluation; Efficiency Index (formally Performance Chart) and accessibility to service points and SAPS police stations' service areas.

NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS DEMOGRAPHICALLY ANALYSED TO INFORM RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROCESSES

- The target for 2015/2016 was 379 police stations and the outcome showed that 385 police stations were demographically analysed to inform resource allocation processes. This was achieved with the contributions and commitment of the personnel in all nine provinces. This performance indicator refers to the sample of police stations identified by Head Office and the provincial offices to do an audit and quality control of the information and data collected relating to the demographic elements in the policing area, and all work-related data collected at the police station. This analysis is a data-collection integrity test.

PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES APPROVED AGAINST THE ORGANISATIONAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- The Organisational Design and Development Plan was revised to support the new SAPS Strategy and the Acting National Commissioner approved macrostructures on 31 December 2015. The new Cluster Concept was also approved in 2015/2016.

NUMBER OF STRUCTURES REVIEWED IN TERMS OF THE THREE-YEAR ROLLING PLAN

- The target for 2015/2016 was 11 structures and the outcome showed that 12 structures were reviewed in terms of the three-year rolling plan. These structures include:
 - Crime Intelligence - breakdown structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Detective Service - breakdown structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Forensic Services - breakdown structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Inspectorate, incorporated into national management interventions - breakdown enabling structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Operational Response Services - breakdown structures on national and provincial level (including Provincial Operational Command Centre) level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Protection and Security Services - breakdown structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Visible Policing - breakdown structures on national and provincial level, including purpose and functions completed.
 - Financial Management - work study report completed and submitted to the Divisional Commissioner: Financial Management for comments.
 - Technology Management Services (TMS) - report completed and submitted to the Divisional Commissioner for comments in February 2016.
 - Internal Audit - benchmarked with external stakeholders, i.e. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), Department of Home Affairs, Department of Defence and the South African Revenue Service.
 - HRD - report completed. Amendments on the report and structure after further consultation with management of the HRD Division during March 2016.
 - Veterinary Services - Work study report completed and submitted to management for approval during February 2016.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

- SCM provides resources in support of the organisation's support and operational environment. 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, which is currently R300 000.00 relating to all bids through a fair tender process.
- Supply Chain Management's Acquisition Management Section managed to maintain a Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) rating of four out of four in the 2015/2016 financial year, by being compliant in the following aspects:

→ **Approved Procurement Plan**

SCM has a procurement plan that meets National Treasury requirements, which was submitted on 30 April 2015 according to National Treasury's requirements. SCM regularly reviews reports on the procurement plan and submits progress to National Treasury. Additions to and deviations from the Procurement Plan, are submitted to National Treasury for approval.

→ **Bid Committees**

Bid Committees meet when required. SCM implemented a process and a register to manage the closing and opening of the bid box, in order to prevent irregularities and promote good governance. It is also an indication that members are aware of their ethical obligations. It is regarded as a best practice adopted within the SAPS. SCM issues Bid Committee appointment letters for all three committees (specification, evaluation and adjudication) to the members.

Bid Committee members and SCM practitioners sign Codes of Conduct. Apart from signed codes of conduct, Bid Adjudication Committee (BAC) members sign a declaration of interest and oath of secrecy. BAC members are appointed once off and it is not an annual exercise. However, once a member has been revoked from the BAC and replaced, an additional member is appointed.

→ **Suppliers' performances review**

The performances of suppliers are reviewed. SCM Acquisition Management created a Procurement Process Governance Management (PPGM) Office in order to ensure integrity with the acceptance of quotations. It also assists with ensuring that late responses from suppliers are not considered during the evaluation process. Late responses are archived in order to address possible enquiries from suppliers at a later stage.

- 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 was mandated as 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 only processes local quotations of SCM, it has proven to be a good practice in promoting integrity that can be implemented on all levels in the SAPS.

The SAPS has also institutionalised a practice 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 Bid Evaluation Committee (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 together, for the very first time. This definite control measure is guaranteed to enhance the integrity of the procurement process.

→ **Procurement Knowledge Sharing**

SCM has provided copies of the new National Treasury Regulations to all provincial commissioners, provincial heads and divisions during the SCM Forum held in November 2015. The Forum was attended by 49 members from all provinces and divisions. Follow-up, individual meetings are held on request to ensure that there is sufficient understanding by the end users. Reconciliation meetings are held with Financial Management and Administration to ensure that irregular expenditure is reported and submitted to the BAC. Irregular expenditure downscaled by 45,45% (from 44 in 2014/2015 to 24 in 2015/2016).

→ **Publication of bids on the SAPS website**

National Treasury instructed that all bids advertised in the Government Gazette, must be made visible on the SAPS website. In consultation with SITA, the SAPS has developed an application to facilitate the publication of bid information on the SAPS website. A process was implemented to enable users to 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 website (e-Tender portal).

→ **Bids processed and BBBEE**

A total number of 259 bids were dealt with in 2015/2016. A total of 195 or 75,29% bids have been awarded compared to 188 from a total of 327 or 57,49% in 2014/2015. A total of 193 of the 195 or 98,97% were awarded to BBBEE companies compared to 159 or 85% in 2014/2015.

→ **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 National Treasury in their mandated establishment of a centralised supplier database for government and in doing so, the supplier database implementation relayed to implement National Treasury's central supplier database, which will interface to the INTENDA supplier database.

Table 2: Progress and status of police facility projects according to planned milestones

SAPS 2015/2016 Infrastructure performance table per category for SAPS Facility Management					
PROJECTS		SAPS			
		Target	Actual completion	% completed	Deviation
CAPITAL WORKS	Site clearance	13	6	46,15%	53,85%
	Planning and design	19	2	10,52%	89,48%
	Construction	6	0	0%	100%
	Repairs and upgrades	8	5	62,50%	37,50%
	Accessibility for persons with disabilities	14	10	71,42%	28,58%
	Victim-friendly facilities	23	16	69,57%	30,43%
	Mobile units	33	33	100%	0%
	Upgrading of services	28	18	64,28%	35,72%
	Generators: Devolved	14	14	100%	0%
	Generators: High sites	6	0	0%	100%
	Air conditioners	47	45	95,74%	4,26%
	Acquisition of leased police stations	7	1	14,29%	85,71%
	Purchasing of land	3	0	0%	100%
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS		221	150	67,87%	32,13%
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Planning and design	21	7	33,33%	66,67%
	Construction	18	5	27,78%	72,22%
	Service contracts: Generators	260	260	100%	0%
	Service contracts: Air conditioners	92	92	100%	0%
TOTAL PLANNED MAINTENANCE		391	364	93,09%	6,91%
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS		612	514	83,99%	16,01%

VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT

Transport Assets

- It is imperative that adequate and suitable transport assets are not only procured, but are 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 SAPS has 55 705 transport assets, which consists of 51 610 vehicles, 1 109 motorcycles, 49 aircrafts, 127 boats, 125 pieces of machinery (e.g. forklifts) and 2 685 trailers. The distribution per province and Head Office is indicated in table 3.

Table 3: Transport asset distribution per province

Province	Vehicles	Aircraft	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Head Office	5 737	49	24	82	110	563	6 565
Eastern Cape	5 968		7	5	126	289	6 395
Free State	3 468		11	3	118	330	3 930
Gauteng	10 364		10	11	136	219	10 740
KwaZulu-Natal	7 632		15	5	190	274	8 116
Limpopo	3 837		4	6	56	165	4 068
Mpumalanga	2 777		10	1	76	140	3 004
North West	2 998		7	3	67	220	3 295
Northern Cape	2 256		7		32	135	2 430
Western Cape	6 573		32	9	198	350	7 162
Total	51 610	49	127	125	1 109	2 685	55 705

Personnel to Vehicle Ratio

- The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51:1 members of personnel per vehicle for effective policing in the country. The ratio of personnel to vehicles for the financial period, is 3.77:1, based on a personnel fixed establishment of 194 730 and 51 610 active vehicles. The distribution of vehicles to personnel per province and Head Office are provided in table 4.

Table 4: Personnel to vehicle ratio per province

Province	2014/2015			2015/2016		
	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Head Office	43 006	5 678	7.57	44 405	5 737	7.74
Eastern Cape	19 715	5 932	3.32	19 585	5 968	3.28
Free State	12 455	3 426	3.64	12 024	3 468	3.47
Gauteng	33 045	10 416	3.17	32 959	10 364	3.18
KwaZulu-Natal	24 716	8 091	3.05	24 844	7 632	3.26
Limpopo	12 297	3 994	3.08	11 968	3 837	3.12
Mpumalanga	10 500	2 836	3.70	10 629	2 777	3.83
North West	9 862	2 880	3.42	9 564	2 998	3.19
Northern Cape	7 492	2 344	3.20	7 648	2 256	3.39
Western Cape	20 604	6 750	3.05	21 104	6 573	3.21
Total	193 692	52 347	3.70	194 730	51 610	3.77

Procurement of Vehicles

- Vehicles in the SAPS are 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 to be resolved.
- A total number of 4 868 (100%) vehicles ordered to the value of R1 193 940 574.68, have been delivered and paid for in the financial year. Performance 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 the 2015/2016 financial year

Province	1 April - 30 June 2015			1 July - 30 September 2015			1 October - 31 December 2015			1 January - 31 March 2016			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
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	449	16	433	13	339	107	12	119	0	474	474	0
Free State	0	0	0	330	99	231	6	234	3	7	10	0	343	343	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	992	73	919	7	683	243	176	419	0	1 175	1 175	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	612	298	314	63	225	152	9	161	0	684	684	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	223	69	154	28	127	55	13	68	0	264	264	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	211	172	39	0	39	0	41	41	0	252	252	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	158	87	71	0	68	3	5	8	0	163	163	0
North West	0	0	0	270	266	4	26	4	26	4	30	0	300	300	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	328	45	283	83	251	115	19	134	0	430	430	0
Head Office	0	0	0	33	0	33	627	349	311	123	434	0	783	783	0
Total	0	0	0	3 606	1 125	2 481	853	2 319	1 015	409	1 424	0	4 868	4 868	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 national divisions were also concluded and implemented in this financial year. This has ensured the effective 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 POP. The specification for the vehicle was compiled and provided to Operational Response Services. In the next three financial years of 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, the following type of transport will be built:
 - Water canons
 - Operational vehicles
 - New type of National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC) mobile vehicles
 - New type of wire trailers

Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme

- A Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme was developed 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. The Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme will be implemented during the 2016/2017 financial year.
- The service provider delivered simulation tools that form part of the formative and summative assessment, to the HRD Division in April 2016. A refresher work session by HRD Division is planned for May/June 2016 with the trainers. They will be retrained and upskilled in the simulation tools, as well as the revised training methodology.

Vehicle Auctions/Compacting

- A total of 3 247 vehicles were auctioned, which generated R113 533 650.00. A further R1 486 336.76 was generated from 1 260 vehicles that were compacted.

Mechanical Services

- The Mechanical Services Section has introduced the following three projects in 2015/2016:
 - **Mobile workshop**
Following the centralisation of all SAPS garages under the command of the SCM Division, it was decided that Mobile Workshop/Field Service Units be implemented throughout the country in order to maximise service delivery to clients.
- The following vehicles have been converted into Mobile Workshop/Field Service Units:

Number of vehicles allocated	Made and model	Garages allocated
1	Ford Ranger	PTA Central (Silverton)
2	Nissan Hardbody	Pilot project
1	Toyota Quantum	Rustenburg

- The installation of blue lights for the two Nissan Hardbody vehicles, is in progress. The two vehicles will be rotated to the various provinces in the pilot project.
- **Electronic SAPS 298**
A Collision/Damage report, an electronic SAPS 298, has been developed as a reporting measure for any collisions or incidents. The system has been designed to help users familiarise themselves with the computerised and integrated electronic SAPS 298 process. A workshop that will allow users to learn how to use the electronic SAPS 298 has been scheduled for June 2016. This workshop will also assist in training facilitators to implement the project in various provinces.
- **Refurbishment of two Nyalas**
The project is in the final stage where a contract has been awarded to suppliers. The two Nyalas are still with the suppliers.

MOVABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Demand Management

- A total need to the value of R2 105 869 238.39 for goods and services above the R300 000.00 threshold value was received and concluded in accordance with procurement prescripts.

Miscellaneous Stock Management

- A total of 417 391 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 620 177 evidence collection kits were distributed to end users as requested. Upon requisitioning, these kits are issued to police stations and units in a controlled manner, while a reasonable safety stock is kept on hand at the provisioning stores in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban.

SAPS Uniform

- Uniform to the value of R173 684 481.17 was distributed to members nationally from the three provisioning stores and five uniform shops. It is standard for uniform to be ordered on the Provisioning Administration System and then to be delivered to the accounting stations for issue to the relevant personnel. Clothing is counter-issued at the respective shops and uniform is also issued from mobile units.

Road Transport

- The SAPS has a transport service which consists of 36 trucks and 32 trailers, that delivers SAPS uniform and other goods countrywide to various SAPS warehouses and units.

FIREARMS PROCURED AND DISTRIBUTED

- A total number of 3 000 new firearms (PX4 pistols) were procured of which 1 062 were distributed thus far to our members. The SAPS has a three year contract with Denel to refurbish its R5 rifles of which 1 554 were refurbished in the first two years. The remaining 1 465 R5 rifles will be refurbished in the 2016/2017 financial year. The SAPS is also evaluating and testing two new assault rifles to possibly replace its current R5 rifles.

Firearms Dot-peen Marked and Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) Test Fired

- The dot-peen marking of firearms still remains a challenge due to the following factors:
 - SAPS firearms involved in criminal activities and booked into the SAPS 13 store due to pending court cases, cannot be dot-peen marked until court cases have been finalised, as it will influence the cases and can be seen as tampering with evidence.
 - Firearms with incorrect make/model/calibre combinations are also a challenge as they display invalid combinations on the Firearm Permit System (FPS) and rectification with correct combinations must first be done on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS).
- The policy remains that all firearms will be marked, before being issued to members.
- During the reporting period, all 258 066 active firearms were dot-peen marked. This excludes the 1 023 heritage firearms.
- 212 634 official firearms were IBIS test fired and profiled by the Forensic Services Division. This initiative contributed towards the prevention of firearm-related crime, and identifies the users of firearms at crime scenes.
- The following challenges are encountered with the IBIS test firing process:
 - Firearms of calibres 20 mm and larger, cannot be IBIS test fired as the IBIS Profiling System cannot accommodate these calibres.
 - The PAS is unable to read the 12-digit barcode from the FPS. The programmers of these systems are currently rectifying this problem.
 - Firearms in SAPS 13 stores cannot be IBIS test fired until court cases have been concluded.

Firearm Losses

- The following measures have been implemented to prevent losses:
 - The institutionalisation of the bi-annual and annual inspections, stocktaking and certification of firearms.
 - The establishment of maximum stock levels (depending on policing requirements) at police stations and units to alleviate the risk of the loss and theft of firearms.
 - The issuing of firearm safes to members with SAPS 108 firearms.

- The dot-peen marking of all active SAPS firearms with the SAPS emblem and unique barcode and IBIS test firing of all active SAPS firearms. This process also assists in the identification of firearms when they are found with the serial numbers having been filed off.
- Members are now using retention cords when an official firearm is in use.

BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS (BRVs)

- The SAPS has a total number of 208 345 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 the 2015/2016 financial year, a total of 8 878 bullet-resistant vests were distributed to ensure adequate availability of this valuable asset.
- As a cost-saving intervention, a decision was made that all bullet-resistant vests that are no longer serviceable, will be disposed of according to the prescribed policy. The spare parts, that may be recycled and reused to make new bullet-resistant vests, will first be identified, 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 serial numbers and issued to all operational members on their SAPS 108 personal inventory. All provinces and divisions of the SAPS must ensure that sufficient buffer stock is kept on their inventories.

TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INFRASTRUCTURE SITES MODERNISED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED

- The upgrade and maintenance of the Gauteng Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) switch was concluded and has ensured that there is improved radio communication functionality in Gauteng.
- During the opening of Port Elizabeth's 10111 Centre, the TETRA system was switched on, enabling improvement in response time as the call dispatchers at the 10111 Centre can monitor vehicle deployment and dispatch accordingly. There is also an enhanced interaction between those taking the calls and the community phoning the centre, the call dispatchers and the vehicles on air due to the modernised radio system capabilities for both voice and data.
- Network infrastructure was upgraded at all Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL) sites in Pretoria, which has contributed to the faster system response time to analyse and report on exhibits. This contributed to the faster dispatching of reports to various stations countrywide.
- Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) capabilities were implemented at seven FSL sites, which have contributed to enhanced security at exhibit stores. The solution assisted with the conviction of an offender of theft at the FSL facility.
- On average, there was 99% up time on the SAPS corporate network.
- Fault management on the end-user computer equipment was achieved, 7% higher than the Service Level Agreement, ensuring optimal service delivery.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IS) SOLUTIONS DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED IN THE SAPS

- On average, there was 98% availability of all SAPS operational systems.
- Nine external integrations between departments participating in the Integrated Justice System, including Business Against Crime South Africa, were completed and implemented enabling the flow of case information.
- Enhanced interoperability between the Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) and Electronic Case Management System (ECMS), ensured that case dockets are booked out correctly for court proceedings.
- Implementation of the combined forensic leads (DNA, IBIS and fingerprints) enhanced the investigative process.

PERCENTAGE OF IS/ITC GOVERNANCE APPROVED, IMPLEMENTED AND IMPROVED IN THE SAPS

- The establishment of Corporate Governance of Information and Communication Technology (CGICT) in the SAPS was achieved according to the DPSA CGICT framework through -
 - approved SAPS CGICT Policy and Charter;
 - established Technology Advisory Committee on executive/strategic level; and
 - established an ICT Operational Committee at the TMS Division.
- The approved IS/ICT plans, policy, charter and implementation resulted in reduced findings by the Auditor-General of South Africa, and internal audit findings on corporate governance of the ICT, improved DPME (MPAT) ratings for the SAPS and improved governance of ICT in the SAPS.

LEGAL SERVICES

CIVIL CLAIMS LODGED AGAINST THE SAPS

- During 2015/2016, 16 498 new incidents resulting in civil claims were lodged against the SAPS compared to 9 877 during the 2014/2015 financial year, which means an increase of 67,03% compared to 2014/2015.
- This increase in new incidents resulting in civil claims lodged against the SAPS, is attributed to the high rate of unlawful arrests and detentions, collisions, assaults and shooting incidents. This increase does not necessarily mean that all registered incidents have merit or will eventually be payable through settlement or court order. Claim amounts over which the department has no control, also contribute to the large number of incidents. Claims instituted in one particular year did not necessarily arise in that particular year. Provincial and divisional commissioners are constantly informed of the problematic areas through civil claims and litigation reports compiled every month. Furthermore, this performance indicator is in every Provincial Commissioner and Station Commander's Performance Agreement.
- The unlawful arrests and detentions, collisions, assaults and shooting incidents which are foremost risks, are included in the 16 498 representing 67,03% rise. The breakdown is depicted in the table below.

Unlawful arrests and detentions	
2014/2015	2015/2016
8 561	13 256
Assaults	
211	556
Collisions	
841	1 181
Shooting incidents	
134	320

New incidents received		
2014/2015	2015/2016	% Increase/decrease
9 877	16 498	67,03%
Number of incidents paid		
2014/2015	2015/2016	% Increase/decrease
3 040	2 833	-6,8%
Number of incidents suspended		
2014/2015	2015/2016	% Increase/decrease
3 350	5 984	44%

LEGALLY VETTED CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

- During the period under review, 100% (36 of 36) contracts and agreements submitted for vetting were attended to:
 - Amendment to Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Transit Solutions (Pty) Ltd and the SAPS: RT 46 (SLA amended as per client's (Mechanical Services: SCM) request and submitted to client for perusal and negotiating with Transit Solutions).
 - Amendment to the SLA between successful Bidder and the SAPS Supply and Delivery of Automotive Parts to the South African Police Service for a period of two years.
 - Amendment to the Donation Agreement between the Transnet Foundation and the SAPS: Containers to be used as satellite police stations: Ntamonde.
 - Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government Pensions Administration Agency and the SAPS.
 - Amendment to the Special Conditions of Contract: Supply and Delivery of Automotive Parts to the SAPS for a period of two years.
 - Amendment to the specifications: Supply and Delivery of Automotive Parts to the SAPS for a period of two years.
 - Amendment of the Compulsory Briefing Meeting Certificate: Supply and Delivery of Automotive Parts to the SAPS for a period of two years.
 - SLA between successful Bidder and the SAPS: Supply and Delivery of Automotive Parts to the SAPS for a period of two years.
 - MoU between the Department of Transport and the SAPS for the use of BMW vehicles for the World

Economic Forum.

- SLA between Transit Solutions (Pty) Ltd and the SAPS.
- Temporary employment contract of D Hill.
- Proposed SLA between the SAPS and the Tshwane Metro Police Department to provide escort services to the President and Deputy President.
- Confidentiality agreement between the Forensic Service Laboratory and African Motion Picture Company.
- MoU between the SAPS and Edcon.
- MoU between the SAPS and SANParks.
- Temporary Employment contract between the SAPS and Col Molokomme (HAWKS).
- Implementation protocol: Partnership between the SAPS and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
- SLA between SAPS and Health Risk Manager (Metropolitan).
- SLA between SAPS and Switch Design Company SA (Pty) Ltd – Appointment of service provider to render services with regard to creative conceptualisation, copywriting and design of artwork.
- Research Participation Agreement entered into between the SAPI Project team and SAPS.
- Undertaking between learner and SAPS: Police Science learners at SAPS Academy Paarl.
- SLA between SAPS and the Relevant Media (Pty) Ltd (jv) Zanusi Marketing Consulting (Pty) Ltd.
- MoU between Transnet and the Mambuka Community Development Trust for the donation of containers to be used by the SAPS as satellite police stations.
- Implementation, commissioning and use of the Telkom smart ICT operations centre proposal to the SAPS for a period of one year, at no cost or obligation.
- Settlement Agreement between the Soweto City Council Pension Fund and the SAPS – resolution of dispute of the parties referred to, following the cessation of the SAPS contribution to the 'Soweto City Council Pension Fund'.
- Vetted MoU between the SAPS and police trainees.
- ETD learnership discretionary grant agreement between SAPS and SASSETA.
- Discretionary Grant Agreement for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Trade Test Automotive Motor Mechanic.
- Discretionary Grant Agreement of Cybercrime between SAPS and SASSETA.

- Public Protector Agreement between the SAPS and the Compensation Commissioner of the Department of Labour relating to calculation of disability claims of reservists.
- MoU between SAPS and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD) on resources for the Board of Inquiry of General Phiyega.
- SLA between the SAPS and SASSETA.
- Telkom Towers: Offer to Purchase Property.
- Telkom Towers: Facilities Management Contract.
- Telkom Towers: Security Contract.
- Cancellation of award: False declaration made by the bidder in SBD4: Employee of another State department.

POLICIES DRAFTED

- The following 21 policies were drafted in relation to the 21 requests received:
 - National Instruction 1 of 2015: Crime Scene Management.
 - National Instruction 2 of 2015: Responsibilities of a Duty Officer.
 - National instruction 3 of 2015: Promotion and Grade Progression of Employees of the Service from post level 1 to level 12 and from Constable up to Colonel.
 - Policy 1 of 2015: The Corporate Governance of Information Communication Technology in the SAPS and the SAPS Corporate Governance of Information Communication Technology Charter.
 - National Instruction 4 of 2015: Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons.
 - National Instruction 5 of 2015: Ill-health and ill-health related matters.
 - National Instruction 6 of 2015: Injuries on duty.
 - National Instruction 7 of 2015: Organisational Development.
 - National Instruction 8 of 2015: Vehicle Safeguarding Services.
 - National Instruction 9 of 2015: Mounted Services.
 - National Instruction 10 of 2015: K9 Services.
 - National Instruction 11 of 2015: Hostage and related Crisis Negotiation in the South African Police Service.
 - National Instruction 12 of 2015: Road Accidents and the Roles and Responsibilities of the South African Police Service.

- National Instruction 13 of 2015: Establishment and Functioning of the Rapid Rail Police Units.
- National Instruction 14 of 2015: Police Officers Serving on Provincial Liquor Boards.
- Policy 2 of 2015: Internal Audit Policy.
- National Instruction 15 of 2015: Vehicle Scheme for Senior and Middle Managers.
- National Instructions: Detective Service.
- National Instruction 1 of 2016: The use of force in effecting an arrest.
- Policy 1 of 2016: The use of Official Languages in the South African Police Service.
- Enterprise Risk Management Policy.

POLICIES REVIEWED IN TERMS OF THE THREE-YEAR ROLLING PLAN

- During 2015/2016, the following 30 policies from a total of 276 policies in the SAPS, were reviewed in terms of the Three-year Rolling Plan:
 - Standing Order (General) 86: Repugnant Remarks (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 90: Drunkenness and intemperate habits (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 103: Reproof of subordinates (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 106: Suspension of members (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 107: Criminal trials against members of the Force (reviewed, found to be redundant by HRM and repealed - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 109: Payment by the Service for legal representation of employees in criminal matters and enquiries (reviewed).
 - Standing Order (General) 111: Departmental trials in terms of section 9 of the Act (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 124: Boards of inquiry: appeal against demotion, discharge or dismissal (reviewed and repealed, provided for in the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2006 - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
 - Standing Order (General) 125: Injuries on duty (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 6 of 2015: Injuries on duty).
 - Standing Order (General) 127: Board of inquiry: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 6 of 2015: Injuries on duty).

- Standing Order (General) 126: Board of inquiry: General Force (reviewed, found to be redundant by HRM and repealed - See Consolidation Notice 2 of 2015).
- Standing Order (General) 154: Diplomatic representatives (reviewed).
- Standing Order (General) 183: Medical unfitness for further service in the Force (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 5 of 2015: Ill-health and ill-health related matters).
- Standing Order (G) 251: Use of arms (reviewed).
- National Instruction 7 of 2014: Promotion and grade progression of employees of the Service (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National instruction 3 of 2015: Promotion and grade progression of employees of the Service from post level 1 to level 12 and from Constable up to Colonel).
- National Instruction 1 of 1997: Vehicle Safeguarding Units (reviewed and replaced by National Instruction 8 of 2015: Vehicle Safeguarding Services).
- National Instruction 3 of 2004: Vehicle scheme for senior managers (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 15 of 2015: Vehicle Scheme for Senior and Middle Managers).
- National Instruction 2 of 2009: Search and rescue dogs in the Service (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 10 of 2015: K9 Services).
- Special Force Order 16D of 1990: South African Police Dogs (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 10 of 2015: K9 Services).
- Standing Order (General) 309: Road Traffic Collisions (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 12 of 2015: Road accidents and the roles and responsibilities of the South African Police Service).
- Special Force Order (General) 14 of 1971: Investigation of road vehicle accidents (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 12 of 2015: Road accidents and the roles and responsibilities of the South African Police Service).
- Policy on Crime Scene Management 1 of 2005 (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 1 of 2015: Crime Scene Management).
- National Instruction 2 of 2006: Aircraft in the South African Police Service (reviewed).
- National Instruction 3 of 2009: Sector Policing (reviewed).
- Special Service Order relating to the use of force during arrest (18/5/1 over 1/1/4/1 (5) dated 2003-07-18 (reviewed and repealed, provided for in National Instruction 1 of 2016: The use of force in effecting an arrest).
- Standing Order (General) 201: Official languages (reviewed and repealed, provided for in Policy 1 of 2016: The use of Official Languages in the South African Police Service (Consolidation Notice 3 of 2016).
- Standing Order (General) 341: Arrest and the treatment of an arrested person until such person is handed over to the Community Service Centre Commander (reviewed and found to be in order).
- Standing Order (General) 350: Restraining measures (reviewed and found to be in order).

- Standing Order (General) 361: Handling of persons in the custody of the Service from their arrival at the police station (reviewed and found to be in order).
- Standing Order (General) 381: Release of a person in the custody of the Service (reviewed).

INSPECTORATE

- In the performance of its mandate, the Inspectorate has attempted to provide compliance ratings for inspection sites inspected in 2015/2016. These ratings are subjective and are based on compliance and non-compliance findings at these sites. This concept was spearheaded on a trial basis in order to test the viability of this concept and also primarily to give impetus to the Portfolio Committee of Police's recommendation that "...all recommendations made by the Police Inspectorate are compulsory and must be implemented by all SAPS members without delay. There should be no discretion on any of the recommendations of the Inspectorate and the Committee is of the opinion that the Department must issue a National Instruction in this regard before the end of the financial year" (PCoP Budgetary Review and Recommendation Reports (BRRR)) dated 20 October 2015.
- A draft National Instruction was compiled to replace Standing Order (General) 6, 225 and 101. The latter instruction provides the procedure and rules for the investigation and management of complaints of poor service delivery against the SAPS by the public. This instruction has since been redrafted to accommodate the organisational changes that occurred in the latter part of the 2015/2016 financial year; which was the establishment of the Management Intervention structure. This structure incorporated the existing Inspectorate structure and functions, to a certain extent.
- A total number of 1 118 inspections were conducted. This figure shows an additional of 328 inspection sites above the 790 planned target. For the planned inspection sites, 789 of 790 inspection sites were inspected. This was due to the fact that the Sections: Liquor, Diverse and Miscellaneous Services and Second-Hand Goods Control at the Division: Visible Policing could not be inspected as the Central Firearm Register was prioritised for completion. The additional 329 inspection sites were requested inspections and comprised mainly inspections requested by provincial and divisional commissioners. Tables 6 and 7 provide a provincial overview of the number of inspections conducted and the number of sites inspected.

Table 6: Number of inspections: 2015/2016

Number of planned and requested inspection activities conducted during 2015/2016				
Province	Completed/full inspection	Focused inspection	Follow-up inspection	Total
Head Office	33	53	0	86
Eastern Cape	70	39	16	125
Free State	71	25	20	116
Gauteng	114	46	47	207
KwaZulu-Natal	73	26	20	119
Limpopo	44	35	22	101
Mpumalanga	82	19	21	122
Northern Cape	67	22	18	107
North West	72	40	9	121
Western Cape	88	113	3	204
Total	714	418	176	1 308

Table 7: Number of sites inspected: 2015/2016

Number of inspection sites for the financial year of 2015/2016					
Province	Planned		Requested		Total
	Stations	Units/offices	Stations	Units/offices	
Head Office	9	69	1	7	86
Eastern Cape	63	16	30	0	109
Free State	56	23	27	1	107
Gauteng	67	12	62	0	141
KwaZulu-Natal	64	15	25	0	104
Limpopo	47	32	19	0	98
Mpumalanga	43	36	37	0	116
Northern Cape	39	40	19	0	98
North West	48	31	22	8	109
Western Cape	68	11	71	0	150
Total	504	285	313	16	1 118

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 employees reached during proactive Employees Health and Wellness (EHW) programmes.
- Percentage of bursaries disbursed for policing and scarce skills-related qualifications.
- Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT projects.
- 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 service termination process flow chart, including the timelines, were developed and sent to provinces and divisions for implementation and monitoring.
- Continuous training of Human Resource Practitioners at Head Office, provinces, divisions and police stations.
- Joint service termination work sessions with GPAA and SAPS in all provinces and divisions scheduled for 2016/2017.

- A recovery plan was introduced and is continuously monitored.
- Continuous engagement with Provincial and Divisional Human Resource Managers.

Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts

- The following interventions will be implemented to reduce the average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts after approval by the Human Resource Establishment Committee (HREC):
 - The post promotion process was introduced to assist in the filling of posts within the prescribed time frame.
 - Project plans, with specific dates, will be submitted after the advertisement of posts.
 - The performance indicator was reviewed to ensure alignment with DPSA prescripts to fill vacancies within six months.
 - Head Office advertises all vacancies quarterly and continuously monitored them to ensure finalisation within the set timeframe.
 - All posts advertised, are dealt with as projects with start and end dates, and are monitored by Head Office. Should provinces or divisions not progress satisfactorily, Head Office will intervene.

Percentage of employees reached during the proactive Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) programmes

- The SAPS is in the process of capacitating EHW to enable the section to reach out to more employees in terms of EHW-related programmes.
- A recovery plan has been developed to improve the number of employees reached through EHW proactive programmes.
- The Human Resource Management Division reviewed its target and adapted it from 95% to 65%.
- A turnaround strategy will be implemented.

Percentage of bursaries disbursed for policing and scarce skills-related qualifications

- From 2016/2017, bursaries will be offered bi-annually in line with the registration periods of most tertiary institutions. This will allow bursary recipients greater flexibility to register in time and meet the requirements for the disbursements of the bursaries.

Percentage of allocated budget spent on approved IS/ICT projects

- TMS will ensure that all contracts are awarded on time, in order to implement all projects and commence with the procurement process during the early stages of the financial year.

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

- Challenges regarding civil claims and litigation reports were addressed with provincial and divisional commissioners. They were advised to develop strategies and action plans directed at the reduction of civil claims.

- Performance and resultant consequential management must be intensified at all levels, especially provincial and divisional commissioners and station commanders to support current efforts to down manage incidents leading to civil claims. Increase and intensify efforts to hold provincial commissioners, divisional commissioners and other managers accountable for implementation of recommendations of the monthly civil claims/litigation reports.
- Management decided to include this indicator in the annual performance plans of the generators of civil claims (Visible Policing, Detective Service, Crime Intelligence and the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation) focusing on the decrease in unlawful arrests and detention, collisions, assaults and shooting incidents.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to plan targets in 2015/2016.

LINKING PERFORMANCE TO BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub programme's name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	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	38 964	38 964	-	30 102	30 102	-
Management	59 692	59 692	-	66 062	66 062	-
Corporate Services	16 724 449	16 724 449	-	15 374 241	15 374 241	-
Civilian Secretariat	113 184	113 184	-	99 798	99 798	-
Total	16 936 289	16 936 289	-	15 570 203	15 570 203	-

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 of the following sub programmes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Table 8 below outlines the actual performance against set targets for sub programmes under Programme 2.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

Table 8: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes					
Sub programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Number of reported serious crimes ¹⁴	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%.	1 790 428	1 788 139	Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2015/2016".	Target achieved.
Number of reported crimes against women	168 502 reported crimes.	168 159	173 461 (This figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences).	Included under serious crimes (contact crime) in the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2015/2016".	Target not achieved.
Number of reported crimes against children	41 402 reported crimes.	45 034	40 689	Included under serious crimes (contact crime) in the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2015/2016".	Target achieved.
Number of reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs	267 034 reported crimes.	294 627	259 229	Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2015/2016".	Target not achieved.
Percentage of stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost ¹⁵	The recovery rate was 73,1%. 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).	Recover a minimum of 85% reported stolen/lost firearms	The recovery rate was 116,13%. 8 465 stolen/lost firearms were circulated as recovered, in relation to 7 289 firearms that were circulated as stolen/lost.	31,13%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensified targeted policing operations resulted in the recovery of more firearms. A concerted effort to address the performance with the CFR environment contributed to the target being exceeded.

- 14 Serious crime includes all reported contact crime (including sexual offences and trio crime), contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime and is inclusive of unfounded cases. Serious crime in this context excludes crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- 15 The actual performance for this performance indicator includes firearms that were reported stolen/lost in previous financial years.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes					
Sub programme: Crime Prevention					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of stolen/lost state-owned firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost		Recover a minimum of 24% reported stolen/lost firearms	The recovery rate was 14,22%. 126 stolen/lost firearms were recovered in relation to 886 firearms that were circulated as stolen/lost.	-9,78%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no uniform method of marking all state-owned firearms, which complicates the positive identification of these firearms. The lack of strategy to combat theft and or loss of state-owned firearms resulted in an ineffective approach in this regard.
Percentage of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed	The recovery rate was 52,9%. 68 319 vehicles were circulated as stolen/robbed in 2014/2015. 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.	Recover a minimum of 50% reported stolen/robbed vehicles	The recovery rate was 45,74%. 66 483 vehicles were circulated as stolen/robbed in 2015/2016. 30 412 vehicles were recovered by the SAPS in 2015/2016. Of these, the SAPS were able to positively link 23 851 vehicles to their lawful owners. 6 561 unidentified vehicles, that are in the process of being identified, were also recovered.	-4,26%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate control measures at ports of entry resulted in vehicles leaving the country without being detected. The repatriation of vehicles from other countries is complicated by inadequate international cooperation and coordination and different legislative prescripts.
Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis = 440 269,288 kg (350 737,688 kg and 895 316 Cannabis plants (which if converted, equals 89 531,600 kg)) Mandrax = 302 791 tablets Cocaine = 122,140 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) = 598,743 kg 	Increase by 3% to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 283 817,272 kg of Cannabis, 266 883 Mandrax (tablets)⁶, 113,150 kg of Cocaine, 267,552 kg of Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) 3,077 kg of Heroin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis = 362 099,840 kg (349 331,540 kg and 127 683 Cannabis plants (which if converted, equals 12 768,300 kg)) 845 852 Mandrax tablets Cocaine: 307,467 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik): 718,305 kg Heroin: 344,756 kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis: 78 282,568 kg Mandrax: 578 969 tablets Cocaine: 194,317 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik): 450,753 kg Heroin: 341,679 kg 	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increases in the volumes confiscated are attributed to the large volumes and quantities of drugs having been confiscated during individual operations.

16 The average of 2011/2012, 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 was used to calculate the target.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions	1 540 992,583 litres were confiscated.	Increase by 3% to 1 846 243 litres	1 228 662,662 litres	-617 580,338 litres	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of illegal liquor outlets reduced the volume of liquor on hand as a result of increased policing operations targeting illegal premises. A noticeable improvement in compliance with relevant legislation has reduced the incidence of illegal liquor outlets.
Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged	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.	Not exceeding 0,048%	949 ¹⁷ persons escaped from police custody in 2015/2016. The 949 escapees represent 0,061% of the 1 556 794 ¹⁸ persons arrested and charged during 2015/2016.	-0,013%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributing to escapes, have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → the SAPS aging detention infrastructure; → negligence and collusion by members; → non-compliance with organisational controls; and → increased numbers of detainees due to the Department of Correctional Services not having adequate detention facilities in certain provinces.

17 The 949 persons who escaped in 2015/2016, include the number of persons rearrested within 24 hours. In 2014/2015 it was reported that 697 persons escaped from police custody which excluded the 343 persons re-arrested within 24 hours.

18 The number of persons arrested and charged, does not include the number of persons arrested and released without being charged within 48 hours.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisations, competency certificates and renewals finalised	94,4% (268 436 from a total of 284 331) applications were finalised.	90% of applications finalised	78,97% (318 670 from a total of 403 524) applications were finalised.	-11,03%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of applications received contributed to underperformance (a total number of 79 695 more renewal applications were received compared to 2014/2015, due to the renewal cycle). During the 3rd quarter, the Technology Management Services Division introduced a new interface between the Firearm Register System (FRS) and the Enhanced Firearm Register System (EFRS), resulting in reduced system response time during peak hours.
Percentage of police stations rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and domestic violence and abuse based on the minimum criteria ¹⁹	100% (1 138 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	100%	100% (1 140 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse)	-	Target achieved.

19 A station is deemed capable of rendering a victim-friendly service if it meets two of the following three requirements: first that 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; second that 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 when taking statements in cases of gender-based or intimate violence; and third that a Station Order has been issued to direct the management of victim services at the police station, including referral to other service providers, management of the VFR and or the alternate arrangements referred to above; and if applicable, management of volunteers.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the minimum criteria	100% ²⁰ (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum criteria	95% ²¹	95,17% (1 085 from a total of 1 140 police stations) implemented sector policing according to the minimum implementation criteria.	0,17%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following were implemented to support provinces and police stations with the implementation of sector policing as a community-centred policing approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The introduction of an implementation guideline. → The implementation of a standardised monitoring mechanism. → Interactive capacity-building sessions for sector commanders at police stations that had not implemented sector policing.
Percentage of operational Community Police Forums implemented at police stations according to set guidelines	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations)	99% ²²	99,64% (1 136 from a total of 1 140) have an operational Community Police Forum.	0,64%	Target achieved.

²⁰ Stations which could not implement sector policing implemented the Rural Safety Strategy; therefore the target was achieved in 2014/2015.

²¹ Not all police stations can implement the minimum criteria for sector policing, due to their geographical location.

²² The following police stations: Kubusiedrift, Mokopong and Boetsap cannot implement CPFs as these policing areas are farm areas with no communities, but only seasonal workers. The Rural Safety Strategy is implemented at these stations instead.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the minimum criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy ²³	Rural Safety Strategy's minimum criteria were implemented at 90 of the 218 identified rural police stations.	637	The set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy have been implemented at 776 of the 879 ²⁴ police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	139	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following were implemented to support provinces and police stations with the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The introduction of an implementation guideline. → The implementation of a standardised monitoring mechanism. → Interactive capacity-building sessions in provinces.
Number of crime awareness campaigns conducted	17 crime awareness campaigns were conducted.	65 ²⁵	37 awareness campaigns conducted (19 national and 18 provincial)	- 28	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate measures implemented to ensure the achievement of the target.

23 The set criteria for the implementation of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy are as follows: functional Rural Safety Priority Committee at provincial and cluster levels; a permanent member must be appointed as a Rural Safety Coordinator (may be the Sector Commander appointed in the rural sector) to coordinate all policing activities and actions in the policing area; a joint Rural Safety Plan must be implemented to address crime in the rural community in an integrated manner; rural safety meetings must be facilitated with the rural community to create awareness and enhance access, response and service delivery (CPF or Sector Forum may be used for this purpose); a capability must be available to respond to incidents in the rural community, as well as to plan and execute joint crime prevention operations to address crime in the rural community, including stock theft (Visible Policing members, Tactical Response Team, POP Unit and/or Stock Theft Unit in accordance with the approved Standard Operational Procedure); and joint crime prevention programmes/projects and operations must be implemented in cooperation with all role players to address contributing factors influencing crime and crime in general (Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and the rural community).

24 The classification of rural and rural-urban police stations was revisited on request of provinces, and a total of 879 of the 1 140 police stations were reclassified as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations.

25 The target of 65 comprises five crime awareness campaigns conducted per province and 20 at National Level. 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 duly nominated to represent him/her. A provincial crime awareness campaign refers to a matter initiated by the provincial commissioner and the provincial member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Safety and Security/the Head of Department of the MECs office or a crime awareness campaign initiated at provincial level managed by Corporate Communication.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Number of schools linked to police stations to advance the school safety programme	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	5 000 schools linked	1 053 schools linked	- 3 947	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School Safety Protocol between the Department of Basic Education and the Department of Police was implemented in April 2011; however, there was not a clear understanding of the implementation requirements, which resulted in an unrealistic target being set. The performance indicator and the target were reviewed in the 2016/2017 Annual Performance Plan.
Sub programme: Border Security					
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of 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/EMCS screening of 2 746 wanted persons. Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS/EMCS screening on 3 874 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/EMCS screening of 2 717 wanted persons. Reacted to 100% crime-related hits as a result of MCS/EMCS screening on 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	- -	Target achieved. 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: Specialised Interventions					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of medium ²⁶ to high ²⁷ risk ²⁸ incidents stabilised ²⁹ in relation to requests received:					
National Intervention Unit	100% incidents stabilised (2 203).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (2 098).	-	Target achieved.
Special Task Force	100% incidents stabilised (254).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (131).	-	Target achieved.
Public Order Police Unit	100% incidents stabilised (14 740 requests including 2 289 crowd-unrest and 12 451 peaceful incidents).	100%	100% incidents stabilised (14 693 requests including 3 542 crowd-unrest and 11 151 peaceful incidents ³⁰).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe deliveries of valuable and/or dangerous cargo ³¹ in relation to the number of cargo protection provided.	100% protection was provided to 174 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 151 cargos with no security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

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

27 High-risk threat: a situation where information dictates the probability that serious bodily harm or death will likely be inflicted and which has to be resolved by deploying specialised tactical capabilities.

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

29 Stabilised: to reach a state where there are no longer any major challenges or problems requiring specialised policing intervention, and which is unlikely to deteriorate, meaning that it can be managed through normal day-to-day policing.

30 All crowd-peaceful incidents are categorised as a medium-risk threat in line with National Instruction 4/2014 on level one and two responses.

31 Dangerous and valuable cargo refer to protection duties performed by the National Mobile Operations Units in Cape Town and Pretoria relating to the South African Reserve Bank, South African Bank Notes, Denel, Koeberg, SAPS Forensic Science Laboratory, SAPS SCM, Department of Environmental Affairs, National Treasury, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and Parliament.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

Visible Policing is the SAPS service point between the community and the police and serves as the face of service delivery. Police stations are the entry point and directly influence the inputs and outputs of other divisions and external stakeholders.

The strategic, tactical, and operational approach of this programme, is to reduce and combat crime, improve the police's response times, community mobilisation and partnerships, victim empowerment programmes, policing medium to high-risk incidents and incidents of public disorder, addressing the proliferation of firearms, address incidents of unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, closing of markets for stolen goods and the effectiveness and integration of border management.

The Visible Policing Division has four components and performs its functions to meet communities' needs in the fight against crime. The components are the following:

- Crime Prevention
 - 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)
 - Firearm Compliance
 - Liquor, Diverse and Miscellaneous Services
 - Central Firearms Register
 - Second-Hand Goods Control
- Police Emergency Services
 - Veterinary Science Services
 - K9 and Mounted Services
 - Rapid Response
 - Disaster Management
 - Hostage Negotiation

- Water Policing and Diving Service
- Rapid Railway Policing
 - Rapid Rail Police Unit 1: Gauteng North and Limpopo
 - Rapid Rail Police Unit 2: Gauteng South and North West
 - Rapid Rail Police Unit 3: Western Cape and Northern Cape
 - Rapid Rail Police Unit 4: Eastern Cape and Free State
 - Rapid Rail Police Unit 5: KZN and Mpumalanga

Operational Response Services (ORS) is the joint custodian of Programme 2: Visible Policing. This Division is responsible for the maintenance of public order, to conduct high-risk operations through the combating of rural and urban terror, the execution of search and rescue flights, the stabilisation of volatile situations and the prevention of cross-border crime.

The purpose of the Division is to enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders and to discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.

The strategic, tactical, and operational approach of this programme is to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents to enable normal policing to continue, and falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Unit (NIU), Special Task Force (STF) and the Public Order Policing (POP) Units. The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all identified and declared ports of entry.

The Division is responsible for the provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS and includes air support to operational requirements, the rendering of support to operational-related and national coordinated operations and the deployment of members to neighbouring countries in peacekeeping missions.

The National Operational Coordination Component is responsible for the developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-Government and police-specific operations to address the SAPS priorities and the JCPS Cluster, and managing of major events.

The Operational Response Services Division comprises of the following four components:

- Operational and Mobilisation Support Services
- Specialised Operations
- Border Policing
- National Operational Coordination.

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

POLICE ACTIONS

- Crime prevention operations include planned policing operations based on available intelligence and consist of a variety of police actions, such as roadblocks, patrols, cordon-and-search operations, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles.
- A total of 63 197 crime prevention operations were conducted to enhance visibility in all police station areas from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, compared to 17 130 during 2014/2015. Operation Fiela, a national joint operation, was conducted and was supported by provinces at police station level.
- Table 9 provides a two-year comparative analysis of police actions conducted and successes achieved, including arrests.

Table 9: Police actions and successes for contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2014/2015	Number of actions 2015/2016
Roadblocks	37 209	31 691
Cordon and searches	9 466	9 197
Air support operations	154	137
Searches of vehicles	5 146 752	5 235 765
Searches of premises	898 427	963 127
Stop and searches	3 049 586	3 260 424
Searches of persons	15 361 826	151 732 77
Visits to shopping complexes	862 828	1 068 240
Visits to spaza shops	2 097 758	2 921 265
Visits to Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)	2 783 736	3 666 920
Visits to farms	881 720	897 719
Checking firearms	16 254	9 004
School visits (including patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 600 649	1 628 085
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	677	431

Successes		
Contact crime		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2014/2015	Number of arrests 2015/2016
Murder (including farm murders)	16 165	16 528
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murders)	9 089	10 993
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	31 964	33 613
Assault GBH	160 658	159 390
Common assault	94 487	98 354
Aggravated robbery (including hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, Cash-in-transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	63 972	60 802
Common robbery	20 429	20 327
Sub-categories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	2 747	3 034
Truck hijacking	240	278
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	7 526	7 066
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	8 653	7 856
CIT robbery	111	63
Bank robbery	50	10
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	44 645	42 495
Contact-related crime		
Arson	2 112	2 277
Malicious damage to property	44 205	53 073
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	49 970	46 764
Burglary at business premises	16 506	15 615
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 721	6 505
Theft off or from motor vehicles	13 069	12 246
Stock theft	6 627	6 075
Commercial crime (fraud)	16 752	20 826
Shoplifting	75 787	71 131
Other theft	92 824	86 076
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	11 255	20 594
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	251 944	253 735
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	65 578	75 612
Other serious crime categories		
Culpable homicide	1 562	1 494
Public violence	5 536	5 412
Crimen injuria	8 701	11 830
Child abuse (cruelty to children)	1 378	1 344
Kidnapping	1 899	3 485
Abduction	215	440
Attempted house robbery	229	176
Attempted business robbery	407	383
Sexual offences as a result of police action	2 839	3 177
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 518	1 520
Explosives Act	251	249

Serious crime arrests	1 074 709	1 023 334
Other arrests (not listed above)	141 397	195 716
Less serious crime arrests	491 548	419 417
Total	1 707 654	1 638 466

- During 2015/2016, a total number of 1 638 466 arrests were made for all crime, compared to 1 707 654 in 2014/2015, a decrease of 69 188. Some 1 023 334 arrests were made for serious crime.
- Most arrests of all crimes were made in Gauteng with 413 649 or 25,25% followed by the Western Cape with 406 591 or 24,82% and KwaZulu-Natal with 211 484 or 12,91%.

10111 Call Centres

The 22 SAPS 10111 command centres received 7 579 878 calls in 2015/2016, compared to 7 466 110 in 2014/2015. This reflects a 1,5% increase in the number of calls received compared to 2014/2015. Approximately 2 462 745 or 32,5% of the 7 579 878 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls compared to 2 215 072 or 29,7% in 2014/2015. There was a decrease of 2,6% in calls not related to the SAPS from 5 251 038 in 2014/2015 to 5 117 133 in 2015/2016.

Calls not related to the SAPS emergencies, are classified as hoax, nuisance and not-police-related emergency enquiries, e.g. fire and ambulance, general enquiries or matters relating to service information to the public. The large number of calls received that are not related to the SAPS, puts a heavy burden on personnel at command centres to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency call, unless it is determined otherwise. Non-police-related and especially prank calls, have an impact on the queuing system pertaining to legitimate emergency calls, and hampers service delivery.

Flying Squad

The Flying Squad Units are currently used as force multipliers in support of police stations and other units. The Flying Squad has been mandated to ensure an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response and police assistance, and less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are currently 29 Flying Squad Units countrywide.

During the reporting period, the Flying Squad Units attended to 96 860 complaints, secured 21 369 arrests, conducted 1 575 937 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 99 485 patrols, 43 593 Vehicle Control Points (VCPs) and 507 roadblocks. The Flying Squad Units confiscated 1 174 illegal firearms, 5 566 hijacked or stolen vehicles and drugs valued at R38 805 584.95.

Hostage Negotiation

Hostage negotiators have been involved in national and international hostage and related crisis incidents. These incidents include hostages being taken, barricades, kidnapping incidents and also dealing with suicidal or mentally disturbed persons.

The SAPS currently has 397 trained and active negotiators. During 2015/2016 hostage negotiators attended to 508 incidents compared with 495 in 2014/2015, which may indicate more effective mobilisation of the hostage negotiators. Hostage negotiators have spent approximately 4 160 working hours on hostage negotiation in 2015/2016.

National Instruction 11 of 2015: Hostage and Related Crisis Negotiation in the South African Police Service, publicised in the 2015/2016 financial year, will contribute to effective and equitable service rendering in the field of hostage negotiations.

Inland Water Policing and Diving Service

Police divers provide a diving-related response service in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and support to neighbouring countries, if required. 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. Police divers also participate in operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events.

The SAPS currently has 232 trained and active divers and 105 trained vessel handlers. During 2015/2016 police divers conducted 1 231 dive-related operations, amounting to 16 576 hours in which 742 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 139 disaster management coordinators at police station level. Coordinators are responsible for responding to incidents to assess the disasters and to conduct evacuation, search, rescue and recovery operations in support of other key stakeholders.

Coordinators are responsible for responding to incidents, assess such incidents, and to conduct evacuation, search, rescue and recovery operations, in support of other key stakeholders.

Accident Combating Service

The SAPS currently has six, established, Accident Combating Units and seven Accident Response Teams countrywide. Members of the various Units and Teams respond and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes in support of police stations.

A total number of 10 832 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to in 2015/2016 compared to 9 920 in 2014/2015. The Accident Combating Service also provided relevant crash investigation training to 137 members during 2015/2016 compared to 53 in 2014/2015. Provincial Accident Combating coordinators are appointed in each province to assist in the functioning of the various units and teams, as well as crash information and data management.

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 and provincial legislative.

During the period under review, the Mounted Service assessed and provided working certificates for 205 horses. Four members were appointed as mounted assessors to maintain national standards of mounted riders and horses. Approximately 184 523 hours were spent on horseback during 2015/2016, compared to 181 842 hours in 2014/2015.

K9 Service

The SAPS has 104 K9 Units countrywide. This includes eight Protection Security Services K9 Units, three Presidential Protection Service K9 Units and two Operational Response K9 Units. During the period under review, all SAPS K9 Units were inspected and 506 dogs were assessed. Five members were appointed as K9 assessors and one member as K9 Moderator, to maintain national standards of K9 handlers and dogs and the issuing of work certificates to K9 handlers and dogs.

From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the K9 Units conducted 504 953 searches, confiscated 3 856 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 673 illegal firearms, attended to 151 345 complaints and made 54 593 arrests. The K9 Unit performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 30 214 searches, recovered 33 stolen vehicles and six firearms and made 228 arrests in serious and less serious incidents of crime.

SAPS Veterinary Science Services

The SAPS Veterinary Science Services renders a preventative and curative veterinary service to 1 819 dogs and 703 horses in the SAPS. These animals 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 one veterinary nurse pilot project in the Free State. Veterinarians, veterinary nurses, veterinary technologists and veterinary assistants are employed to provide health care to SAPS animals.

Primary health care is facilitated by the vet nurse pilot project and veterinary inspection and farrier teams to ensure that animal health and welfare are being maintained at a high level. The inspection team conducted 126 inspections to K9 and Mounted Units and the farrier team conducted 2 232 hoof-care interventions for SAPS horses nationally. Under curative functions, clinical cases of sick and injured SAPS animals were consulted, examined and treated. A total number of 6 084 consultations including examinations, radiology, surgeries and treatment of a variety of veterinary medical conditions, were carried out.

Procurement expenditure on veterinary health care products and diagnostic equipment accounts for the largest part of the allocated budget, and includes medication and vaccines for the control of contagious animal diseases. Due to the high tension power supply at the Roodeplaat Veterinary Hospital, the power supply to the digital (X-ray) radiography machine was inadequate. As a result, a battery pack was procured to support power supply to eliminate damage to this highly specialised X-ray equipment.

FIREARMS CONTROL

- The South African Police Service is the custodian of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000), and its biggest mandate is to ensure that legal firearms are in circulation within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. All categories of applications are issued after careful consideration at the Central Firearms Register and provincial offices respectively. The South African Police Service issues firearm licences to individuals and businesses which comply with the prerequisites of the Firearms Control Act. In 2015/2016, a total number of 403 524 applications were received of which 318 670 were finalised. The 318 670 consisted of 233 993 applications received during the reporting period and 84 677 received prior to 1 April 2015, but finalised in 2015/2016.
- From the 318 670 applications finalised, 43,35% or 138 146 were for competency certificates, 28,17% or 89 773 for new firearm licences, 20,63% or 65 759 for the renewal of firearm licences, 1,10% or 3 473 for import/export permits and 6,75% or 21 519 for temporary authorisation. The finalisation of an application entails the approval, refusal, completion (renewals) or cancellation of an application. A total of 225 919 applications were approved, 15 589 were refused, 11 426 were cancelled³² and 65 736 renewals were completed.
- Table 10 below provides an overview of the number of firearm-related applications received and finalised during the reporting period, as well as applications received prior to the reporting period and finalised in 2015/2016.

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

Table 10: Firearm-related applications

Category	Number of applications received during 2015/2016	Number of applications finalised during 2015/2016	Applications finalised (received from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016)	Applications finalised (received prior to 1 April 2015)
Competency	166 076	138 146	99 856	38 290
Firearm licences (individuals and institutions)	87 977	89 773	63 270	26 503
Renewals (individuals and institutions)	128 419	65 759	50 872	14 887
Temporary authorisation	18 420	21 519	17 974	3 545
Import/export (individuals)	1 321	1 444	999	445
Import/export (commercial agents)	1 311	2 029	1 022	1 007
Total	403 524	318 670	233 993	84 677

- To enhance production, the FRS, with all its functions, were migrated to the EFRS on 1 August 2015. Although members were familiar with the functions, the codes for these functions were altered, resulting in difficulty in adjusting to the effected changes.
- In 2015/2016 a total number of 191 488 licences were liable for renewal, including 6 219 licences and 172 339 renewals for section 13 in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (licence to possess a firearm for self-defence), 31 licences and 89 renewals for section 14 (licence to possess a restricted firearm for self-defence) and 7 912 licences and 4 898 renewals for section 20 (licence to possess a firearm for business). During the same period, the SAPS received 128 419 applications. Individuals and businesses not renewing their licences, has prompted the Central Firearms Register to block the system, which means that a renewal application which was received after the expiry of a licence, was not accepted. Late applications were only accepted when applicants were able to provide documentary proof to the Central Firearms Register that he/she was abroad during the renewal period, that the firearm was stolen or lost or that he/she was mentally or physically incapable to submit the application.
- Additional SMS notifications are sent to inform applicants of the following:
 - that an application to renew a licence, must be submitted;
 - that a licence expired on a specific date and that he/she must contact the relevant Designated Firearm Official;
 - that a firearm's details were circulated as lost, stolen or found; and
 - that an appeal was submitted, after the refusal of a licence, and the outcome thereof.

Challenges are still experienced with SMS notifications as some licence holders do not inform the SAPS in writing of a change in their cell phone number and as a result, the SMS notification does not reach the licence holder.

- Individual firearm licence applications, competency applications, business licence applications and renewal applications which are refused and for which applicants have lodged an appeal, are being considered by the Appeals Board. During the reporting period, the Appeals Board received 2 119 applications and finalised 2 184 applications.
- A Central Firearms Register Turnaround Strategy was developed to address issues pertaining to members not performing. The following themes were adopted and implemented:

- Service delivery
- Corporate governance
- Facility infrastructure

- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations, forms an integral part of the implementation of the firearms control legislation. A total number of 63 institutions were accredited in 2015/2016 which brought the total number of institutions to 2 400 at the end of March 2016, compared to 2 337 at the end of March 2015, as illustrated in table 11.

Table 11: Accredited institutions

Province	Accredited as at 31 March 2015	Accredited as at 31 March 2016
Eastern Cape	209	221
Free State	152	158
Gauteng	510	523
KwaZulu-Natal	226	237
Limpopo	497	507
Mpumalanga	147	152
North West	207	210
Northern Cape	109	110
Western Cape	280	282
Total	2 337	2 400

- 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 7 289 firearms of individuals and businesses were circulated as stolen or lost. The details of 8 465 firearms were circulated as recovered in 2015/2016 compared to 5 193 in 2014/2015. This represents a recovery rate of 116,13%. The 8 465 includes 5 233 firearms owned by individuals and institutions and 3 232 that could not be linked to owners or were without serial numbers after having been used in illegal activities. A total number of 45 of the 8 465 firearms recovered were reported stolen/lost during 2015/2016 and 3 213 were reported stolen/lost prior to 1 April 2015. It cannot be determined if and when firearms without serial numbers were reported stolen/lost. Table 12 provides a provincial overview of firearms stolen/lost and recovered, that are owned by individuals or businesses.
- A total of 886 state-owned firearms including 767 SAPS firearms and 119 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, the South African National Parks, and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, amongst others were reported stolen or lost. A total of 126 state-owned firearms (60 SAPS firearms and 66 firearms owned by other government departments) were recovered. This represents a recovery rate of 14,22%.

Table 12: Firearms of which the details were circulated as stolen/lost and recovered, owned by individuals and institutions

Province	Firearms stolen or lost during 2015/2016 by means of			Firearms recovered during 2015/2016							Total found
				Firearms stolen or lost during 2015/2016			Firearms stolen or lost prior to 1 April 2015			Firearms found (during 2015/2016 without serial numbers)	
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	250	1 008	1 258	0	6	6	45	477	522	1 089	1 617
Free State	16	333	349	0	3	3	3	106	109	255	367
Gauteng	233	2 094	2 327	0	10	10	52	719	771	596	1 377
KwaZulu-Natal	42	1 257	1 299	1	11	12	18	819	837	1 212	2 061
Limpopo	11	338	349	1	4	5	7	136	143	210	358
Mpumalanga	17	440	457	0	1	1	19	290	309	396	706
North West	28	408	436	0	0	0	9	108	117	325	442
Northern Cape	6	49	55	0	0	0	3	22	25	96	121
Western Cape	49	709	758	1	5	8	14	359	373	1 024	1 405
Head office	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	7	7	4	11
Total	652	6 637	7 289	3	42	45	170	3 043	3 213	5 207	8 465

- A total number of 3 857 firearms and 60 102 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS in 2015/2016, compared to 5 042 firearms and 65 152 rounds of ammunition that were handed in during 2014/2015. These firearms are voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS for destruction only. Table 13 provides a provincial overview.

Table 13: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	400	9 172	371	5 940
Free State	134	2 128	144	1 194
Gauteng	3 163	36 069	1 754	32 427
KwaZulu-Natal	696	8 948	958	10 763
Limpopo	227	1 367	176	1 452
Mpumalanga	104	408	81	1 393
North West	103	1 086	145	1 534
Northern Cape	25	472	0	192
Western Cape	190	5 502	228	5 207
Total	5 042	65 152	3 857	60 102

- It remains a priority for the SAPS to ensure that firearms that legal firearm owners voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS, confiscated firearms that could not be linked to owners and firearms which were confiscated or recovered without serial numbers do not return to the illegal pool for use by criminals. From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 a total number of 14 382 firearms were destroyed compared to 9 477 firearms which were destroyed in the 2014/2015 financial year. Firearms without serial numbers were etched and given a new weapon number before they were destroyed. Table 14 provides a provincial breakdown.

Table 14: Firearms destroyed

Province	Number of firearms destructed	
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Head Office	3 222	3 247
Eastern Cape	2 095	3 264
Free State	-	577
Gauteng	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	-	3 418
Limpopo	2 659	1 155
Mpumalanga	-	668
North West	1 146	-
Northern Cape	355	
Western Cape	-	2 053
Total	9 477	14 382

- The SAPS continues to enforce the law regarding firearms. Compliance inspections are therefore conducted at official institutions (government departments, municipalities) and non-official institutions (individual firearm owners, dealers, gunsmiths, manufacturers, etc.). During 2015/2016 a total number of 18 245 inspections/audits were conducted and 191 366 firearms were inspected. Table 15 provides a provincial breakdown of official and non-official institutions inspected.

Table 15: Compliance inspections

Province	Number of institutions inspected/audited		Number of firearms inspected (official and non-official institutions)	Number of firearms confiscated at (official and non-official institutions)	Number of section 102/103 declarations ³³	Infringement notices issued
	Official	Non-official				
Head Office	-	-	-	-	6	-
Eastern Cape	536	1 543	764	-	23	3
Free State	36	2 104	2 830	-	144	1
Gauteng	1 903	2 081	3 390	-	14	1
KwaZulu-Natal	136	5 272	2 441	-	5	13
Limpopo	56	679	466	-	4	3
Mpumalanga	824	153	53	-	7	-
North West	30	487	66	-	4	-
Northern Cape	93	208	333	-	23	-
Western Cape	47	2 057	181 023	-	39	-
Total	3 661	14 584	191 366	-	269	21

³³ 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, the Domestic Violence Act, the Explosive Act, etc.

STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES RECOVERED

- From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, a total of 66 483 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed. A total of 48 919 or 73,58% of the 66 483 vehicles were reported as stolen and 17 564 or 26,42% vehicles were reported as robbed. In 2014/2015 a total number of 52 150 were reported as stolen and 16 169 vehicles were reported as robbed. Some 33 732 (50,74%) vehicles were stolen and robbed in Gauteng followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 10 574 (15,90%) and the Western Cape with 9 746 (14,66%). The number of reported cases increased in all provinces except for Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape that reported decreases. Overall, the number of vehicles reported stolen and robbed decreased by 2,69% from 68 319 in 2014/2015 to 66 483 in 2015/2016.
- During the same period, 30 412 vehicles were recovered countrywide, compared to 36 186 during 2014/2015. A total number of 23 851 of the 30 412 vehicles could be linked to their owners at the end of the financial year, while the identification process of 6 561 recovered vehicles had not been finalised. A total 18 054 of the 23 851 vehicles that were recovered and identified, were reported stolen or robbed in 2015/2016 and 5 797 of recovered vehicles were reported stolen or robbed prior to the reporting period. The recovery rate was 45,74% compared to 52,9% in 2014/2015.
- Table 16 provides a provincial breakdown of the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered that were linked to their owners and table 17 provides a provincial breakdown of vehicles that were recovered, of which the identification process had not been finalised.

Table 16: Vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles stolen or robbed

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2015/2016 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2015/2016				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2015/2016		Vehicles stolen or robbed prior to 1 April 2015		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	2 350	1 007	3 357	672	433	339	110	1 554
Free State	1 538	399	1 937	420	160	148	44	772
Gauteng	24 616	9 116	33 732	3 887	4 071	1 617	751	10 326
KwaZulu-Natal	7 737	2 837	10 574	1 674	1 421	538	198	3 831
Limpopo	978	503	1 481	226	196	114	55	591
Mpumalanga	2 028	971	2 999	404	432	249	101	1 186
North West	1 883	538	2 421	332	191	166	59	748
Northern Cape	189	42	231	56	17	34	4	111
Western Cape	7 595	2 151	9 746	2 216	1 237	988	246	4 687
Military Police Agency	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	4
Head Office	0	0	0	6	1	25	9	41
Total	48 919	17 564	66 483	9 895	8 159	4 220	1 577	23 851

Table 17: Vehicles recovered in 2015/2016 for which the identifications process has not yet been finalised

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	589
Free State	151
Gauteng	2 682
KwaZulu-Natal	1 167
Limpopo	327
Mpumalanga	735
North West	156
Northern Cape	73
Western Cape	681
Total	6 561

INCIDENTS OF ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY

- From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, a total number of 652 incidents of arrested persons escaping from police custody were recorded. This is a decrease of 10,32% compared to 2014/2015. During these incidents, 949 persons escaped from police custody, 91 or 8,75% less than in the previous year.
- The SAPS arrested and charged 1 556 794 persons during the reporting period, compared to 1 660 833 persons during 2014/2015. The 949 persons who escaped from police custody, represented 0,061% of the total number of persons arrested and charged, compared to 0,062% in 2014/2015.
- The SAPS rearrested 872 (91,89%) persons who escaped from police custody during the reporting period, including 277 who were immediately rearrested after the escape had occurred. This can be attributed to focused interventions by dedicated tracing teams following the introduction of a matrix for wanted suspects.
- Table 18 provides a comparative overview of the number of incidents of escaping from police custody and escapees (2012/2013 to 2015/2016), in previous financial years. Table 19 depicts the number of escapees compared to the number of persons arrested and charged and table 20 provides an overview of the places where the incidents of escaping, took place.

Table 18: Incidents of escaping from police custody

Province	Number of incidents of escaping				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Eastern Cape	64	77	60	66	94	118	83	99
Free State	24	42	39	34	33	46	42	38
Gauteng	128	143	153	102	161	195	240	177
KwaZulu-Natal	125	123	130	110	186	163	176	133
Limpopo	60	54	69	61	88	80	112	141
Mpumalanga	65	61	50	59	100	85	65	69
North West	50	81	54	48	91	123	112	90
Northern Cape	54	44	41	30	67	47	56	34
Western Cape	146	135	131	142	168	160	154	168
Total	716	760	727	652	988	1 017	1 040	949

Table 19: Number of escapees and number of persons arrested and charged

Province	Number of persons who escaped during 2014/2015	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crime during 2014/2015	% of persons who escaped	Number of persons escaped during 2015/2016	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crime during 2015/2016	% of persons who escaped
Eastern Cape	83	158 750	0.052	99	138 058	0.072
Free State	42	100 406	0.041	38	99 602	0.038
Gauteng	240	443 920	0.054	177	405 790	0.044
KwaZulu-Natal	176	252 025	0.069	133	232 841	0.057
Limpopo	112	91 666	0.122	141	90 069	0.157
Mpumalanga	65	81 646	0.079	69	76 887	0.090
North West	112	76 070	0.147	90	73 212	0.123
Northern Cape	56	66 296	0.084	34	72 720	0.047
Western Cape	154	390 054	0.039	168	367 615	0.046
Total	1 040	1 660 833	0.062	949	1 556 794	0.061

Table 20: Places where incidents of escape took place

Places	Number of incidents	
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Community Service Centres (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	131	131
Police stations' holding cells	119	107
Court cells	56	42
Hospitals	70	56
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	32	37
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	58	63
At court during appearance	82	70
In transit	50	32
Police stations' loading zones	46	46
During further investigation	47	38
Courts' loading zones	36	30
Total	727	652

- Most incidents occurred in the CSCs and their temporary holding facilities (131), followed by police stations' holding cells (107), during appearance in courts (70), being wrongfully released (63), from hospitals (56), from police stations' loading zones (46) and from court cells (42).
- Although the target of 0,048% was not achieved, the SAPS has developed and implemented a National Crime Combating Forum Instruction, 16/2015 to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody. While National Crime Combating Forum (NCCF) Instruction 16/2015 regulated and guided the detention of arrested persons, incidents of escapes occurred through members' negligence. A total of 389 departmental disciplinary proceedings (cases) were placed on the roll against 355 members allegedly involved in incidents of escape and 384 cases were concluded. Eight members were suspended without pay and seven were dismissed. Departmental sanctions were imposed on 202 members, who were found guilty.

SAPS REACTION TIME

- The SAPS reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services rendered by the Community Service Centres. 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 CAS/Global Emergency Mobile Communication (GEMC3) system, until the time that 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. Alpha complaints are crimes in progress and all incidents of serious crime that require immediate police response/action, Bravo complaints are crimes that have already taken place, with no immediate threat to the complainant or property, e.g. a housebreaking that has already occurred and Charlie complaints are crimes of a less serious nature, e.g. loitering and trespassing. Table 21 includes the average reaction times to complaints, provincially and nationally.

Table 21: Police reaction times

Complaint category description	Entity	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – Alpha complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	National	18:46	19:05	19:02	19:02	19:05	18:26	19:02	19:05	18:23
	Eastern Cape	22:22	19:56	26:20	22:22	19:56	22:07	22:22	19:56	22:03
	Free State	20:13	18:29	19:60	20:13	18:29	17:12	20:13	18:29	20:01
	Gauteng	20:24	18:08	19:22	20:24	18:08	19:44	20:24	18:08	17:32
	KwaZulu-Natal	17:58	15:51	20:45	17:58	15:51	21:39	17:58	15:51	22:16
	Limpopo	21:25	19:56	21:46	21:25	19:56	23:57	21:25	19:56	24:38
	Mpumalanga	15:04	13:28	15:13	15:04	13:28	14:14	15:04	13:28	18:39
	North West	23:52	20:27	21:23	23:52	20:27	18:13	23:52	20:27	17:55
	Northern Cape	22:19	19:55	26:07	22:19	19:55	25:03	22:19	19:55	21:51
	Western Cape	14:48	13:39	15:13	14:48	13:39	14:59	14:48	13:39	15:51

Complaint category description	Entity	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – Bravo Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	22:28	24:33	23:50	23:50	24:33	23:13	23:50	24:33	22:35
	Eastern Cape	28:21	25:05	34:12	28:22	25:05	29:49	28:22	25:05	26:23
	Free State	26:55	23:19	24:48	26:55	23:19	20:29	26:55	23:19	24:40
	Gauteng	21:47	20:20	22:39	21:47	20:20	22:24	21:47	20:20	20:43
	KwaZulu-Natal	22:34	18:31	24:58	22:34	18:31	28:03	22:34	18:31	25:40
	Limpopo	25:40	22:11	26:19	25:40	22:11	28:48	25:40	22:11	29:04
	Mpumalanga	19:54	14:30	26:05	19:54	14:30	17:14	19:54	14:30	23:32
	North West	26:18	23:11	22:20	26:18	23:11	19:60	26:18	23:11	19:44
	Northern Cape	27:10	23:00	36:01	27:10	23:00	30:02	27:10	23:00	28:18
	Western Cape	18:12	17:20	19:24	18:02	17:20	19:22	18:02	17:20	19:24

Complaint category description	Entity	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average reaction time – Charlie Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	20:46	21:45	22:14	22:14	21:45	22:01	22:14	21:45	19:54
	Eastern Cape	29:02	25:17	35:49	29:02	25:17	28:38	29:02	25:17	29:12
	Free State	23:18	21:25	29:18	23:18	21:25	18:21	23:18	21:25	21:09
	Gauteng	18:54	17:02	21:06	18:54	17:02	21:31	18:54	17:02	19:38
	KwaZulu-Natal	23:04	19:11	23:06	23:04	19:11	24:44	23:04	19:11	23:08
	Limpopo	22:12	20:06	21:00	22:13	20:06	22:56	22:13	20:06	24:49
	Mpumalanga	13:58	12:34	16:53	13:58	12:34	25:43	13:58	12:34	17:39
	North West	24:46	21:44	20:32	24:46	21:44	23:12	24:46	21:44	17:58
	Northern Cape	25:43	23:00	29:46	25:43	23:00	28:45	25:43	23:00	22:51
	Western Cape	16:55	15:02	16:41	16:55	15:05	16:41	16:55	15:05	18:02

CONFISCATION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

- The SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and has an oversight role in 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.
- During 2015/2016 a total of 362 099,840 kg of cannabis was confiscated, compared to 440 269,288 kg in 2014/2015. Most of the cannabis was confiscated in Gauteng – 197 925,302 kg (54,66%), 40 098,613 kg (11,07%) in KwaZulu-Natal, and 28 126,405 kg (7,77%) in the Eastern Cape.
- 845 852 Mandrax tablets were confiscated during 2015/2016, compared to 302 791 tablets in 2014/2015. Most Mandrax tablets were confiscated in the Western Cape – 598 609 tablets (68,99%), 185 497 tablets (21,38%) in the Eastern Cape and 37 864 tablets (4,36%) in Gauteng.
- Operation Fiela also contributed to more drugs being confiscated during the reporting period. Table 22 provides a comparative overview of the confiscation of illicit drugs during the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 financial years.

Table 22: Drug confiscations

Illicit drug confiscations		
Type of drug	Quantity confiscated in 2014/2015	Quantity confiscated in 2015/2016
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	440 269,288 kg (350 737,688 kg Cannabis and 895 316 Cannabis plants (equals 89 531,600 kg))	362 099,840 kg (349 331,540 kg Cannabis and 127 683 Cannabis plants (equals 12 768,300 kg))
Mandrax	302 791 tablets	845 852 tablets
Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik)	598,743 kg	718,305 kg
Cocaine	122,140 kg	307,467 kg
Heroin	212,362 kg	344,756 kg

National intervention in Nyaope hotspots

After the President paid a visit to Eldorado Park in Johannesburg, a project relating to Nyaope hotspots was planned to address drug-related challenges, especially heroin-based concoctions such as Nyaope. Various organisations and other departments also approached the SAPS to address the scourge of drugs in their communities.

The project is driven from national level and the proposed framework for action, is based on an intervention in each hotspot area, based on the local analysis, needs, stakeholders and resources.

The SAPS will focus on reducing the supply of and demand for heroin-based drug concoctions, as outlined in the concept document.

A national consultative meeting involving expertise from national and provincial representatives was held on 10 April 2015 to discuss a national intervention programme to address the abuse of heroin-based drugs. A national project concept and the appointment of a national project team and a steering committee were approved by the Deputy National Commissioner: Policing. The framework for action was introduced and launched at the following three pilot police stations:

- Mamelodi East Police Station, Gauteng (introduced from 11 to 12 May 2015 and launched on 16 June 2015).
- KwaMhlanga Police Station, Mpumalanga (introduced on 4 and 29 May 2015 and launched on 30 October 2015).
- Letlhabile Police Station, North West (introduced from 18 to 19 May 2015).

The national intervention will be implemented at six other provinces, namely KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, Limpopo, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and the Free State.

LIQUOR CONTROL

- During the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the SAPS confiscated 1 228 662,662 lt of liquor (including 77 433,393 lt of home-brewed beer). Operation Fiela ensured that targeted liquor control

operations focusing on illegal traders and illegal manufacturers of liquor with the key purpose to reduce the supply of liquor within our vulnerable communities, were conducted. As a result, a total number of 20 126 identified illegal premises and liquor traders were closed, including 111 illegal distributors of liquor. The continuous monitoring of liquor trade premises is vital to ensure 100% compliance in an effort to improve the conditions of communities and to curb the scourge of liquor abuse. In this regard, 565 040 compliance inspections were conducted during the reporting period compared to 462 980 in 2014/2015.

- In order to address the challenges experienced by SAPS members in policing and the closing down of unlicensed liquor premises, workshops were held countrywide to address concerns regarding the disposal and confiscation of liquor in operations. The following key issues were discussed at these workshops:
 - Overview of the liquor regulating environment.
 - Legal principles on the policing of unlicensed liquor outlets.
 - Criminalisation of a liquor product.
 - The principles of search, seizure and disposal of liquor as stated in the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977).
 - Guidelines on issuing a written notice (J534).
 - Disposal principles.
- A total of 19 workshops were presented countrywide and were attended by 2 005 members consisting of cluster and station commanders, designated police officials, legal services and representatives of Provincial Liquor Authorities.
- A key function of the National Liquor Control office in the FLASH Component, is to monitor the status of the implementation of the National and Provincial Liquor Acts in terms of compliance, administrative processes, and its impact in view of crime reduction. In view of the above, the National Liquor Control office initiated liquor operations in conjunction with Provincial FLASH offices and monitored compliance at identified police stations. Licensed liquor traders not complying with the National and Provincial Liquor Acts, the proliferation of illegal liquor outlets, the distribution of liquor to unlicensed liquor outlets and the illegal manufacturing of liquor, are key contributing factors to the high levels of crime against women and children and contact crimes. The large number of unlicensed liquor outlets contributes to criminal activities in the country, and the abuse of liquor poses a threat to personal safety, human health and dignity.
- In view of the above, joint liquor control operations were initiated and monitored to address enforcement of the National and Provincial Liquor Acts in Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, the North West and the Western Cape.

→ Number of premises inspected	1 237
→ Number of notices issued for not complying	55
→ Number of national premises inspected	181
→ Number of provincial premises inspected	1 056
→ Number of J534 fines issued for non-compliance	196
→ Number of licensed premises closed down	3
→ Number of unlicensed premises closed down	52
→ Volume of liquor confiscated	13 566,220 lt
→ Volume of concoction confiscated and destroyed	1 118,000 lt

→ Rand value of J534 fines issued

R305 750.00

- A total number of 101 SAPS members successfully attended four training courses to capacitate them in the policing of the National Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) thereby enhancing the capability of the SAPS to police the macro-manufactures and distributors of liquor.
- Joint interdepartmental liquor enforcement operations in addressing crimes related to liquor abuse, as well as compliance issues, were conducted in cooperation with the National Liquor Authority within the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Provincial Liquor Authorities, the provincial FLASH offices and other external stakeholders in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape. The key focus of these operations were the reduction of illegal liquor manufactures, addressing illegal distribution of liquor and to enhance compliance by the macro-manufactures, distributors and retail sellers of liquor.

SECOND-HAND GOODS CONTROL

- By the end of March 2016, the total number of second-hand goods dealers was 15 994 compared to 15 385 in 2014/2015. The number of second-hand goods dealers varies annually due to the registration of new dealers and the closure of others. Table 23 provides a provincial overview of the number of registered dealers.

Table 23: Second-hand goods dealers

Province	Total number of registered dealers 2014/2015	Total number of registered dealers 2015/2016
Eastern Cape	1 087	1 375
Free State	630	853
Gauteng	5 866	5 163
KwaZulu-Natal	2 368	2 351
Limpopo	514	712
Mpumalanga	671	888
North West	933	978
Northern Cape	408	404
Western Cape	2 908	3 270
Total	15 385	15 994

- The responsibilities of the Second-Hand Goods Control Section is to maintain governance in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009); maintaining the National and Provincial Second-Hand Goods Dealers Forums; the Non-ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC); as well as mechanisms such as the following:
 - Training in terms of the effective identification of non-ferrous metals, as well as the administration of the Act.
 - Maintaining fixed structures on national and provincial level.
 - Sustaining an integrated approach between all relevant stakeholders.
 - Coordinating compliance, as well as crime combating operations.
 - Monitoring the import and export of non-ferrous metals, as well as investigations pertaining to non-ferrous metal-related crimes in order to conduct a crime threat analysis of non-ferrous metals.
 - Monitoring crime trends relating to the theft of second-hand goods, other than non-ferrous metals-related crime.

- The main purpose of the establishment of the NFMCCC in 2008 was to address theft and other related crimes pertaining to non-ferrous metals, by means of a joint venture between relevant stakeholders to coordinate integrated crime combating operations with the main objective of effectively addressing non-ferrous metals-related crime at both national and provincial levels.
- The NFMCCC gave rise to the following initiatives:
 - The National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC) formed a task team in order to identify varying value chains in the NFMCCC. A thorough value chain analysis was conducted for non-ferrous metals, with the objective of establishing one value chain and interventions according to it.
 - A working group, under the leadership of the Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, was established to make proposals for urgent and concerted steps by government, the private sector and communities to protect South Africa's socio-economic infrastructure from the theft and illicit trade in both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The working group made the following recommendations:
 - Consideration of amendments providing for minimum sentences in cases where the theft of non-ferrous metals has caused serious interference with or disruption of an essential service and the serious damage to infrastructure whether owned publicly or privately.
 - Tightening the regulations for scrap metal dealers and the registration of export agents who buy from scrap metal dealers.
 - Making it more difficult to obtain bail in cases involving the unlawful possession of non-ferrous metals.
 - An operational subcommittee was established to focus on the operational side of the NFMCCC Role players such as the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations, Crime Intelligence and the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) identified parastatals and the NICOC, form part of the subcommittee. The subcommittee will -
 - use expertise from the different environments;
 - disrupt any criminal activities associated with non-ferrous metal-related crimes; and
 - limit consequential damage to infrastructure, which affects various industries and the South African economy and stability.
- 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.
- Table 24 provides an overview of operations and successes in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

Table 24: Operations conducted and successes in terms of the Second-Hand Goods Act

Operation's name and period	Compliance inspections conducted	Successes				
		Arrests	Confiscations	Warnings issued	J534 fines issued and Rand value	Dealers closed
Operation Thiba (Provincial) - Ongoing	50 146	138	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 221,32 kg; Copper (incl. cable) • 670,5 kg Lead • 16,7 kg Aluminium (incl. cable) • 149,5 kg Iron/steel • 130 kg white metal • 44,2 kg Brass • 800 kg Transnet scrap metal • 24 x fish plates • 182,6 kg railway pigtails • 1 x steel railway sleeper • 500 mm railway tracks • 15 x ESKOM washers and links • 1 x transformer and 10 transformer covers • 6 x electric fuses • 11 x water meters and taps • 2 x stolen vehicles • 53 x household items • 272 x cell phones • 4 844 x counterfeit DVD/CDs • 4 x gold and diamond jewellery items • 19 x street-light poles • 1 x brass statue • 119 kg drain covers • 181 x various counterfeit items • 1 x mine water pump • 58 x rounds of ammunition • 118 x motor vehicle tyres • 16 x various motor vehicle parts • 7 x scales 	109	702 (R 908 981.00)	42
Operation Thiba (National) - Ongoing	619	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 455,8 kg copper (including cable) • Eight boxes of fluorescent lights valued at R18 000 • 5 x toilet bins • 20 x lamp poles • 2 x brass water valves (37,2 kg) • 1 X 20 MG-ISI small mortar ammunition 	97	42 (R 70 500.00)	3
Total	50 765	145	NA	206	744	45

RAPID RAIL POLICE

- The Rapid Rail Police (RRP) delivers a sustainable proactive and reactive policing service in the rail environment and established positive relationships with the commuters³⁴, passengers³⁵ and stakeholders³⁶, thereby ensuring a safe and secure rail environment³⁷ in South Africa.
- The functions of the Rapid Rail Police Units (RRPU), which are strategically placed throughout the country, include, among other things, the provisioning of a visible policing service in the rail corridors³⁸ to address the safety of commuters and passengers on trains, providing a rapid rail police response service, conducting 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 Metro Rail, Shosholoza Meyl and Gautrain passengers. A total number of 3 196 SAPS Act and 174 Public Service Act (PSA) members are deployed in the rail environment, as depicted in table 25.

Table 25: Rapid Rail Police Units and members

Raid Rail Police Unit	Companies deployed in rail corridors	Companies deployed in mainline corridors	SAPS members	PSA members
Unit 1: Gauteng North and Limpopo	Pretoria Belle Ombre Mabopane Saulsville Denneboom	Tshwane	1 057	36
Unit 2: Gauteng South and North West	Johannesburg Krugersdorp New Canada Stretfort Germiston Springs Kempton Park	Wits	726	60
Unit 3: Western Cape and Northern Cape	Cape Town Retreat Phillipi Bellville	Pinelands	480	21
Unit 4: Eastern Cape and Free State	East London Mount Ruth Swartzkop	Port Elizabeth	334	26
Unit 5: KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga	Durban Kwa-Mashu Cavendish Re-Union Escombe	Durban	599	31
Total			3 196	174

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

35 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.

36 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).

37 A guided public transport system designed for the movement of a vehicle (train coaches, motor coaches and plain trailers) that is able to run on a railway, irrespective of its capability of independent motion (rolling stock) that has the capability of transporting passengers, freight or both on a track, or any rail-guiding mechanism and includes the land, facilities, rail reserve service road, network, rolling stock, plant, machinery, goods and other immovable or movable property of every description or kind used or set aside for use in connection with or for the purpose of activities performed by a network operation, train operator or station operator, or a combination of two or three of them (rail operation).

38 Rail corridor policing means a policing approach that adopts a decentralised and geographical approach to policing by dividing a rail environment into manageable corridors to improve effective policing, service delivery, commuter involvement and interaction through partnership policing.

- The RRP is actively involved in policing the long-distance passenger trains, the Shosholoz Meyl, the Blue Train, the Gautrain and freight rail. Its functions include cross-border operations (transnational crimes) and disruptive operations, in terms of the Crime Pattern Analysis (CPA) and Crime Threat Analysis (CTA), and it acts as a rapid response service to the rail environment.
- During 2015/2016, 40 779 crimes of which 2 516 were contact crimes, 534 contact-related crimes and 339 property-related crimes, were reported in the rail environment. Contact crimes decreased by 7,84% from 2 730 in 2014/2015 to 2 516 in 2015/2016. The overall crime reported, increased by 23,49% from 33 021 in 2014/2015 to 40 779 in 2015/2016. Table 26 provides an overview of the reported crimes in 2015/2016.

Table 26: Reported crimes in the railway environment

Crime category	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Total 2014/2015	Total 2015/2016	Increase/decrease
Contact crime	230	911	1 123	81	171	2 730	2 516	-7,84%
Contact-related crime	41	201	124	30	138	443	534	20,54%
Property-related crime	36	189	44	38	32	4 832	339	-5,04%
Crime dependent on police action for detection	565	445	1 096	16	301	2 002	2 423	21,02%
Other A crime	334	2 114	1 140	207	967	1 173	4 762	305,96%
Other B crime	6 068	12 958	3 062	1 772	6 345	21 841	30 205	38,28%
Total	7 274	16 818	6 589	2 144	7 954	33 021	40 779	23,49%

- There was an increase in contact and property-related crime and crime dependent on police action for detection in the rail environment, due to contributing factors such as the increase in the number of commuters, the overcrowding of trains and platforms, resulting in passengers being more vulnerable. Commuters are exposed to victimisation on trains, while changing from one mode of transport to another at stations, or when walking from drop-off points to their places of work or to their residences.
- The increase in contact crime can be attributed to service delivery strikes, labour disputes and damage to property such as trains. The most common types of crime experienced by the victims include pick pocketing, bag snatching, jewellery theft and laptop and cellphone theft.
- The rail environment has been experiencing an increase in the theft and damage of infrastructure such as signal cable, copper cable, track boxes³⁹ and pandoral clips⁴⁰, which are essential in the smooth running of the railways.
- RRP members reported arrests outside the rail environment as well, during daily deployments and operations that were identified through the CTA and CPA. A total of 38 504 arrests were made, compared to 35 680 in 2014/2015, an increase of 7,91%. During 2015/2016, the RRP recovered vehicles, firearms, ammunition, drugs, non-ferrous metal, cable and other goods and dangerous weapons to the value of R48 453 154.68. Table 27 provides an overview of arrests made by various Units in 2015/2016.

³⁹ The track boxes are part of the signal equipment.

⁴⁰ The pandoral springs hold the railway lines and sleepers in position.

Table 27: Arrests made in the railway environment

Crime category	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Total
Contact crime	151	115	140	95	86	587
Contact-related crime	21	7	28	12	3	71
Property-related crime	121	80	146	51	25	423
Crimes dependant on police action for detection	409	122	2 319	182	1 161	4 193
Other A Crimes	189	104	942	30	51	1 316
Other B Crimes	2 207	753	211	592	578	4 341
Crimes in terms of the Legal Succession Act	7 233	9 417	2 013	1 776	7 134	27 573
Total	10 331	10 598	5 799	2 738	9 038	38 504

A multidisciplinary approach which was implemented during the 2014/2015 financial year, was extended, and several awareness campaigns were conducted in the rail corridors, focusing on personal safety on trains, platforms and rail reserves, cable and copper cable theft, contact crime and crime affecting women and children.

MURDERS OF POLICE OFFICIALS

- The SAPS is seen by most as being at the frontline in the fight against crime in the country. An attack on, or killing of a SAPS member, has a negative impact on the morale and undermines the perception of the community as to whether the SAPS is able to fulfill their fundamental policing functions as prescribed in section 205 of the Constitution. It further creates the perception that criminals are willing and able to act with impunity by disregarding the law and negating the impact of the SAPS in furthering their criminal activities.
- A back-to-basics Police Safety Plan was developed in support of the Police Safety Strategy, to strengthen and enhance the safety and operational readiness of SAPS members. The back-to-basics approach adopted by the South African Police Service focuses on every member of the SAPS and reverts to the basics of policing when performing functional policing duties or responding to incidents of crime.
- In addition, the approach provides for a multidisciplinary response to any attack on, or killing of a SAPS member, including the immediate follow-up and tracing of suspects, as well as effective investigation and swift conviction of criminals.
- Police safety assessments were conducted at police stations where attacks on or the killing of SAPS members occurred, to ensure that members are adequately equipped with the necessary safety equipment, effectively trained to respond to incidents of crime with confidence, and that a safe working environment exists.
- Multidisciplinary Police Safety Committee meetings took place to coordinate all activities in support of enhancing the safety of all SAPS members, including the implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, enhancement of tactical training programmes, analysis of incidents which informed the development of proactive measures to reduce the number of police attacks and killing of police members, as well as enhanced safety awareness, internally and externally.
- A total number of 79 police members were murdered on and off duty during the 2015/2016 financial year, 34 members were murdered on duty and 45 police members were murdered off duty, an overall decrease of 7 or 8,14% compared with the same period in the 2014/2015 financial year.
- An analysis of incidents where members were killed on duty indicated that most members were murdered when attending to complaints or during the apprehension and searching of suspects.

- The 45 members killed off duty were primarily victims of crime (vehicle hijacking, robbery).
- Table 28 provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered during the financial years 2009/2010 to 2015/2016.

Table 28: Police officials murdered

Province	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Eastern Cape	10	11	15	12	11	14	12
Free State	2	6	7	7	6	4	5
Gauteng	24	33	21	23	12	24	19
KwaZulu-Natal	25	17	14	18	21	19	22
Mpumalanga	4	8	8	3	4	5	4
North West	2	2	5	3	2	2	4
Northern Cape	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Limpopo	8	2	8	3	2	1	1
Western Cape	10	7	3	12	15	9	3
Head Office	16	6	0	2	3	7	5
Total	101	93	81	84	77	86	79

RESERVISTS

- The reservists system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing to support a community oriented policing approach. A reservist is a member from the community who volunteers his or her time and services, or expertise, without any expectations of remuneration in support of the SAPS, to create a safe and secure environment where he or she resides, as part of the formal, approved SAPS structures. A total of 16 139 active reservists is on strength of the SAPS as on 31 March 2016.
- Further support mechanisms to strengthen the implementation of a professionalised reservist system, were implemented and included the following:
 - The development and distribution of a standardised disciplinary guideline.
 - The revision and development of enhanced training programmes for reservists.
 - The development and distribution of identification insignia for reservists.
- As part of the implementation process of the revised reservist system, all existing reservists were screened and the services of 194 reservists with criminal records were terminated.
- A pilot recruitment drive was implemented in the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape during January 2015, but due to the enhanced recruitment and selection requirements implemented as part of the revised reservist system, and the fact that the SAPS now focus on quality reservists and not quantity, limited applications were received and few applicants met the requirements.
- The SAPS will embark on the re-advertisement of a follow-up recruitment process during the 2016/2017 financial year.

SECTOR POLICING

- Sector policing is implemented by the SAPS as a community centred policing approach to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction and the participation of the community in crime prevention.
- Sector policing impact assessment was awarded to an external service provider following a tender process, which commenced in January 2016. The purpose of the impact assessment is to assess the effectiveness and feasibility of the implementation of sector policing as a policing approach, as well as to guide and ensure future sustainability of sector policing, based on the outcome of the study.
- Interactive, knowledge-building capacity sessions were facilitated with sector commanders appointed at police stations in the Northern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal, which have not yet implemented sector policing as a policing approach, in an effort to enhance the understanding and implementation of this approach.
- At the end of 2015/2016, sector policing was implemented at 1 085 or 95,17% from a total of 1 140 police stations. The status of the implementation of sector policing as at 31 March 2016 is depicted in table 29.

Table 29: Status of the implementation of sector policing

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations implemented
Eastern Cape	196	196
Free State	110	110
Gauteng	142	142
KwaZulu-Natal	184	167
Limpopo	99	97
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	81
Northern Cape	91	56
Western Cape	150	150
Total	1 140	1 085

RURAL SAFETY

- The SAPS acknowledges the safety of the rural community, including the farming community, as a priority area and continued with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to coincide with the review of the strategy. During 2016/2017, everyone in the SAPS will be informed of the enhanced Rural Safety Strategy, based on the recommendations made in the NDP: 2030 and the outcome of the stakeholder engagement sessions which were held in all nine provinces during 2015/2016.
- Information sessions were held in Gauteng, North West and Limpopo to inform everyone of and implement the partnership agreement entered into between the Department of Traditional Affairs, the National House of Traditional Leaders and the SAPS, to enhance the involvement of traditional leadership structures in safety and security.
- The SAPS and the Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs entered into a partnership to ensure the safe implementation of the Land Restitution Programme from 2015 to 2019.
- Capacity building sessions were held in Gauteng, North West and Limpopo to further enhance the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy and to share information with provincial, cluster and station

commanders to create a safe and secure rural environment.

- The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), Rural Safety Priority Committee, consisting of internal and external role players involved in rural safety, further meet quarterly to share operational information to enhance safety in rural communities, as well as incidents which occur on farms and small holdings to support food security. To this end, Provincial Rural Safety Committees were attended to assess its functioning and implementation of measures to address the safety of rural communities.
- The classification of rural and rural-urban police stations was revisited on request of the provinces and a total of 879 of 1 140 police stations were reclassified as rural or rural-urban mixed police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at a total of 776 police stations, partially implemented at 56 police stations and not yet implemented at 48 police stations in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy. An overview of the 882 police stations is provided in table 30.

Rural Safety Strategy fully implemented	776
Rural Safety Strategy partially implemented	56
Rural Safety Strategy not yet implemented	47

Table 30: Status of the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy

EASTERN CAPE (162)				
Fully implemented (162)				
Addo	Flagstaff	Matatiele	Sterkstroom	Fort Beaufort
Afsondering	Floukraal	Mbizeni	Steve Vukile Tshwete	Graaff-Reinet
Aliwal North	Fort Brown	Mhlungisi	Steynsburg	Hankey
Avondale	Glen Grey	Middelburg	Storms River	Idutywa
Balfour	Hamburg	Molteno	Sulenkama	Jansenville
Barkly East	Healdtown	Mooiplaas	Tabase	Joubertina
Bathurst	Henderson	Mount Ayliff	Tamara	Kareedouw
Baviaanskloof	Hlababomvu	Mount Fletcher	Tarkastad	Kei Mouth
Bell	Hofmeyr	Mount Frere	Thomas River	Kei Road
Bityi	Hogsback	Moyeni	Thornhill Ciskei	Keiskammahoek
Bizana	Ida	Mpisi	Thornhill	Kidds Beach
Bluewater	Ilinge	Mqanduli	Thina Falls	King William's Town
Bholo	Indwe	Mthatha	Tsolo	Kirkwood
Bholothwa	Jamestown	Mtontsasa	Tsomo	Klipplaat
Bridge Camp	Katkop	Mzamba	Tyefu	Komga
Burgersdorp	Kei Bridge	Ngangelizwe	Tylden	Middledrift
Cala	Kenton On Sea	Ngqeleni	Ugie	Msobomvu
Cedarville	Kinkelbos	Ntabankulu	Venterstad	Ndevana
Chalumna	Kleinbulhoek	Ntabethemba	Whittlesea	Ngqamakhwe
Chungwa	Kolomane	Palmietfontein	Wolwefontein	Patensie
Coffee Bay	Khubusidrift	Phumalanga	Zamuxolo	Paterson
Cofimvaba	Kwaaman	Port St Johns	Zele	Pearston
Committees	Kwandengane	Punzana	Aberdeen	Peddie
Cookhouse	Lady Frere	Queenstown	Adelaide	Seymour
Cradock	Lady Grey	Qumbu	Alexandria	Somerset East
Dalasile	Libode	Rhodes	Alice	Steytlerville
Dordrecht	Lukholweni	Riebeeck East	Alicedale	Stutterheim
Doringkloof	Lusikisiki	Rietbron	Bedford	Willowmore
Elands Height	Macleantown	Rossouw	Berlin	Willowvale
Elliot	Maclear	Scenery Park	Bhisho	Centane
Elliotdale	Madeira	Seafeld	Butterworth	Dimbaza
Engcobo	Maletswai	Seven Fountains	Cathcart	Sterkspruit
Ezibeleni	Maluti			
FREE STATE (102)				
Fully implemented (101)				
Goedemoed	Boshof	Excelsior	Van Stadensrus	Bethulie
Glen	Brandfort	Hobhouse	Wepener	Allanridge
Heuningspruit	Bultfontein	Ladybrand	Zastron	Bothaville
Kommissiepoort	Dealesville	Cornelia	Hennenman	Odendaalsrus
Roadside	Hertzogville	Mafube	Ventersburg	Wesselsbron
Steunmekaar	Hoopstad	Tweeling	Virginia	Park Road
Tierpoort	Theunissen	Villiers	Edenburg	Welkom
Verkykerskop	Garietdam	Bloemspuit	Fauresmith	Sasolburg
Vierfontein	Winburg	Kagisanong	Jagersfontein	Soutpan
Viljoensdrif	Clocolan	Bainsvlei	Philippolis	Koffiefontein

FREE STATE				
Fully implemented (101)				
Wanda	Ficksburg	Bayswater	Reddersburg	Tweespruit
Arlington	Marquard	Navalsig	Springfontein	Harrismith
Bethlehem	Senekal	Deneysville	Trompsburg	Kestell
Clarens	Jacobsdal	Oranjeville	Edenville	Namahadi
Fouriesburg	Luckhoff	Zamdela	Heilbron	Phuthaditjhaba
Lindley	Petrusburg	Boithuso	Koppies	Tseki
Paul Roux	Kroonstad	Botshabelo	Parys	Selosesha
Petrus Steyn	Maokeng	Dewetsdorp	Vredefort	Thaba-Nchu
Reitz	Steynsrus	Rouxville	Memel	Vrede
Rosendal	Viljoenskroon	Smithfield	Makwane	Verkeerdevlei
Warden				
Not implemented (1)				
Tseseng				
GAUTENG (33)				
Fully implemented (33)				
Welbekend	Ekangala	Muldersdrift	Nigel	Heidelberg
Hekpoort	Bekkersdal	Napier	Dube	Kliprivier
The Barrage	Carletonville	Stanford	Hammanskraal	Meyerton
Putfontein	Fochville	Kameeldrift	Temba	Ratanda
Boschkop	Westonaria	Erasmia	Olifantsfontein	Vaal Marina
Bronkhorstspuit	Akasia	Orange Farms	De Deur	Vereeniging
Cullinan	Magaliesburg	Devon		
KWAZULU-NATAL (151)				
Fully implemented (113)				
Amangwe	Ibisi	Rietvlei	Greytown	Mondlo
Babanango	Impendle	Thornville	Hamarsdale	Mpophomeni
Besters	Ingogo	Swartberg	Harding	Mpumalanga
Bishopstowe	Intsikeni	New Hanover	Hibberdene	Mtunzini
Boston	Kingsley	Upper Tugela	Hillcrest	Nongoma
Ceza	Magudu	Van Reenen	Highflats	Nottingham Road
Cramond	Mahlabathini	Wartburg	Himeville	Nquthu
Dalton	Maphumulo	Weenen	Howick	Paulpietersburg
Mid Illovo	Winterton	Wembezi	Inanda	Pongola
Ekombe	Mpungamhlophe	Bergville	Inchanga	Gamalakhe
Ekuvukeni	Msinga	Bulwer	Ixopo	Scottburgh
Elandslaagte	Nyoni	Colenso	Kokstad	Richmond
Ematimatolo	Muden	Creighton	Kranskop	Sundumbili
Ematsheni	Ndwedwe	Donnybrook	Kwadukuza	Paddock
Evatt	Newark	Dundee	Kwandengezi	Ulundi
Franklin	Ngome	Empangeni	Kwambonambi	Umdlali
Dannhauser	Nhlanhleni	Eshowe	Ladysmith	Umsinto
Gowan Lea	Nkandla	Estcourt	Louwsburg	Umsimkhulu
Harburg	Nondweni	Ezakheni	Mandeni	Utrecht
Helpmekaar	Nsuze	Glencoe	Melmoth	Vryheid
Hlobane	Ntabamhlope	Gluckstadt	Mooi River	Wasbank
Mbongolwane	Groenvlei	Glendale	Esikhaleni	Southport
Gingindlovu	Madadeni	Hilton		
Partially implemented (16)				
Amanzimtoti	Port Edward	Ntambanana	Camperdown	Msinsini
Ezinqoleni	Margate	Umsunduzi	Charlestown	Hluhluwe
Hattingspruit	Dududu	Bhekithemba	Mbazwana	Tongaat
Folweni				

KWAZULU-NATAL				
Not implemented (22)				
Ezibayeni	Ingwavuma	Normandien	Plessislaer	Kwamakhutha
Hlabisa	Mehlomnyama	Kwamsane	Newcastle	Ndumo
St Faiths	Mtubatuba	Osizweni	Taylor's Halt	Emanguzi
Port Shepstone	Umkomaas	Verulam	Mkhuze	Umbumbulu
Sawoti	Jozini			
LIMPOPO (99)				
Fully implemented (98)				
Pienaarsrivier	Lebowakgomo	Waterpoort	Seshego	Ritavi
Rooiberg	Malipsdrift	Waterval	Cumberland	Bela-Bela
Rust De Winter	Masemola	Dorset	Dwaalboom	Lephalale
Tuinplaas	Sekhukhune	Naboomspruit	Hoopdal	Mokopane
Giyani	Bulgerivier	Rankin's Pass	Levubu	Makhado
Hlanganani	Saamboubrug	Roedtan	Makuya	Modimolle
Malamulele	Tolwe	Vaalwater	Mutale	Musina
Saselamani	Tom Burke	Masisi	Siloam	Phalaborwa
Sekgosese	Villa Nora	Tshamutumbu	Tshaulu	Botlokwa
Dennilton	Witpoort	Gravelotte	Vuwani	Polokwane
Groblerdal	Elandskraal	Hoedspruit	Burgersfort	Westenburg
Hlogotlou	Gilead	Lulekani	Leboeng	Alldays
Laersdrift	Magatle	Namakgale	Mecklenburg	Mogwadi
Marble Hall	Mahwelereng	Mankweng	Ohrigstad	Northam
Motetema	Tinmyne	Morebeng	Tubatse	Thabazimbi
Napier	Zebediela	Sebayeng	Bolobedu	Thohoyandou
Stanford	Mara	Maleboho	Haenertsburg	Modjadjiskloof
Zaaiplaas	Mphephu	Mashashane	Letsitele	Tzaneen
Apel	Tshilwavhusiku	Matlala	Maake	Mokwakwaila
Jane Furse	Tshitale	Senwabarwana		
Not implemented (1)				
Rakgoadi				
MPUMALANGA (67)				
Fully implemented (67)				
Acornhoek	Stanford	Greylingstad	Graskop	Siyabuswa
Bushbuckridge	Dientjie	Grootvlei	Sabie	Tweefontein
Calcutta	Maartenshoop	Val	Low's Creek	Napier
Hazyview	Kabokweni	Belfast	Ngodwana	Pienaar
Mhala	Masoyi	Dullstroom	Kanyamazane	Schoemansdal
Balfour	Matsulu	Machadodorp	Amsterdam	Skukuza
Ekulindeni	Dirkiesdorp	Waterval Boven	Mahamba	Lothair
Elukwatini	Amersfoort	Badplaas	Piet Retief	Kwamhlanga
Fernie	Wakkerstroom	Carolina	Sheepmoor	Perdekop
Hartebeeskop	Kaapmuiden	Breyten	Charl Cilliers	Volksrust
Mayflower	Mbuzini	Chrissiesmeer	Embalenhle	Komatipoort
Kwaggafontein	Tonga	Davel	Leslie	Malelane
Mmametlake	Kriel	Ermelo	Morgenzon	Delmas
Ogies	Sundra			
NORTHERN CAPE (88)				
Fully implemented (85)				
Norvalspont	Brandvlei	Noupoort	Augrabies	Marydale
Boetsap	Calvinia	Petrusville	Kakamas	Niekerkshoop
Deben	Fraserburg	Philippstown	Keimoes	Prieska
Dingleton	Loeriesfontein	Richmond	Kenhardt	Garies

NORTHERN CAPE				
Fully implemented (85)				
Kathu	Middelpos	Victoria West	Campbell	Hondeklip Bay
Olifantshoek	Nieuwoudtville	Barkly West	Douglas	Kamieskroon
Plooyburg	Sutherland	Delporthoop	Griekwastad	Komaggas
Bathlaros	Williston	Roodepan	Modder River	Nababeep
Bothithong	Carnarvon	Hartswater	Aggeneys	Springbok
Heuningvlei	Loxton	Jan Kempdorp	Pella	Steinkopf
Kuruman	Vanwyksvlei	Pampierstat	Pofadder	Vioolsdrif
Mothibistad	Vosburg	Warrenton	Alexander Bay	Groblersthoop
Severn	Britstown	Windsorton	Kleinsee	Kanoneiland
Tsineng	Colesberg	Belmont	Port Nolloth	Noenieput
Van Zylsrus	De Aar	Hopetown	Danielskuil	Witdraai
Napier	Hanover	Strydenburg	Lime Acres	Rietfontein
Stanford	Upington	Vanderkloof	Postmasburg	Rosedale
Not implemented (3)				
Kuyasa	Sunrise	Pabalello		
NORTH WEST (81)				
Implemented (51)				
Amalia	Mokopong	Morokweng	Ikageng	Hebron
Assen	Itsoeng	Piet Plessis	Jouberton	Potchefstroom
Bedwang	Huhudi	Setlagole	Koster	Phokeng
Bethanie	Klerkskraal	Vorstershoop	Klerksdorp	Rustenburg
Biesiesvlei	Mogwase	Bloemhof	Lethlabile	Ventersdorp
Boons	Sun City	Boitekong	Lichtenburg	Vryburg
Boshoek	Lethabong	Christiana	Stilfontein	Wolmaransstad
Bray	Lomanyaneng	Brits	Marikana	Delareyville
Cyferskuil	Makapanstad	Hartbeesfontein	Mooiooi	Madibogo
Ganyesa	Mmakau	Hartbeespoortdam	Orkney	Leeudoringstad
Zeerust				
Partially implemented (15)				
Atamelang	Ipelegeng	Jericho	Klipgat	Madikwe
Makgobistad	Mothutlung	Motswedi	Coligny	Mafikeng
Makwassie	Sannieshof	Schweizer-Reneke	Swaruggens	Taung
Not implemented (15)				
Buffelshoek	Lehurutshe	Tshidilamolomo	Ottosdal	Mmabatho
Groot Marico	Mooifontein	Nietverdiend	Kgomotso	Reivilo
Kanana	Ottoshoop	Pudimoe	Stella	Khuma
WESTERN CAPE (96)				
Fully implemented (66)				
Genadendal	Gans Bay	Piketberg	Knysna	Melkbosstrand
Grabouw	Napier	Redelinghuys	Kwanokuthula	Oudtshoorn
Villiersdorp	Stanford	Ashton	Pacaltsdorp	Malmesbury
Porterville	Hopefield	Barrydale	Plettenberg Bay	Paarl
Prince Alfred Hamlet	Uniondale	Bonnievale	Thembalethu	Wellington
Saron	Dysselsdorp	De Doorns	Bredasdorp	Cloetesville
Tulbagh	Ladismith	Laingsburg	Hermanus	Stellenbosch
Wolseley	Franschhoek	Montagu	Somerset West	Saldanha
Albertinia	Groot-Drakenstein	Rawsonville	Brackenfell	Clanwilliam
Groot Brakrivier	Klapmuts	George	Durbanville	Vredendal
Heidelberg	Darling	Caledon	Kraaifontein	Robertson
Riversdale	Eendekuil	Ceres	Kuilsrivier	Worcester
Still Bay	Laaiplek	Kwanonqaba	Atlantis	Langebaan
Moorreesburg				

WESTERN CAPE				
Partially implemented (25)				
Beaufort West	Riviersonderend	Philadelphia	Klawer	Gordons Bay
Leeu-Gamka	Kleinmond	Riebeek-Wes	Lutzville	Philippi
Murraysburg	De Rust	St Helena Bay	Mcgregor	Vredenburg
Prince Albert	Calitzdorp	Doring Bay	Suurbraak	Citrusdal
Graafwater	Struisbaai	Elands Bay	Swellendam	Macassar
Not implemented (5)				
Lambertsbaai	Nuwerus	Vanrhynsdorp	Touws River	Mbekweni

Private Security Industry

- The SAPS entered into a partnership through a formal agreement with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) to enhance collaboration between the PSIRA and the SAPS, as well as to enhance control over the private security industry.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMME

- The implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) and the National Instruction on Domestic Violence 7 of 1999, is continuously 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 the implementation of the legislation, and to improve service delivery to victims. Tables 31 and 32 provide an overview of cases of members not complying with section 18 (5) (d) of the Act, and the nature of disciplinary proceedings against police officials.
- Table 31: Number of cases 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 non-compliance
	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Eastern Cape	18
Free State	178
Gauteng	62
KwaZulu-Natal	43
Limpopo	59
Mpumalanga	3
North West	68
Northern Cape	22
Western Cape	361
Total	814

Table 32: Nature of disciplinary proceedings against police officials

Disciplinary steps	Nature of disciplinary steps 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015	Nature of disciplinary steps 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016
Remedial steps (after initial interview – not serious) - DS1	62	0
Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious) - DS2	63	0
Written warning (not serious) - DS3	19	370
Departmental investigation (serious) under investigation - DS4A	165	105
Departmental investigation (serious) under investigation. Guilty state sentence - DS4B	1	21
Departmental investigation (serious) not guilty - DS4C	1	318
Total	287	814

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013) came into effect on 9 August 2015. National Instruction 4 of 2015: Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons was approved and distributed to all SAPS email users for implementation on 10 December 2015. The Trafficking in Persons guidelines have been developed and circulated to all provinces and divisions for comments and input.

VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (VEP)

Improving Services to Victims of Gender-based Violence

- The SAPS continues to make an effort to improve services rendered to victims of sexual offences and domestic violence, by ensuring that victim-friendly services are rendered and Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) are established at all police stations.
- Victim-friendly services are rendered to reduce secondary victimisation and enable victims to provide details that assist in the investigations.
- A VFR is a dedicated room at a police station to provide a space for victims of intimate violence to make their statements in private. The purpose of a VFR is to ensure that victims can report all forms of violence or sexual offences, be interviewed and give statements in a private place, where their rights to dignity and privacy can be protected.

Victim-Friendly Services

- The 1 140 police stations are all rendering victim-friendly services to the victims of crime. There were 1 027 VFRs at police stations, satellite police stations, contact points, airports, railway stations and FCS Units at the end of March 2016 compared to only 989 at the end of March 2015. A provincial summary of service points with VFRs are indicated in table 33.

Table 33: Number of Victim-Friendly Rooms

Provinces	Police stations	Satellite police stations	Contact points	Airports	Railways and coaches	FCS Units	Total per province
Eastern Cape	151	0	0	0	3	1	155
Free State	69	8	0	0	0	0	77
Gauteng	139	3	0	1	0	3	146
KwaZulu-Natal	147	1	0	1	5	12	166
Limpopo	80	1	0	0	0	5	86
Mpumalanga	79	2	0	0	0	1	82
Northern Cape	67	1	0	0	0	1	69
North West	60	0	0	0	0	4	64
Western Cape	149	21	1	1	4	6	182
Total per category	941	37	1	3	12	33	1 027

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI)

- The draft guidelines for the SAPS for the Protection of Rights of Commercial Sex Workers and LGBTI persons was distributed to all provinces for comments and input in February 2016.
- Providing training to police members remains a crucial element for ensuring that the SAPS improves on the services rendered to the victims of gender-based violence. Training falls under the following categories:

→ Domestic Violence Learning Programme (DVLP) - five days

This is the primary intervention in this field, which aims at ensuring compliance with the Act, Regulations and National Instruction by developing the necessary skills that enable members to deal with incidents of domestic violence in a sensitive, professional and efficient manner and to improve the services rendered to victims of domestic violence.

→ Train-the-Trainer Courses - 10 days

These interventions are presented to train trainers to present courses at provincial level.

→ National Victim Empowerment Training Programme - five days

The aim of this course is to capacitate members to ensure that services are provided to the victims of crime and that the victims of crime are empowered. This module involves the following:

- Providing a framework for the concept of victim empowerment that can be integrated into routine police practices and procedures.
- Setting standards and guidelines for the establishment and management of victim empowerment initiatives in the SAPS.
- Setting minimum standards with regard to services to the victims of crime, violence and road accidents.
- Identifying areas of inter sectoral cooperation, and determine obligations regarding the development, implementation and monitoring of services to ensure accountability and control at all levels.

→ First Responder to Sexual Offences - five days

This course outlines the responsibility of the first member at the crime scene. The first response to sexual offences is dealt with in terms of paragraph 7 of National Instruction 3 of 2008 of Sexual Offences.

- Police trainees are assessed for their competency in courses in the above modules during the Basic Police Development Learning Programme and upon completion of the programme.

Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme

- During June/July 2015 a proposed guardian committee and a working group were established to address the identified needs to review the DVLP. The content of the DVLP was reviewed and during the analysis, design and development stages it was recommended that the DVLP, Children and Youth at Risk as well as Older Persons programmes be merged to form a new learning programme that shall be known as the Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme. The new programme is planned to be piloted during July 2016.

Capacity Building

- In order to address the gaps identified in the rendering of quality services to the victims of gender-based violence and to enhance the capacity of members, the SAPS conducted capacity building work sessions in all provinces with Provincial Social Crime Coordinators, Victim Empowerment Coordinators, Cluster Coordinators and police station representatives who are mostly dealing with gender-based programmes. The dates on which capacity building work sessions were conducted in the various provinces, are depicted in table 34.
- The aim of the work sessions was to capacitate members on the proper implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 and the Victim Empowerment Programme.

Table 34: Capacity building work sessions conducted during 2015/2016

Province	Date conducted
Eastern Cape	30 July 2015
Free State	15 September 2015
Gauteng	5 November 2015
KwaZulu-Natal	3 November 2015
Limpopo	12 November 2015
Mpumalanga	15 October 2015
Northern Cape	17 September 2015
North West	3 September 2015
Western Cape	28 July 2015

- A one-on-one session was conducted in Mpumalanga on 18 January 2016 and in the Free State on 21 January 2016 with Social Crime Coordinators to assist and improve quarterly reporting in terms of data integrity.
- A National Victim Empowerment Coordinators Forum work session was conducted on 3 and 4 March 2016 with all Provincial Social Crime Coordinators to address non-compliance relating to the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) Sexual Offences as well as the Victim Empowerment Programme.
- The following promotional material was developed and distributed to all nine provinces:

- Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences posters.
- Domestic Violence, Sexual Offences and Victim Empowerment pull-up banners.
- Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences flow charts.

Interdepartmental Initiatives to Improve Services to Victims of Gender-based Violence

- The SAPS participated in the following meetings, workshops and activities:
 - Consultation meeting with the Department of Women on the development of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) report from 21 to 22 May 2015.
 - Bilateral meeting on the Victim Empowerment Support Services Bill led by the Department of Social Development (DSD) on 18 June 2015.
 - Compliance Forum Meeting led by the Civilian Secretariat for Police on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 and National Instruction 7 of 1999 on 3 July 2015.
 - LGBTI Rapid Response Task Team meeting led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on progress made with regard to LGBTI-related cases on 21 July 2015.
 - National Victim Empowerment Management Team meeting led by the DSD to discuss the activity plans for the upcoming calendar events on 23 July 2015, 22 October 2015 and 28 January 2016 respectively.
 - Interdepartmental Committee to Victim's Charter led by the DSD for the planning of the 2015 Crime Victims' Rights Week (CVRW) on 28 July 2015.
 - Civil Society Organisations national workshop on Criminal Justice from 9 to 10 November 2015.
 - Gauteng Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Team meeting led by the DSD on 2 February 2016.
 - Workshop in preparation for the United Nations Commission on Status of Women (UNCSW) 60th session from 4 to 5 February 2016.
 - National workshop on the VEP Management Forum to discuss the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the National Victim Empowerment Management Team on 8 March 2016.
 - Trafficking in Persons Working Group meeting led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to discuss the implementation of the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 13 of 2013 on 18 March 2016.
 - 2nd Victim Satisfaction Survey Intersectoral meeting led by the DSD on 28 September 2015 and 23 February 2016.

Public Education and Awareness Campaigns

- Awareness campaigns are conducted to sensitise communities about crimes against women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. These campaigns are conducted at provincial offices and police

stations in support of calendar events. The campaigns include the following activities:

- door-to-door campaigns;
 - round table discussions/community dialogues;
 - school visits;
 - school and community outreach programmes;
 - community izimbizo; and
 - women in law enforcement operations, led by women.
- During August 2015 the SAPS participated in the Women's Month Operation Basadi that was held in Gauteng and the Eastern Cape, which included the distribution of pamphlets, roadblocks and door-to-door campaigns, CVRW in September 2015, a dialogue on Victims' Rights in Mamelodi East, Gauteng from 15 to 20 September 2015, the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women and Children, the launch of Braille promotional material for visually impaired learners on 20 November 2015 at Filadelfia Secondary School in Soshanguve, and an information session on gender-based violence led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on 26 June 2015.
 - The SAPS developed the following promotional material, which was distributed to all nine provinces:
 - The Victim Empowerment Z-card printed in all official languages and distributed to all provinces.
 - Pamphlets in Braille for domestic violence, sexual offences and victim empowerment distributed nationally to 22 special schools and 300 individual members of Blind SA in January 2016.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Act

- The SAPS continues to monitor the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998), Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008), the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005) and the Domestic Violence National Instructions developed in terms of the above Acts.
- To comply with section 18 (5) (d) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 the National Commissioner continuously submitted biannual reports on the number of cases for non-compliance by members of the SAPS and semester reports in terms of the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, 2007, to Parliament.
- Continuous visits are conducted at stations to monitor compliance with the prescripts of legislation in respect of the Domestic Violence, Sexual Offences and Victim Empowerment Programme continuously.
- In ensuring compliance with legislation related to crimes against women and children, compliance visits were conducted at 137 police stations in all nine provinces. These included police stations identified by the FSD Project, hot spots and National Intervention Recovery Plan, as indicated in table 35.

Table 35: Compliance visits conducted at police stations in 2015/2016

Province	Number of police stations visited
Eastern cape	14
Free State	13
Gauteng	28
KwaZulu-Natal	17
Limpopo	8
Mpumalanga	21
North West	6
Northern Cape	14
Western Cape	16
Total	137

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

Management Information Systems

- The OPAM system was further enhanced during the reporting period to capture information regarding children under 10 years who are in conflict with the law, as well as implement an email notification system for the Department of Social Development's provincial probation officers.

One-stop Child Justice Centres

- The SAPS collaborates in the establishment and management of new One-stop Child Justice Centres. The SAPS provided input for the increase of the jurisdiction of the Nerina One-stop Child Justice Centre. The SAPS also participated in an oversight visit by the Select Committee on Security and Justice to the Matlosana One-stop Child Justice Centre, North West on 20 August 2015. The aim of the visit was to tour the facility, be briefed by the various departments on the profile of the centre, its day-to-day operations and successes, as well as identifying the implementation and operational challenges of the One-stop Child Justice Centre and solutions to rectify these challenges.

Intersectoral Committee for Child Justice

- Section 94 of the Child Justice Act requires the establishment of an Intersectoral Committee for Child Justice, a coordinating and monitoring mechanism that has been tasked with a responsibility for ensuring compliance and supporting a uniform and cooperative approach by all involved. This is called the Director Generals' Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice (DG's ISC). The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing was appointed by the National Commissioner to represent the SAPS at this committee.
- The SAPS is represented on the Intersectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ), led by the DoJ&CD. 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 DGs ISC meetings during April 2015, May 2015, June 2015, August 2015, July 2015, October 2015, January 2016 and March 2016. 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, biannual and annual reports were also submitted to the DoJ&CD with regard to the implementation of the SAPS 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 powers of the SAPS are outlined in section 152 of the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005). The SAPS implemented National Instruction 3 of 2010 – The Care and Protection of Children in terms of the Children's Act, providing a Standard Operational Procedure for SAPS members when dealing with children in need of care and protection. The implementation of the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005) and National Instruction 3 of 2010 is continuously monitored to identify gaps and challenges in order to take corrective and remedial steps to reduce the crimes committed against children.
- The SAPS participated in interdepartmental child protection awareness activities during Child Protection Week in 2015. Exhibitions were held for the public, engaging with children and encouraging protection of children by the community. Child Protection Week 2015 was launched on 7 June 2015 at the Kopano Sports grounds, Ward 37, Soshanguve, Gauteng.

Vulnerable Groups

- During the reporting period, the SAPS procured promotional material on the protection of older persons, which is aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of older persons and also at raising public awareness. The promotional material was distributed to all the provinces.
- Capacity building sessions were conducted to complement the implementation of National Instruction 1 of 2014 on the Protection of Older Persons in Limpopo, Gauteng, North West, the Free State, Mpumalanga, and the Northern Cape.
- A draft guideline on older persons was circulated to all key role players during the reporting period. Inputs were consolidated and the guideline will be approved in due course.
- Input and comments on the development of the White Paper on the Rights of People with Disabilities, were provided and approved by Cabinet on 9 December 2015. It includes strategic pillars, which the SAPS is obliged to comply with. The pillars are as follows:
 - Removing barriers to access and participation.
 - Protecting the rights of persons at risk of compounded marginalisation.
 - Building a disability-equitable state machinery.
 - Monitoring and evaluation.
- The SAPS also participated in the review of the Older Person's Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006) and comments were provided for inclusion in the draft document.

Compliance Inspection on Implementation for Regulatory Framework for Children and Vulnerable Groups

- As part of its monitoring responsibilities, the SAPS conducts police station compliance inspections with regard to the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008), the Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005) and the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006), National Instruction 2 of 2010 – Children in conflict with the Law, National Instruction 3 of 2010 – The Care and Protection of Children in terms of the Children's Act and National Instruction 1 of 2014 – The Protection of Older Persons.
- The Safe Schools Programme is monitored through the implementation of the Implementation Protocol

on the Prevention of Crime and Violence in South African Schools signed between the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education in 2011.

COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS

- Table 36 indicates the number of functional CPFs at the end of March 2016.

Table 36: Number of functional Community Police Forums

Province	Number of police stations	Number of functional CPFs
Eastern Cape	196	195
Free State	110	110
Gauteng	142	141
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184
Limpopo	99	99
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	81
Northern Cape	91	90
Western Cape	150	150
Total	1 140	1 136

- Eastern Cape:** Kubusiedrift Police Station does not have a CPF because it is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area, only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings.
- Northern Cape:** Boetsap Police Station is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area, only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings.
- North West:** Mokopong Police Station is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area, only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings.
- Gauteng:** De Deur Police Station's annual general meeting will be held in April 2016.

NATIONAL CRIME AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- The following national and provincial awareness campaigns were conducted during 2015/2016:

National

- Community outreach programme in the fight against crime in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape on 17 May 2015.
- Drug-awareness campaign at the Sunny Park Mall, Pretoria, Gauteng on 18 March 2016.
- Community outreach programme to address attacks against foreign nationals at the Alexandra Stadium, Gauteng on 24 April 2015.
- Minister's izimbizo as part of the implementation of the anti-xenophobic strategy of Government at the Mayoral Hall, Germiston, Gauteng on 2 May 2015.

- Minister's imbizo as part of the implementation of the anti-xenophobic strategy of Government at Tweefontein Village, Mpumalanga on 9 May 2015.
- Cell C Take a girl child to work to encourage girls to celebrate their womanhood and cherish the important role played by women in society, at the SAPS Tshwane Academy, Gauteng on Friday 29 May 2015.
- Youth Crime Prevention Summit at Alexandra Police Station, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal on 5 and 6 June 2015.
- Youth Outreach Programme at Moutse Kgobokwane, Limpopo on 13 June 2015.
- Youth Crime Prevention Summit at the TOL Speelman Hall, Upington, Northern Cape from 24 to 25 July 2015.
- Presidential imbizo to address drug abuse and other illegal substances in Eersterus, Gauteng on 21 August 2015.
- Witbank/Vosman bank-related crime prevention awareness campaign at the Witbank Civic Centre, Mpumalanga on 27 August 2015.
- Ministerial imbizo to interact with community leaders with regard to the resolutions of the Khayelitsha Commission at the Khayelitsha Stadium, Western Cape on 17 October 2015.
- High visibility awareness campaigns addressing business robberies between the SAPS, the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA) and SABRIC at the following shopping malls in Gauteng:
 - South Gate Mall on 9 December 2015
 - Mall of the South on 9 December 2015
 - The Glen Mall on 9 December 2015
 - Brooklyn Mall on 15 December 2015
 - Mahube Mall on 22 December 2015
 - Maponya Mall on 23 December 2015
 - Menlyn Shopping Centre on 24 December 2015
- Launching of Domestic Violence, Sexual offences and Victim Empowerment Braille promotional material at Filadelfia Secondary School, Soshaguve, Gauteng on 20 November 2015.
- Community Outreach Programme at the opening of the Yeoville Police Station, Gauteng on 2 December 2015.
- Encouraging the community to become involved in the fight against crime at the opening of the Diepsloot Police Station, Gauteng on 19 February 2016.
- Ministerial interaction with community members at the Batlharos Stadium, Kuruman, Northern Cape on 26 February 2016.

- Ministerial imbizo, Mkhuze Airport, KwaZulu-Natal on 17 July 2015.
- Ministerial crime dialogue, Pretoria on 20 and 21 November 2015.

Provincial

Eastern Cape

- Provincial Youth Crime Prevention Summit at Coega Village, East London, Eastern Cape on 28 to 29 May 2015.
- Youth crime prevention summit, East London from 23 to 24 April 2015.

Free State

- Public education on the 16 Days of Activism for No Crime Against Women and Children at the Miracle Worship Centre, Kagisanong on 5 December 2015.
- Prayer service/awareness campaign to address the role of the stakeholders in combating crime at the House of Praise Ministry, Botshabelo on 25 October 2015.
- Youth Outreach Programme at Ntabezwe Township, Harrismith on 12 June 2015.
- Youth and Community Outreach Programme, Bethlehem on 25 and 26 June 2015.

Mpumalanga

- Provincial Youth Crime Prevention Summit at the Olifant River Lodge, Middelburg on 30 and 31 July 2015.
- Launch of the Nyaope Project at the KwaMhlanga shopping complex on 30 October 2015.

Northern Cape

- Community outreach programme, Postmasburg on 5 December 2015.
- 'You Decide', Batlharos on 8 December 2015.
- School debate, Petrusville on 29 January 2016.

Western Cape

- Internal and external imbizo to address drug-related crime at the Rustdene Hall on 28 and 29 February 2016.
- Opening of the Muizenberg Museum and community outreach programme at Bloude Street, Lavender Hill on 23 March 2016.

Gauteng

- Community outreach programme against the use of drugs at the Thandanani Drop Inn Centre on

16 June 2015.

- Tshwane prayer day against police murders at the Tshwane Events Centre on 18 September 2015.

Limpopo

- Provincial imbizo to inform the community about all types of crime in general, and to motivate them to cooperate with the SAPS in fighting crime at Mahwelereng on 18 November 2015.
- Launching the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence at Matswi Village, Bolobedu in November 2015.
- Imbizo at Hlanganani to improve service delivery on 10 September 2015.

BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

● **SAPS/South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) Partnership**

Witbank and Vosman Police Stations were identified as hotspot areas in terms of bank-related crimes. The SAPS and SABRIC piloted a bank-related crime awareness campaign at the Witbank Civic Centre on 26 August 2015. Both police stations were provided with 200 SABRIC crime awareness campaign posters and 500 SABRIC 'Making South African banking safe, secure and fraud free' pamphlets to raise awareness in communities. The following programmes were launched as a build-up to the campaign:

- door-to-door campaigns in the hotspot areas;
- road shows;
- engagement/visit to taxi associations;
- engagement with liquor outlet owners;
- engagement with mining sectors;
- visits to farms and smallholdings; and
- visits to churches.

On 2 September 2015 the SAPS, in partnership with other stakeholders, held a meeting to map the way forward. It was decided that Emalahleni Municipality should establish a Community Safety Forum to ensure that a Community Safety Plan was developed and implemented to reduce the levels of crime. It was also decided that a Community Police Strategy be implemented to assist the SAPS to mobilise communities to participate in the development and implementation of sector policing programmes and the following projects:

- public education;
- spiritual crime prevention;
- social media activation: media support, SMS, tweets;
- safer city model project for a conducive bank environment;

- hotspots, list of wanted suspects;
- top 30 wanted suspects;
- top 20 bank-related criminals;
- crime prevention through environmental design;
- educational programme through community educational programme;
- community outreach: bank and vulnerable groups must also be reached; and
- develop national integrated implementation plan.

● **South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)/SAPS Partnership**

SAMSA is a government agency established under the SAMSA Act, 1998 (Act No 5 of 1998). SAMSA is responsible for the implementation of current international and national regulations for the maritime industry, as well as all recreational marine vessels within its jurisdiction. SAMSA is required to investigate maritime accidents/incidents, marine-related services both on behalf of government, as well as to government.

SCHOOLS LINKED TO POLICE STATIONS

- A total number of 1 053 schools were linked to police stations during 2015/2016. A total of 30 011 safe schools programmes were conducted at schools. Inadequate implementation of internal controls resulted in limited focus on official formalising of relationships with schools. The SAPS has conducted focused, schools-based, crime prevention management capacity building sessions for station and provincial sector managers and schools-based crime prevention coordinators at provincial level. Capacity building workshops reinforced the national capacity building session conducted with provincial role players in October 2015. These sessions provided provincial and station role players with the opportunity to interact with the process to manage the schools-based crime prevention programme. The following sessions were held:
 - Gauteng 16 to 17 February 2016
 - North West 8 to 9 March 2016
 - Limpopo 16 to 17 March 2016

SUB PROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

BORDERLINES

- Based on the 2009 Cabinet decision to return the function of borderline control back to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the process relating to the handing over was concluded on 16 and 17 March 2016, by handing over the Himeville and Upper Tugela bases to the Department of Defence (DoD).
- The areas that fall in the region of the borderline will still be policed in conjunction with the DoD. This will include an area that the Minister of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) may declare as a port of entry for a limited period.

- The Minister of the DHA has declared a community crossing point between the RSA and Botswana (Tshidilamolomo). The community crossing point is currently policed and dealt with by all departments charged with border control, including the DoD.

PORTS OF ENTRY

- The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal and illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods at all ports of entry, as assigned to it by law. The ports of entry include all declared or designated land ports, seaports and international airports. There are 72 ports of entry in South Africa, consisting of 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port).
- The DHA controls the Movement Control System (MCS) and the Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS). These systems are interfaced with the SAPS Circulation System. Both the EMCS and the MCS have a database of all circulated, missing and wanted persons, as well as stolen and robbed vehicles.
- The MCS and EMCS monitor the movement of wanted/missing persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the ports of entry. There are only four ports that function on the MCS, while 67 ports function on the EMCS. City Deep, the only dry port in South Africa, does not function on either systems as it monitors the movement of containers and cargo destined for South Africa and neighbouring countries. Cargo and containers are profiled in accordance with manifests⁴¹.
- During the period under review, a total number of 2 717 wanted persons and 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits⁴² compared to 2 746 wanted persons and 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles in 2014/2015. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 564 wanted persons and warrants of arrest were issued for them. A total of 266 stolen and hijacked vehicles were recovered and 277 arrests emanated from the EMCS/Circulation System.
- To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, a total number of 3 896 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted, comprising 3 030 roadblocks, 42 620 vehicle patrols, 668 vehicle checkpoints⁴³. A total of 45 857 foot patrols, 78 borderline patrols, 1 490 vessel patrols and 15 687 perimeter inspections⁴⁴. These actions and daily activities contributed to the successes achieved at the ports of entry, as indicated in the table 37 below.

41 A manifest is a customs document indicating the details of a ship, its cargo and its destination on sea; a document listing railway and truck cargo on land; and a document listing cargo, passengers, etc. on an aeroplane.

42 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 which details have been circulated as stolen/robbed, move through a port of entry. The hit will specify the action required, for instance, wanted for arrest (warrant of arrest available), monitoring the movement of a person, searching of a person, and possible stolen/robbed vehicles.

43 A vehicle checkpoint is a point within the perimeters of the port of entry where a vehicle's VIN, chassis and engine number is verified on the CAS Circulation System (Vehicles).

44 Perimeter inspections done on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port.

Table 37: Successes achieved at ports of entry for the period of 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016:

Firearms and ammunition		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	80 for illegal possession of firearms 18 for illegal possession of ammunition	83 for illegal possession of firearms 29 for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	81 illegal firearms and 5 610 rounds of ammunition	76 illegal firearms and 2 572 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	1 147	1 074
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	18,517 kg	28,693 kg
Cocaine	423,025 kg	200,590 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	637,757 kg and 40 lt liquid Crystal Meth	111,875 kg
Cannabis (dry)	12 629,382 kg	10 677,249 kg
Cannabis (plants)	9 plants	243 plants
Ecstasy tablets/powder	1 492 tablets and 0.500 kg powder	1 535 tablets
Mandrax tablets	1 634 tablets	229 566.5 tablets
Crack cocaine rocks	1 piece	184 pieces and 251 rocks
Stolen and hijacked vehicles		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	270	277
Number of vehicles recovered	309	271
Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	13 474	10 480
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	184	169
Maritime-related offences		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	160	85
Other crimes (crimes not indicated in this table)		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	1 765	1 328
Human trafficking		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	0	6
Stock theft		
	2014/2015	2015/2016
Arrests	33	26

- The personnel at ports of entry profile selected vehicles, containers and cargo that are identified as 'high risk', focusing on suspicious persons, goods from identified risk countries, serious crimes, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods and contraband. A total number of 389 931 vehicles (land ports), 23 940 containers (sea ports) and 100 103 cargo (air ports) were profiled in 2015/2016. A total of 685 601 vehicles, 22 914 containers and 135 297 cargo were searched.
- During the period under review, a total number of 18 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 2015/2016:

Table 38: Persons arrested for corruption at ports of entry

Port of entry	Number of SAPS members	Other
Beit Bridge	-	3 civilians and 1 DHA official
Durban Harbour	5	2 civilians
Groblers Bridge	-	4 civilians, 1 cleaning officer, 1 DHA official and 2 general workers
Maseru Bridge	-	1 DHA official
Total	5	13

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, tactical National Intervention Units (NIU), the Special Task Force (STF) and the Public Order Policing (POP) Units.
- A total number of 16 922 medium to high-risk incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised. These include 2 098 interventions by the NIU, 131 operations by the STF and 14 693 crowd-related incidents.

NATIONAL INTERVENTION UNITS

- NIU are situated in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 608 members are deployed in the NIU, including six senior management members, 326 operational members, 122 members rendering operational support, 122 rendering a generic support service and 32 security guards.
- The NIU provides a rapid response capability for intervening in high-risk incidents where conventional policing has been compromised. It includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, safeguarding Very Important Persons (VIPs) and big events, and specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments. In addition, this unit conducts self-initiated operations and specialised policing services to other countries.
- During the period under review, the NIU responded to and successfully policed and stabilised 2 098 incidents. The 2 098 incidents include 1 619 interventions dealing with the rendering of specialised operational assistance to police stations and other government departments where the risk/threat level required NIU involvement regarding serious and violent crime, 288 deployments to escort dangerous awaiting-trial detainees or sentenced prisoners, and 191 deployments to protect VIPs and/or events. A total number of 331 arrests were made, 172 firearms and 2 140 rounds of ammunition were recovered, 24 vehicles were recovered, illicit drugs such as 1 521 Mandrax tablets, 377 g Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), 111,564 kg Cannabis, 1,777 kg Cocaine, 35,116 kg of Heroin and cash to the value of R650 185.50, were confiscated.
- During the period under review, the NIU performed 838 self-initiated operations. These operations were intelligence driven; planned and targeted deployments were conducted to address specific incidents of crime. The NIU Units conducted operations that targeted gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. In these operations, a total number of 275 arrests were made, 72 firearms and 498 rounds of ammunition were recovered, 36 vehicles were recovered, illicit drugs such as 840 Mandrax tablets, 4,324 kg Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), 71,352 kg Cannabis, 500 g Cocaine, 4,136 kg of Heroin and cash to the value of R89 980.00, were confiscated.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE

- There are three STF Units in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. A total number of 170 members are

deployed at the STF, including 99 operational members and 71 members rendering a support service.

- The primary function of the STF is to manage high-risk operations such as hostage situations, acts of terror and terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents, protection and VIP assistance, and search-and-rescue operations, which require specialised skills, training and equipment.
- The STF also consists of a STF Operations Subsection, mainly responsible for research and training of the STF Section. The research relates to training programmes, training techniques and tactics, resources (tactical, technological and personal equipment, vehicles) explosives and international best practices.
- Table 39 provides an overview of operations conducted by the STF. A total of 254 incidents were reported during the 2014/2015 financial year. A noticeable decrease of 123 incidents for the reporting period of 2015/2016 is a result of only 131 requests received during this financial year. The STF only responds to requests it receives.

Table 39: Operations conducted by STF

Type of operation	2014/2015	2015/2016
Hostage situations	27	21
Acts of terror and terrorism, organised crime and serious and violent crime incidents	166	65
VIP protection assistance	55	43
Search-and-rescue operations	6	2
Total	254	131

- During the reporting period, the STF also responded to 66 requests that the requester cancelled, after the STF had already mobilised resources (human and other). These requests are not included in the total of 131 operations conducted.

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING

- The SAPS has 28 POP Units countrywide (one national unit in Pretoria and 27 provincial units). A total number of 4 617 members and support personnel are deployed at the POP Units, which includes 4 227 operational POP members and 390 members rendering a support service. The nature of POP duties falls outside the scope of generic policing functions, therefore POP members are trained and equipped to effectively deal with situations that police officers at, for example police stations (given their basic training and standard equipment), cannot deal with otherwise.
- POP Units deal with the combating of crime and maintain public order through crowd management in terms of section 205 (3) of the Constitution, 1996. In addition, this unit conducts crime combating actions to address serious and violent crimes (armed robberies in transport and farm attacks and to protect persons and property); rendering specialised operational support, such as assisting detectives in the search for wanted persons, apprehending and escorting dangerous and violent suspects, assisting PSS in protecting VIPs (by controlling perimeters, protecting national key points, managing crowds and providing tactical reserves).
- The re-establishment of a National POP Unit in Pretoria, the development of a POP Expansion Plan, the re-establishment of 15 dormant POP Units, the establishment of eight new units and the enhancement of the POP capacity to 8 820 members by the year 2020, form part of this process. The National Unit in Pretoria was established on 1 April 2013. Units will also be established in Cape Town (Western Cape), Durban (KwaZulu-Natal) and Nelspruit (Mpumalanga) over the next few financial years, depending on the availability of funds.
- During 2015/2016 the following equipment was upgraded for use by POP members:

- The procurement and distribution of 14 Long-Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD) (loudspeaker technology that allows the operator to broadcast warnings and instructions over a much greater distance).
- Five additional video cameras and accessories were procured in December 2015.
- During 2015/2016 1 808 members successfully completed POP refresher training. Tactical Response Teams (TRT) and Metropolitan police members successfully completed the POP Refresher training:
 - POP/TRT: 1 572 members.
 - Metro: 236 (including Tshwane, Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Durban).
- A total of 298 POP members and 42 POP platoon commanders successfully completed the POP Crowd Management training for platoon members and for platoon commanders. A total number of 3 001 police members were trained as first responders and a total of 20 POP members successfully completed the Nyala operator's course.
- During the period under review, a total number of 14 693 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised. These include 11 151 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 3 542 unrest-related incidents, such as labour disputes, including the mining sector, dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities, demarcation of municipality borders, but also in the transport and education sectors. A total number of 3 603 arrests were made during the 3 542 unrest-related incidents. Visible Policing policed a total number of 1 302 crowd-related incidents, that were recorded on the Incident Reporting Information System (IRIS) according to NI 4/2014. An overview of the number of crowd-related incidents recorded during the past four financial years, is indicated below:

Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents	Number of crowd-related incidents	Number of crowd-related incidents	Number of crowd-related incidents
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Crowd peaceful incidents	10 517	11 668	12 451	11 151
Crowd unrest incidents	1 882	1 907	2 289	3 542
Total	12 399	13 575	14 740	14 693

- There was a notable increase of 1 253 crowd unrest incidents in 2015/2016, compared to 2014/2015.
- As part of the JCPS Cluster's interaction to counter violent protest action in the country, the NATJOC increased its capacity to coordinate and monitor all public order-related incidents 24 hours, seven days a week. In addition -
 - dedicated detectives have been allocated to focus on public violence related-incidents;
 - a total number of 13 trained legal officers were allocated to ensure strict compliance with all by-laws and regulations applicable to traffic management at section 4 meetings, which are held to further negotiate the content of the notice of the gathering and to address issues related to the conduct of the participants as indicated in the Regulations of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993); and
 - dedicated crime intelligence gatherers were allocated to work closely with the POP Units in the provinces.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

- The Mobile Operations Unit is responsible for safeguarding valuable and/or dangerous government

cargo, including cargo of 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. There are two Mobile Operation Units, one each in Pretoria and Cape Town. A total number of 151 cargos were protected during the period under review, and there were no security breaches.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

SAPS Air Wing

- The SAPS currently has 49 aircraft, which includes 37 helicopters and 12 fixed-wing aeroplanes. The micro-light aeroplane was returned to the Middelburg Community Policing Forum on 2014-02-06. The total of 37 helicopters includes eight BO105 helicopters, which have been removed from service due to aging and serviceability constraints. By the end of March 2016, the SAPS had 50 pilots, which include 36 helicopter pilots, seven fixed-wing pilots, and seven pilots flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes. There are 10 female fixed-wing trainee pilots as part of the transformation programme in the Air Wing.
- A total of 5 287.7 hours were flown during 2015/2016, compared to 6 456.0 hours in 2014/2015. This includes 4 217.8 operational hours which were flown for crime-related matters such as call-outs (1 566.7), crime prevention (1 130.7), planned operations (999.3) and assistance to the specialised forces (521.1). 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 1 069.9 hours were flown for flights that were not crime related, such as communication flights (367.4), shows (19.3), training (493.8) and maintenance flights (189.4).
- As part of the SAPS Cannabis Eradication Programme, a Cannabis eradication operation was executed in two areas of Swaziland, namely Nhlanguano and Piggs Peak, and a total of 380.7 hectares were sprayed from 16 June 2015 to 28 June 2015.
- A Cannabis destruction operation was planned for the Eastern Cape in the Lusikisiki area. Due to the fact that both MD500 helicopters used for the spraying of Cannabis were in for service the operation could not be executed, however an operation is planned for the next Cannabis season.

Working in partnership with communities - The dream of a child who is suffering from Nephroblastoma cancer

The Reach for a Dream Foundation requested the SAPS to fulfill the dream of Brooklynne Lange (3), who has Nephroblastoma cancer. The cancer is a solid tumour, which is formed by a nerve cell called neuroblasts, that becomes a lump due to uncontrolled or abnormal cell growth. Her dream was to fly in a helicopter or aeroplane. The SAPS arranged for little Brooklynne to be put on a routine, crime prevention SAPS helicopter flight as a passenger, on Wednesday, 15 April 2015 at Polokwane. She was also presented with a doll's house as a gift. Colonel Seabela, the Unit Commander of the Polokwane Air Wing, her crew and other members of the SAPS Corporate Communication, made all this possible.

The SAPS will always support children in whatever way possible, and will always prioritise crimes against children.

The first step to help fight crime against children, is to engage with the community by showing them that they can count on the police to help fight crime through proper police conduct.

Specialised Policing Services to Neighbouring Countries

- The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries in fulfillment 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 other interventions in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Agreements as agreed to by the RSA Cabinet.

- During the period under review, 28 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions in Darfur, Sudan, South Sudan, New York and Somalia. Twenty-three members were deployed in South Sudan, three members in Darfur, Sudan and one in Somalia. The duties that they assisted with, included planning, confidence and capacity building patrols in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing, and monitoring crime investigation and security in the IDP camps.
- One member has been appointed in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in New York, the United States of America, to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions, as well as training coordination.
- The SAPS participated in the Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise, which was held in Lohatla in the Northern Cape over the period of 19 October 2015 to 9 November 2015. A total of 196 SAPS members participated in the training exercise. One member of the SAPS participated in the SADC electoral observer missions in Tanzania. The purpose of the deployment was to ensure that the principles and guidelines governing democratic elections were adhered to and that the key elements, namely fairness, transparency and no intimidation, were adhered to.

Mobilisation Support Services

- The Mobilisation Support Services Unit is responsible for rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations. This includes the coordination and deployment of the centralised armoured vehicle fleet in terms of its operability, transporting members across the country and the 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 gunfire, petrol bombs, etc.)

A total of 694 requests for support-related taskings for transport, support and accommodation, have been successfully attended to during 2015/2016. The following requests are highlighted:

- Operation Rhino – Kruger National Park
- Eldorado Park, Bushbuckridge and Thohoyando operations
- Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise in Lohatla, Northern Cape
- Special Task Force and National Intervention Unit training camps
- Operational Mobilisation support to Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO), Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), SABRIC and AU Summits that were held in South Africa.

- A total number of 207 operable armoured vehicles were readily available for deployment.

Tactical Response Teams

- There are currently 42 TRT Units in the nine provinces, including nine each in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, seven in the Western Cape, four each in North West and the Eastern Cape, three each in Limpopo and the Free State, two in Mpumalanga and one in the Northern Cape.
- 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 in the province, including tactical operational support to the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), Detective Service, 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 at events and support at crowd-management situations, as well as escorting dangerous prisoners and valuable and or dangerous cargo.

- During the period under review, the TRT Units provided protection to 912 cargos, escorted 1 838 dangerous prisoners and provided assistance at 994 crowd management-related incidents. A total of 8 443 arrests were made in the period under review. Some illicit drugs such as Cannabis, Cocaine, Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik), Ecstasy, Heroin, Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and Mandrax were confiscated. A total of 836 firearms and 419 vehicles were recovered.

Tracking Teams

- Tracking Teams are established in all nine provinces. Currently there are 172 members.
- The Tracking Teams deal with the arrest of the most wanted suspects and provide assistance to investigation units such as the DPCI, to apprehend dangerous and high-profile suspects.
- A total of 2 798 suspects wanted for serious and violent crimes, were traced⁴⁵. During 2015/2016, 2 513 wanted suspects were arrested compared to 2 262 wanted suspects arrested in 2014/2015. The total of 2 513 arrests include arrests for murder, aggravated robbery, ATM bombing and sexual offences.

National Operational Coordination

- National Operational Coordination (NOC) is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police-specific operations to address the JCPS and SAPS priorities and manage cabinet-approved major events and events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010) through the NATJOINTS.
- During the period under review, NOC managed the planning, coordination and executing of 32 national operations, as well as 20 Cabinet-approved major events in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010).

National crime-combating operations/events coordinated in 2015/2016

- **Operation Festive Season** was managed through an integrated, multidisciplinary approach and was coordinated through the NATJOINTS and concomitant provincial structures Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (PROVJOINTS) from 1 October 2015 to 31 January 2016 under the theme 'All people in SA are and feel safe'. The approach was to implement extraordinary safety and security measures to eliminate the opportunities for crime during the festive season. The operational focus was to combat serious and violent crimes, especially crimes against women, children and vulnerable groups.
- **Operation Paseka** focused on safeguarding the community and national roads during the Easter festive season from 1 March 2015 to 30 April 2015.
- **Operation Rhino V & VI:** Cabinet adopted an integrated, strategic management approach on rhinoceros as a collaborative effort tackling poaching in August 2014. Its key pillars were compulsory long-term sustainability interventions implemented in the Kruger National Park, Phalaborwa, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal (Hluhluwe area).
- **Mpumalanga:** CIT heists, bank robberies and related crimes from 17 October 2015 to 5 January 2016.
- **SADC:** Commission of enquiry of the Kingdom of Lesotho in Thaba Nchu, Free State from 21 October 2015 to 6 November 2015.

Stabilisation operations coordinated in provinces:

- **KwaZulu-Natal:** Attacks on foreign nationals in Durban from 15 April 2015 to 8 May 2015; KwaMaphumulo from 2 July 2015 to 31 July 2015 and the ILembe Cluster from 11 March 2016 to 31 March 2016.
- **North West:** Stabilisation Operation Unrest at Leding from 16 to 23 April 2015 - demonstrators demanded 30 suspects arrested for public violence, be released. Roads were barricaded and threats to shop owners. Bapong 14 to 19 June 2015: Protesters burned vehicles and trucks at the mine and on national and regional roads; Commemoration of the Marikana Massacre from 14 to 17 August 2015; Illegal Land Invasion (Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) and African National Congress (ANC)) Marikana 22 to 31 August 2015; Operation Zama Zama Mining Areas – Klerksdorp 28 August 2015 to 21 September 2015.
- **Mpumalanga – Elukwatini 19 to 29 May 2015:** protest action against ESKOM's Amersfoort Majuba Power Station from 27 to 31 August 2015.

Intervention operations: Gangsterism and drug trafficking

- **Gauteng Operation Fiela-Reclaim:** In Eldorado Park from 28 December 2015 to 31 March 2016: An integrated, special intervention team aimed at ridding the community of Eldorado Park, south of Johannesburg, of drugs and drug-related crime. Thirty-four suspects, including three drug kingpins and three drug-related repeat offenders, were arrested for drug-related crime. Four firearms and ammunition were confiscated in the operation.
- **Eastern Cape Operation Coastal Dragon from 15 December 2015 to 31 January 2016:** A total of 129 suspects, including one kingpin, were arrested. Five firearms and 203 rounds of ammunition were confiscated and drugs and money were recovered.

Cabinet approved the following major events:

- AU Summit at the Sandton Convention Centre, Gauteng from 7 to 15 June 2015
- FOCAC at the Sandton Convention Centre, Gauteng from 4 to 5 December 2015
- Rheinmetall Denel Defence Day at Bredasdorp, Western Cape from 20 to 23 April 2015
- Russia-Africa Anti-Drug Dialogue at the Durban International Convention Centre (ICC), KwaZulu-Natal on 9 March 2016
- Freedom Day at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, Gauteng on 27 April 2015
- The Council of Southern Africa Football Associations (COSAFA) games in Rustenburg, North West from 17 to 30 May 2015
- National Youth Day celebration at the Tshwane Show Ground, Pretoria, Gauteng on 16 June 2015
- National Science Week at the University of North West in Mafikeng on 1 August 2015
- Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group Council (ESSAMLG) meeting from 23 to 28 August 2015
- World Forestry Congress at the Durban ICC, KwaZulu-Natal from 7 to 11 September 2015
- Handing over of computerised laboratory at Madwaleni Secondary School in Mtubatuba, KwaZulu-Natal on 16 January 2016
- National Reconciliation Day at VISTA University Campus in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape on 16 December 2015

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

THE SAPS UNDERPERFORMED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

- Number of reported crimes against women.
- Number of reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.
- Percentage of stolen/lost state-owned firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost.
- Percentage of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed.
- Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged.
- Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions.
- Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisations, competency certificates and renewals finalised.
- Number of schools linked to police stations to advance the School Safety Programme.

STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN/WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

● Number of reported crimes against women

- Involvement of the community via community structures such as the CPFs and law enforcement agencies/force multipliers such as reservists, traffic police, etc. to join SAPS on patrols and to engage with communities to address contact crimes in households (domestic violence, rape, etc.).
- Active participation with local government structures to address environmental design such as lack of street lighting, empty premises and buildings.
- Cooperate with other government departments in the JCPS and Social Cluster to address the combatting of priority crimes, specifically with the Department of Social Development to address crimes against women and to implement social crime prevention initiatives.
- Conduct awareness programmes, encourage reporting by community.

● Number of reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs

- Enhance multi disciplinary and intelligence driven operations at identified drug hotspots.
- Increase high visibility operations which include roadblocks, stop and search, vehicle check points, foot patrols, including cordon and searches at identified hotspot areas.
- Implement education and awareness programmes with all strategic partners at identified hotspot areas to encourage increased reporting of drug dealers by the community.
- Increase cannabis eradication initiatives in cultivation areas.
- Cooperate with other government departments in the JCPS and Social Cluster to address the combatting of drug-related crimes, specifically with the Departments of Social Development and Basic Education and to implement crime prevention initiatives.

● Percentage of stolen/lost state-owned firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost

- Inspections at official institutions will be intensified.
- The task team comprising members from the Central Firearms Register, Technology Management Services and National Supply Chain Management will be re-established to align firearms on the Provisioning Administration System and the Enhanced Firearms Register System.
- The implementation of the structure will see the newly established Arms Control which will prioritise official institutions.

● Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged

- Consequence management aspects applicable to commanders and members who are not complying with the existing governance, will be addressed. This entails disciplinary proceedings instituted in all instances where an incident of escaping from police custody occurred.

- Mechanisms will be activated to design, develop and implement a detention management system whereby all persons in SAPS custody will be properly monitored and managed.

- **Percentage of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed**

- The administrative processes regarding the first-phase cancellation on the circulation system for vehicles will be enhanced.
- Intensified action to address circulated stolen/robbed vehicles which immediately cancels the circulation once vehicles are recovered and impounded are being considered in consultation with the Division: Detective Service, Vehicle Crime Investigative Support at Head Office.
- Interventions involving both internal and private sector partners, such as the insurance industry, Vehicle Safeguarding Services and police stations to focus on the expedient identification, investigation and disposal of stolen/recovered vehicles.
- Focused quarterly operations will be conducted to recover vehicles.
- Provincial offices that have not achieved targets have been mandated to implement action plans to address the recovery of stolen/robbed vehicles. A standard operating procedure to regulate interventions, will also be developed. The outlined strategies will be implemented.

- **Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions**

- More compliance inspections will be conducted and intensified to close more illegal liquor traders.
- Visits will be paid to provinces to strategise how to completely eradicate the trading of illegal liquor.
- Information sessions will be held and designated liquor officers are being trained to stop distributors from functioning.

- **Percentage of applications for firearm licences, permits, authorisations, competency certificates and renewals finalised**

- A turnaround strategy was developed during the 3rd quarter of 2015/2016.
- Night shifts for members dealing with firearm-related applications, were introduced as systems perform much swifter after hours. This will assist with the influx of applications received daily.
- Performance is monitored monthly and a certificate of completion, containing categories of applications received and sent to the Central Firearms Register, is submitted by all provinces to monitor applications that remain at police stations and on provincial level for more than 91 working days.
- The National Management Forum will monitor the performance of the provincial offices and the provincial offices, in turn, will monitor the performance of police stations.
- The Central Firearms Register established a task team during the 3rd quarter. Members of the task team visited all provinces to assist and train members to circulate the details of firearms on the Enhanced Firearm Register System. This intervention was aimed at minimising audit findings raised by internal and external service providers, as well as the Inspectorate.

→ The following provinces were visited and the following successes were recorded:

Province	Station	Found/recovered	Forfeiture: State Dept. 1
Eastern Cape	15	212	161
Free State	21	134	250
Gauteng	25	180	341
KwaZulu-Natal	9	168	291
Limpopo	22	123	1 039
Mpumalanga	14	467	731
North West	32	93	320
Northern Cape	2	252	192
Western Cape	23	231	178
Total	163	1 860	3 503

● Number of schools linked to police stations to advance the School Safety Programme

- Provinces were requested to provide a more realistic target to link the remaining schools, in consultation with their Basic Education counterparts. The sum of these targets will constitute the national target.
- The SAPS conducted focused, schools-based crime prevention management capacity building sessions for provincial role players to provide station and provincial sector managers and school-based crime prevention coordinators with an opportunity to interact with the process of managing the Schools-based Crime Prevention Programme. These workshops will be presented in Mpumalanga and Western Cape in April 2016 and in the Northern Cape, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape in June 2016.
- The following are two proposals with regard to the submission of reports:
 - The matter should be escalated to the National Management Forum to make a decision on the manner in which reporting on the performance indicator must be dealt with.
 - An agreement must be reached to enhance the reporting process by issuing a single request to provinces for all required reports.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets for 2015/2016.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub programme's name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	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	30 011 872	30 011 825	47	28 860 652	28 860 634	18
Border Security	1 695 577	1 695 577	-	1 625 008	1 625 008	-
Specialised Interventions	3 115 041	3 115 041	-	2 967 392	2 967 392	-
Facilities	3 498 662	3 498 662	-	3 247 238	3 247 238	-
Total	38 321 152	38 321 105	47	36 700 290	36 700 272	18

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 sub programmes:

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

Table 40 below outlines the actual performance against the set targets for the sub programmes under Programme 3.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

Table 40: *Actual performance against targets*

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for serious crimes ⁴⁶	37,40% (820 598 from a total of 2 194 207).	41,05% (858 834)	36,90% (805 158 from a total of 2 182 044)	-4,15%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributed to underperformance in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Inadequate case docket administration. → Inadequate utilisation of available investigative aids, including forensic and fingerprint leads. → Inadequate coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime.
Percentage of trial-ready ⁴⁷ case dockets for serious crimes	63,63% (237 362 from a total of 373 037).	69,00% (262 414)	69,63% (266 581 from a total of 382 872)	0,63%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Conviction rate ⁴⁸ for serious crimes	87, 78% (154 333 from a total of 175 814).	87,65% (166 566)	88,27% (136 616 from a total of 154 765)	0,62%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.

46 Serious crime includes contact crime (including sexual offences and trio crimes), contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime. Serious crime in this context excludes crimes dependent on police action for detection.

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

48 Conviction rate comprises of all priority crimes that are measured by the SAPS. The SAPS and the NPA are jointly responsible for the achievement of the conviction rate.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for contact crimes	Performance indicator was not measured in 2014/2015	58,95% (436 744)	53,09% (417 390 from a total of 786 142)	-5,86%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributed to underperformance in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Inadequate case docket administration. → Inadequate utilisation of available investigative aids, including forensic and fingerprint leads. → Inadequate coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for contact crimes	Performance indicator was not measured in 2014/2015	65,40% (144 992)	69,77% (156 065 from a total of 223 684)	4,37%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Conviction rate for contact crimes	Performance indicator was not measured in 2014/2015	79,77% (62 041)	80,17% (48 847 from a total of 60 930)	0,40%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection ⁴⁹	99,62% (351 241 from a total of 352 575).	99,50% (346 506)	99,71% (350 517 from a total of 351 545)	0,21%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.

49 Crimes dependent on police action for detection 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 investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action for detection	55,89% (122 559 from a total of 219 304)	65% (138 970)	62,76% (140 325 from a total of 223 581)	-2,24%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributed to underperformance in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Inadequate case docket administration. → Inadequate utilisation of available investigative aids, including forensic and fingerprint leads. → Inadequate coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime.
Conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection	97,18% (141 775 from a total of 145 884).	97,15% (139 499)	97,29% (140 271 from a total of 144 177)	0,14%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Detection rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	74,41% (144 232 from a total of 193 832).	75,42% (298 692)	73,54% (146 216 from a total of 198 815)	-1,88%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributed to underperformance in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Inadequate case docket administration. → Inadequate utilisation of available investigative aids, including forensic and fingerprint leads. → Inadequate coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime.
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)	63,27% (37 488 from a total of 59 254).	68,17% (82 689)	72,88% (44 518 from a total of 61 085)	4,71%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Crime Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for crimes against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	82,68% (19 666 from a total of 23 786).	82,69% (46 831)	82,85% (18 255 from a total of 22 034)	0,16%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Detection rate for crimes against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	69,45% (35 943 from a total of 51 754).	70% (74 974)	68,71% (35 497 from a total of 51 659)	-1,29%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following factors contributed to underperformance in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Inadequate case docket administration. → Inadequate utilisation of available investigative aids, including forensic and fingerprint leads. → Inadequate coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	60,07% (17 808 from a total of 29 646).	66,68% (40 128)	67,99% (19 791 from a total of 29 109)	1,31%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Conviction rate for crimes against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	76,05% (5 962 from a total of 7 840).	75,26% (13 181)	77,36% (5 348 from a total of 6 913)	2,1%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime, which included, <i>inter alia</i>, the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
Sub programme: Specialised Investigations					
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster	70,96% (1 215 from a total of 1 712).	53%	79,85% (444 from a total of 556)	26,85%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purification of the mandate of the DPCI in line with the SAPS Amendment Act has resulted in improved performance with focused attention on the JCPS Cluster.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Specialised Investigations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	94,8%	Maintain at 80%	96,75% (181 434 from a total of 187 519)	16,75%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly evaluation of performance (monthly production sheet). Prioritisation of cases. Prosecutor-guided investigations with Specialised Commercial Crime Units (multidisciplinary approach).
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	58,8%	53%	58,59% (2 745 from a total of 4 685)	5,60%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper screening and quality assurance of case dockets to ensure that they are trial-ready. 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 successfully terminated	48,44% (31 from a total of 64)	43% of registered projects successfully terminated	9,62% (5 from a total of 52 successfully terminated)	-33,38%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on the projects were not monitored adequately. The complex nature of these cases prolonged investigations.
Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case dockets where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption	30 trial-ready case dockets	30 trial-ready case dockets	18 trial-ready case dockets	-12	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target in this regard is a five year and not an annual, and should be restated to reflect planned annual performance.
Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases	R2 226 199 045 (billion)	R376 million ⁵⁰ of assets restrained	R 36 202 600 (million)	-R339 797 400 (million)	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency on other role players within the JCPS Cluster resulted in the delay in the investigation and finalisation of these cases.
Detection rate for cybercrime-related cases	New performance indicator in 2015/2016	18%	68,68% (125 from a total of 182)	50,68%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variance in relation to the detection of the cybercrime phenomenon was achieved through the successful identification and investigation of the associated threat and having referred these cases to court.

50 R376 million is an annual target building up to the MTSF target for 2019 of 1.88 billion (cumulative).

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Criminal Record Centre					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated	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.	94% original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	97,02% (1 123 475 from a total of 1 158 030) of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days.	3,02%	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environment placed more emphasis on the generating of previous conviction reports. Clear reaction times were stipulated for the process (from recipient of the SAP76 until scanning on Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)). Less downtime was recorded on the AFIS system and a strategy on daily monitoring of cases was implemented.
Sub programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days	69% (141 963 from a total of 204 646) routine case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days	93% ⁵¹ of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 28 working days	70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	-22,39%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forensic Science Laboratory experienced downtime of critical systems (FSL Admin System and Short Tandem Repeats Laboratory (STRLab)) during the latter part of the financial year, which had a negative impact on performance and the realisation of the set target. The environmental control challenges in the laboratory had a negative impact on instrumentation performance, thereby reducing the finalisation rate of the ballistics and drug-related case exhibits.

Strategic objective: Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of priority crime					
Sub programme: Forensic Science Laboratory					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 75 working days	New performance indicator	76% ⁵² of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 75 working days	64,94% (4 010 from a total of 6175) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 75 working days.	-11,06%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laboratory received large quantities of precious metal- and pharmaceutical-related case exhibits, which took longer to finalise thus impacting on the finalisation rate.
Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 63 working days	New performance indicator	65% ⁵³ of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 63 working days	59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 63 working days.	-5,41%	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the finalisation rate of 65% was recorded in 2014/2015 (from 41 086 to 67 852) and a further 36% in 2015/2016 compared to 2014/2015 (from 67 852 to 92 195), which depicts a substantial improvement in performance. The increase in the case load is attributed to the implementation of the DNA Act. Limited DNA consumables due to delayed validation of kits as per contract awarded and restricted procurement of consumables impacted negatively on the finalisation rate of cases.
Percentage reduction in case exhibits (entries) exceeding the prescribed time frame of 28 working days	New performance indicator	Backlog not exceeding 10% of cases exhibits (entries) on hand	5,19% (18 488 from a total of 356 426) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding prescribed time frames as on 31 March 2016	4,81%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environment had a dual focus on both the normal routine and non-routine cases as well as the backlog. The realisation of the consumable contract made it easy for the environment to achieve particularly in the Biology environment.
Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired) within 28 working days	New performance indicator	95% ⁵⁴ of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired) within 28 working days	96,85% (17 136 from a total of 17 693) Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired) within 28 working days	1,85%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) was recently upgraded. This ensured that the backlogs in viewings were eradicated by having more processing of results done quicker by the IBIS system.

52 The targets will remain unchanged during the MTEF period as it was derived from a sample of data. The baseline of the 2015/2016 financial year will be used to determine future and more scientific projections in this regard.

53 The targets will remain unchanged during the MTEF period, as they were derived from a sample of data. The baseline of the 2015/2016 financial year will be used to determine future and more scientific projections in this regard.

54 SAPS firearms are included in intelligence case exhibits.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB PROGRAMME: GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective Service Division consist of the following components:

- **The General Crime Investigations Component** is responsible for managing and securing the effective investigation of crimes at station level, in accordance with their mandate and includes the Harmful Religious Practices, Missing Persons and Crime Stop Sections.
- **The Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigations Component** includes FCS Operations and is responsible for conducting 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.
- **The Specific Crime Investigations Component** includes the Vehicle Crime Investigations, Stock Theft and Endangered Species, National Investigation Unit, Technological Investigative Support Centre (TISC) Cross-Border and International Vehicle Crime Investigation (IVCI) Units.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- In order to gain an understanding of the performance indicators used to measure performance in the Detective Service, the following procedures and terminologies are explained:
 - When an incident of crime is reported, a case is opened on the 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 indicated on the Crime Management Information System (CMIS).
 - 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 progressing against established targeted measurements.
- In evaluating the performance of the SAPS in solving crime, the following performance indicators are used:
 - Detection rate
 - Trial-ready docket rate
 - Conviction rate
- **Detection rate**
 The detection of crime is the process the SAPS undertakes that extends from the time the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until such time as a suspect has been arrested and charged on the CAS or ICDMS or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other SAPS divisions 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 carried forward and expressed as a percentage.

- **Trial-ready docket rate**

A trial-ready docket is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) may use for the prosecution of an offender(s) on charge(s) linked to the docket. Fully investigated means that there is no outstanding information which requires further investigation by a detective, and that all evidence (e.g. statements, specialist reports, etc) have been obtained. The definition is extended to include the following:

- All cases in which the accused pleads guilty, is convicted and sentenced on first appearance in court, even though previous conviction reports (SAPS 69) are not available.
- All cases in which the accused pleads guilty and is found guilty on the first appearance in court, but the case is remanded to a later date for sentencing.
- All cases in which an admission of guilt fine was determined by the Public Prosecutor and the accused paid the admission of guilt, but the previous conviction report (SAPS 69) is still outstanding.
- All cases in which the Public Prosecutor decided to conclude the case by means of an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Programme, while investigations are still outstanding.
- All cases in which 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 has been completed, but a trial date cannot be set because the accused awaits psychiatric evaluation at an institution.
- All cases where the investigation has been completed, has been referred to court and on the first appearance in court, the Public Prosecutor withdraws the cases on the grounds of '*De minimus non Curat lex*' or 'No prospect of a successful prosecution'.

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

- A further explanation of the performance indicators is explained in the Technical Indicator Description (TID) on the SAPS website (www.saps.gov.za).
- Table 41 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
- Crimes dependent on police action for detection.

CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)

- From table 41 below it is evident that the total number of charges reported, increased by 5 810 (0,93%) in comparison with the same period in the 2014/2015 financial year. The largest increase in reported charges, was in respect of common assault with 3 441 (2,12%), robbery with aggravating circumstances with 3 394 (2,62%), murder with 853 (4,78%), attempted murder with 583 (3,30%) and assault GBH with 476 (0,26%). The biggest decrease was in respect of sexual offences with 2 077 (3,56%) and common robbery with 860 (1,55%).
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 53,09% (417 390)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 69,77% (156 065)
 - Conviction rate: 80,17% (48 847)
- The detection rate decreased by 1,21% to 53,09%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 6,54% to 69,77%. The largest increase was assault GBH with 7,73% to 80,69%, sexual offences with 7,43% to 62,60% and common assault with 7,22% to 73,55%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,51% to 80,17%, attempted murder increased by 2,46% to 72,41%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES

- From the table below, it is evident that the cases reported decreased by 1 098 (0,86%), the highest decrease was in respect of arson with 276 (5,08%).
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 47,35% (67 774)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 65,85% (14 721)
 - Conviction rate: 84,96% (5 637)
- The detection rate increased by 0,16% to 47,35%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 6,73% to 65,85%. The biggest increases were in respect of malicious damage to property with 6,99% to 65,76% and arson increased by 3,16% to 67,28%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,92% to 84,96%.

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES

- A total of 10 274 (1,84%) less charges were reported to the SAPS in comparison with the same period in the 2014/2015 financial year. The largest decrease in reported charges was in respect of theft out of/from motor vehicles with 6 103 (4,18%). Theft of motor vehicles also decreased by 1 316 (2,38%), stock theft by 411 (1,44%) and burglary (residential) by 3 105 (1,22%). Burglary (business) increased marginally by 661 (0,89%).
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 14,69% (96 767)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 76,39% (38 956)
 - Conviction rate: 87,75% (18 196)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,06% to 14,69%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased from 7,23% to 76,39%. Theft of motor vehicles increased the most, from 12,36% to 55,99%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,49% to 87,75%. Theft out of/from motor vehicles indicated an increase of 1,57% to 89,64%.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES

- A total of 21 181 (4,18%) less charges were reported to the SAPS, in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year 2014/2015. The biggest decrease in reported cases was in respect of theft (other) with 20 566 (5,62%) less charges. Fraud indicated an increase of 1 925 (2,76%) more charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 37,59% (223 227)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 66,22% (56 839)
 - Conviction rate: 96,20% (63 936)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,80% to 37,59%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 3,84% to 66,22%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,75% to 96,20%.

ALL SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED

- When these crimes are combined, the reported charges decreased by 26 743 (1,47%) less charges. The highest decrease was in other serious crime with 21 181 (4,18%).
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:

- Detection rate: 36,90% (805 158)
- Trial-ready dockets: 69,63% (266 581)
- Conviction rate: 88,27% (136 616)

- The detection rate decreased by 0,50% to 36,90%.
- The trial-ready rate increased by 6% to 69,63%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,49% to 88,27%.

CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

- The SAPS reported 573 (0,16%) less charges in comparison with the same period in the previous financial year 2014/2015. The biggest decrease in reported charges was in respect of drug-related crimes with 7 805 (2,92%) less charges and illegal possession of firearms with 366 (2,41%). Driving under the influence of alcohol, increased by 7 598, (11,08%) more charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 99,71% (350 517)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 62,76% (140 325)
 - Conviction rate: 97,29% (140 271)
- The detection rate increased by 0,09% to 99,71%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 6,87% to 62,76%. Driving under the influence of alcohol, increased by 10,36% to 62,42%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,11% to 97,29%, illegal possession of firearms indicated an increase of 1,43% to 79,92%.

Table 41: Detection rate, trial-ready docket rate and the conviction rate for serious crime

PRIORITY CRIMES																					
RSA: ANNUAL REPORT: APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016																					
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY			% CONVICTION RATE					
	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff			
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)																					
MURDER	17857	18710	853	4.78%	26162	29937	3775	14.43%	12027 (27.32%)	12157 (24.99%)	-2.33%	29387	29968	581	1.98%	20160 (68.60%)	22261 (74.28%)	5.68%	4262 (74.84%)	4079 (75.47%)	0.63%
ATTEMPTED MURDER	17667	18250	583	3.30%	8054	8626	572	7.10%	10581 (41.14%)	10617 (39.50%)	-1.64%	10953	11155	202	1.84%	6295 (57.47%)	6863 (61.52%)	4.05%	1599 (69.95%)	1546 (72.41%)	2.46%
ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	129509	132903	3394	2.62%	41091	43915	2824	6.87%	33180 (19.45%)	32633 (18.46%)	-0.99%	31467	31569	102	0.32%	15382 (48.88%)	16235 (51.43%)	2.55%	5078 (73.87%)	4897 (75.25%)	1.38%
COMMON ROBBERY	55323	54463	-860	-1.55%	9281	9310	29	0.31%	19061 (29.50%)	18581 (29.14%)	-0.36%	9728	9447	-281	-2.89%	6555 (67.38%)	6833 (72.33%)	4.95%	2614 (79.72%)	2383 (80.51%)	0.79%
ASSAULT GBH	183381	183857	476	0.26%	21219	22038	819	3.86%	157243 (76.85%)	156902 (76.20%)	-0.65%	58695	62688	3993	6.80%	42822 (72.96%)	50582 (80.69%)	7.73%	17497 (82.05%)	15516 (82.62%)	0.57%
COMMON ASSAULT	162573	166014	3441	2.12%	26482	27002	520	1.96%	139278 (73.67%)	140655 (72.87%)	-0.80%	32779	35842	3063	9.34%	21742 (66.33%)	26362 (73.55%)	7.22%	15015 (86.99%)	13320 (87.15%)	0.16%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	58390	56313	-2077	-3.56%	14204	14804	600	4.22%	47423 (65.33%)	45845 (64.46%)	-0.87%	44179	43015	-1164	-2.63%	24373 (55.17%)	26929 (62.60%)	7.43%	8193 (71.89%)	7106 (72.08%)	0.19%
TOTAL	624700	630510	5810	0.93%	146493	155632	9139	6.24%	418793 (54.30%)	417390 (53.09%)	-1.21%	217188	223684	6496	2.99%	137329 (63.23%)	156065 (69.77%)	6.54%	54258 (79.66%)	48847 (80.17%)	0.51%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES																					
ARSON	5437	5161	-276	-5.08%	1539	1520	-19	-1.23%	2868 (41.11%)	2719 (40.70%)	-0.41%	1360	1418	58	4.26%	872 (64.12%)	954 (67.28%)	3.16%	222 (74.75%)	208 (77.04%)	2.29%
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	122398	121576	-822	-0.67%	14356	14868	512	3.57%	64964 (47.50%)	65055 (47.68%)	0.18%	19200	20936	1736	9.04%	11284 (58.77%)	13767 (65.76%)	6.99%	5937 (84.43%)	5429 (85.29%)	0.86%
TOTAL	127835	126737	-1098	-0.86%	15895	16388	493	3.10%	67832 (47.19%)	67774 (47.35%)	0.16%	20560	22354	1794	8.73%	12156 (59.12%)	14721 (65.85%)	6.73%	6159 (84.04%)	5637 (84.96%)	0.92%

CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE				% DETECTION RATE				TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT				% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY				% CONVICTION RATE			
	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff			
	PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES																							
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	254434	251329	-3105	-1.22%	42861	45544	2683	6.26%	52179 (17.55%)	51706 (17.42%)	-0.13%	26397	26208	-189	-0.72%	19616 (74.31%)	21229 (81%)	6.69%	11570 (88.88%)	10487 (88.82%)	-0.06%			
BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL	74501	75162	661	0.89%	12129	13358	1229	10.13%	13745 (15.87%)	13916 (15.72%)	-0.15%	8016	8142	126	1.57%	5986 (74.68%)	6526 (80.15%)	5.47%	3404 (87.10%)	3091 (88.16%)	1.06%			
THEFT: MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR CYCLES	55332	54016	-1316	-2.38%	29750	29400	-350	-1.18%	6632 (7.79%)	6255 (7.50%)	-0.29%	7206	6773	-433	-6.01%	3144 (43.63%)	3792 (55.99%)	12.36%	1167 (79.17%)	1075 (80.10%)	0.93%			
THEFT OUT OF/ FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	146072	139969	-6103	-4.18%	16397	17297	900	5.49%	16218 (9.98%)	15952 (10.14%)	0.16%	6527	6518	-9	-0.14%	4601 (70.49%)	4836 (74.19%)	3.70%	2627 (88.07%)	2440 (89.64%)	1.57%			
STOCK THEFT	28449	28038	-411	-1.44%	4655	4781	126	2.71%	9234 (27.89%)	8938 (27.23%)	-0.66%	3224	3354	130	4.03%	2182 (67.68%)	2573 (76.71%)	9.03%	1355 (80.65%)	1103 (81.16%)	0.51%			
TOTAL	558788	548514	-10274	-1.84%	105792	110380	4588	4.34%	98008 (14.75%)	96767 (14.69%)	-0.06%	51370	50995	-375	-0.73%	35529 (69.16%)	38956 (76.39%)	7.23%	20123 (87.26%)	18196 (87.75%)	0.49%			
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																								
THEFT (OTHER)	365621	345055	-20566	-5.62%	62251	62769	518	0.83%	123407 (28.84%)	114583 (28.10%)	-0.74%	38979	39436	457	1.17%	26229 (67.29%)	27564 (69.90%)	2.61%	21602 (91.05%)	17072 (91.62%)	0.57%			
FRAUD	69831	71756	1925	2.76%	45358	45316	-42	-0.09%	41206 (35.77%)	39898 (34.08%)	-1.69%	25100	25143	43	0.17%	9925 (39.54%)	10485 (41.70%)	2.16%	14137 (94.82%)	11191 (96.66%)	1.84%			
SHOPLIFTING	71346	68806	-2540	-3.56%	297	181	-116	-39.06%	71352 (99.59%)	68746 (99.65%)	0.06%	19840	21260	1420	7.16%	16194 (81.62%)	18790 (88.38%)	6.76%	38054 (98.40%)	35673 (98.40%)	0.00%			
TOTAL	506798	485617	-21181	-4.18%	107906	108266	360	0.33%	235965 (38.39%)	223227 (37.59%)	-0.80%	83919	85839	1920	2.29%	52348 (62.38%)	56839 (66.22%)	3.84%	73793 (95.45%)	63936 (96.20%)	0.75%			

PRIORITY CRIMES																								
CRIME CATEGORY	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE				% DETECTION RATE				TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT				% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY				% CONVICTION RATE			
	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff
ALL SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																								
CONTACT CRIMES (Crime against the person)	624700	630510	5810	0.93%	146493	155632	9139	6.24%	418793 (54.30%)	417390 (53.09%)	-1.21%	217188	223684	6496	2.99%	137329 (63.23%)	156065 (69.77%)	6.54%	54258 (79.66%)	48847 (80.17%)	0.51%			
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES (Crime against property)	127835	126737	-1098	-0.86%	15895	16388	493	3.10%	67832 (47.19%)	67774 (47.35%)	0.16%	20560	22354	1794	8.73%	12156 (59.12%)	14721 (65.85%)	6.73%	6159 (84.04%)	5637 (84.96%)	0.92%			
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	558788	548514	-10274	-1.84%	105792	110380	4588	4.34%	98008 (14.75%)	96767 (14.69%)	-0.06%	51370	50995	-375	-0.73%	35529 (69.16%)	38956 (76.39%)	7.23%	20123 (87.26%)	18196 (87.75%)	0.49%			
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME	506798	485617	-21181	-4.18%	107906	108266	360	0.33%	235965 (38.39%)	223227 (37.59%)	-0.80%	83919	85839	1920	2.29%	52348 (62.38%)	56839 (66.22%)	3.84%	73793 (95.45%)	63936 (96.20%)	0.75%			
TOTAL	1818121	1791378	-26743	-1.47%	376086	390666	14580	3.88%	820598 (37.40%)	805158 (36.90%)	-0.50%	373037	382872	9835	2.64%	237362 (63.63%)	266581 (69.63%)	6.00%	154333 (87.78%)	136616 (88.27%)	0.49%			
CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION																								
ILLEGAL POSSESSION: FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	15183	14817	-366	-2.41%	507	479	-28	-5.52%	15361 (97.90%)	15082 (98.60%)	0.70%	25070	25559	489	1.95%	10298 (41.08%)	11004 (43.05%)	1.97%	3836 (78.49%)	3804 (79.92%)	1.43%			
DRUG-RELATED CRIME	267034	259229	-7805	-2.92%	599	384	-215	-35.89%	267063 (99.79%)	259115 (99.81%)	0.02%	96058	101585	5527	5.75%	61155 (63.66%)	69129 (68.05%)	4.39%	129086 (98%)	125169 (98.09%)	0.09%			
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	68585	76183	7598	11.08%	667	453	-214	-32.08%	68817 (99.37%)	76320 (99.59%)	0.22%	98176	96437	-1739	-1.77%	51106 (52.06%)	60192 (62.42%)	10.36%	8853 (95.40%)	11298 (95.64%)	0.24%			
TOTAL	350802	350229	-573	-0.16%	1773	1316	-457	-25.78%	351241 (99.62%)	350517 (99.71%)	0.09%	219304	223581	4277	1.95%	122559 (55.89%)	140325 (62.76%)	6.87%	141775 (97.18%)	140271 (97.29%)	0.11%			

GENERAL CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- The General Crime Investigations Component is responsible for managing and ensuring the effective investigation of crimes at station level and are responsible for the following functional areas:
 - Bureau for Missing Persons
 - Crime Stop
 - Harmful Occult-Related Crime
 - Purification of the database of wanted persons

MONITORING AND INTERVENTIONS

- Areas of underperformance were identified and a team of members attached to the General Crime Investigations Component, intervened with the aim to assist the station in improving service delivery to the community. In addition, the team focused on the following aspects:
 - rating/grading of the station and Detective Service;
 - resource audit;
 - training of members;
 - completeness and inspection of registers;
 - exhibit management;
 - archives - closing and filing of case dockets;
 - circulation of the details of wanted persons;
 - analyses of crime statistics;
 - assessment of priority crimes;
 - quality of investigations;
 - audit of the Crime Administration System; and
 - command and control.

TRACING OF SUSPECTS CIRCULATED AS WANTED AND THE VERIFICATION AND PURIFICATION OF LIST OF WANTED SUSPECTS

- In an endeavour to improve the detection rate, photographs of wanted suspects were published in the media and on other broadcasting platforms. The circulation of the details/photographs of wanted persons, refers to various categories, including persons for whom a warrant of arrest was issued, as well as suspects identified through crime scene investigations.

- During the 2015/2016 financial year, 159 393 suspects' details were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled on the circulation system in comparison to the 2014/2015 financial period where 168 677 suspect's details were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled. This indicates a decrease of 9 284.
- Suspects' details are cancelled when they are re-arrested, deceased, complainants/witnesses cannot be traced and if the Senior Public Prosecutor cancelled the J50 (warrant of arrest).
- Table 42 below indicates all the cancelled warrants of arrest for the financial year 2015/2016.

Table 42: Cancelled warrants of arrest

Province	As on 1 April 2015	As on 31 March 2016	Difference
Eastern Cape	16 840	9 295	7 545
Free State	14 711	13 026	1 685
Gauteng	66 461	63 689	2 772
KwaZulu-Natal	23 255	25 745	2 490
Limpopo	4 127	4 395	268
Mpumalanga	5 056	5 062	6
North West	5 027	5 817	790
Northern Cape	1 076	1 234	158
Western Cape	32 124	31 130	994
Total	168 677	159 393	-9 284

DETECTIVE SERVICE CENTRES

- The Detective Service Centres implemented in the various provinces are focused at providing a 24-hour service at identified police stations. However, all police stations in all the provinces already have a Detective Unit at a police station that provides this service, but it is not available 24 hours. At stations where there is no 24-hour service, station members are placed on standby to give attention to cases that are reported after hours. Table 43 provides a breakdown of the provinces and the number of DSC's that have already been implemented, including where implementation still needs to take place.

Table 43: Detective Service Centres

Province	Total units where the DCS must be implemented	Total units where DCS was already implemented
Eastern Cape	41	11
Free State	4	4
Gauteng	117	93
KwaZulu-Natal	63	62
Limpopo	12	12
Mpumalanga	19	13
North West	18	10
Northern Cape	8	7
Western Cape	23	22
Total	305	234

DETECTIVE COURT CASE OFFICERS

- The officers appointed as detective court case officers, act as a liaison between the prosecutors and the detectives in the management of dockets. This has been a great benefit in the improvement of relations with the NPA. These detective court case officers have improved the accessibility and communication

between the SAPS and the NPA.

- Detective court case officers equipped with the necessary skills and experience, are able to assist with the screening of dockets and checking whether instructions issued by the prosecutor are complied with, as well as ensuring that timeous arrangements are made for identity parades, postmortem reports, ballistic and laboratory reports.
- Table 44 provides a breakdown of the number of detective court case officers, who were placed at identified courts:

Table 44: Detective Court Case Officers

Province	Total number of courts where DCCO's are placed	Total granted DCCO's	Actual
Eastern Cape	13	13	13
Free State	5	5	10
Gauteng	27	27	27
KwaZulu-Natal	18	23	21
Limpopo	5	5	5
Mpumalanga	6	12	12
North West	5	9	8
Northern Cape	5	8	7
Western Cape	27	27	27
Total	111	129	130

BUREAU FOR MISSING PERSONS

- The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members tasked with investigations into the disappearance of persons, including people being sought by loved ones, as well as by law-enforcement agencies.
- This support includes the circulation of information and photographs of missing and wanted persons, as well as unidentified bodies, both internally to SAPS members, as well as nationally and internationally through printed and electronic media and mediums to the general public.
- The aim is to encourage communities to come forward with information that may assist the investigating officers in finding such persons or assist in the identification of bodies, if the identity of the deceased is unknown.
- 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, on the missing person's phenomenon in South Africa.

Missing persons					
Broadcasted	Circulations done	Cancellations	Internet placing	Special events awareness	Yellow notices issued
2 825	3 145	1 182	244	6	2

- The table above represents the general support services as offered by the Bureau. The number of circulations and cancellations indicated, represent SAP55 (A) s and SAPS 92 received at this office for processing.
- Special events include days organised in conjunction with external and internal stakeholders. The

Internet placing represents missing children and/or adults whose information and photographs were placed on the Internet.

- It must be borne in mind that with several of these Internet postings, an email is disseminated to 2 700 email addresses.
- Internet placing does not include printing out information and the distribution of information by private businesses.
- The end-user prints out the poster of the missing person, and displays it at their shops and places of business.

Wanted persons		
Requests received	Broadcasted	Internet placing
735	405	125

- The table above indicates the request for broadcasts that was received at Head Office, but does not include the provincial offices of the Bureau.
- Radio and television interviews are held with the aim of educating the general public. During the 2015/2016 financial year, the Bureau held five television and two radio interviews to create awareness, given the missing persons phenomenon in South Africa.

CRIME STOP

- The responsibility of Crime Stop is to provide ongoing support in the investigation of crime, solving and preventing crime. Crime Stop receives and manages tip-offs through a toll-free number, SMS or electronic media.
- On receipt of this information, it is transmitted to the relevant station for the necessary attention. All successes are summarised monthly, and include the value of the items confiscated. This information is valuable to the SAPS as it indicates the value of having the Crime Stop and Crime Line available to the public.
- Table 45 below provides an overview of the number of anonymous tips received and successes reported by Crime Stop and Crime Line.

Table 45: Anonymous tips received and successes reported by Crime Stop and Crime Line

Crime Stop (08600 10111) for the period of 2015-04-01 to 2016-03-31					
Month	Positive cases	Arrests effected	Value of items confiscated	Web tips received	In and out bound calls
April	11	13	R95 326.34	0	17 312
May	3	3	R 6 995.04	0	10 620
June	6	4	R218 817.65	0	8 311
July	4	1	R111 446.50	0	10 537
August	4	4	R2 539.00	0	10 678
September	6	8	R511 379.90	0	10 598
October	5	4	R263 354.50	0	10 520
November	5	4	R51 135.00	0	10 018
December	6	7	R886 680.00	0	11 694
January	6	5	R159 197.00	0	10 967
February	5	6	R145 560.00	0	11 685
March	5	5	R2 009.00	0	9 561
Total	66	64	R2 454 439.93	0	132 501

Crime Line (SMS = 32211) for the period of 2015-04-01 to 2016-03-31					
Month	Positive cases	Arrests effected	Value of items confiscated	Web tips received	In and out bound calls
April	8	11	R274 651.40	0	0
May	4	5	R2 570.80	479	0
June	6	8	R3 630.87	157	0
July	6	15	R24 388.04	6 168	419
August	9	10	R26 474.40	661	149
September	11	16	R97 194.10	3 751	477
October	5	5	R5 197.00	513	169
November	7	14	R92 351.00	339	172
December	5	5	R15 680.00	367	132
January	16	19	R86 174.47	372	134
February	10	12	R14 820.99	391	170
March	3	3	R36 357.00	442	124
Total	90	123	R582 295.97	13 640	1 946

Crime Stop (08600 10111) & Crime Line (SMS = 32211) for the period of 2015-04-01 to 2016-03-31						
Month	Positive cases	Arrests effected	Value of items confiscated	SMS's received	In and out bound calls received	Web tips
April	19	24	R369 977.74	0	17 312	0
May	7	8	R9 565.84	479	10 620	0
June	12	12	R252 448.52	157	8 311	0
July	10	16	R135 834.54	6 168	10 537	419
August	13	14	R29 013.40	661	10 678	149
September	17	24	R608 574.00	3 751	10 598	477
October	10	9	R268 551.50	513	10 520	169
November	12	18	R143 486.00	339	10 018	172
December	11	12	R902 360.00	367	11 694	132
January	22	24	R245 371.47	372	10 967	134
February	15	18	R160 380.99	391	11 685	495
March	8	8	R38 366.00	442	9 561	124
Total	156	187	R3 163 930.00	13 640	132501	2 271

HARMFUL OCCULT-RELATED CRIMES

- 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, is to ensure the -
 - effective investigation of harmful occult-related crimes;
 - prevention of harmful occult-related crimes; and
 - 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.

Major Highlights of Sentences Imposed Relating to General Crime Investigations

- During the reporting period, 265 life sentences were secured against a total of 228 persons. Table 46 provides an overview of life sentences imposed per serious crime category and province.

Table 46: Overview of life sentences imposed

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories				
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	Total
Eastern Cape	35	29	20	1	0	0	21
Free State	30	28	6	3	0	1	10
Gauteng	71	62	42	12	7	4	65
KwaZulu-Natal	45	41	27	8	1	2	38
Limpopo	23	19	13	4	2	1	20
Mpumalanga	12	9	6	1	1	0	8
North West	26	21	13	6	3	0	22
Northern Cape	5	4	4	1	0	0	5
Western Cape	18	15	8	1	0	1	10
Total	265	228	139	37	14	9	199

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATIONS

- FCS Investigations comprises FCS Operations and the Forensic Social Work Section.
- This Unit is a specialised investigation unit established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crime against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies, and provides a sensitive and effective service delivery to the victims of crimes.
- The FCS Unit achieved the following successes in the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - A total of 1 726 awareness campaigns, including nine by the FCS Unit at Head Office, were held countrywide to educate learners at schools, churches and the general community about FCS-related crimes. The aim of the awareness campaigns was to encourage communities to report such crimes to the SAPS.
 - The FCS Units countrywide conducted 3 050 suspect-tracing operations, which resulted in 7 701 arrests.
 - A total of 78 interventions/inspections were conducted by FCS Investigations during the 2015/2016 financial year.

Forensic Social Workers

- Forensic Social Work (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 social worker practising forensic social work, is to obtain uncontaminated information from a child. The forensic social worker acts as a neutral, independent fact finder, testing multiple hypotheses through techniques that are legally defensible in court. The social worker practicing forensic social work, assists the FCS members in the investigation of child sexual offences.
- The role of the social worker conducting forensic social work, is the following:
 - Assisting the FCS members in the investigation of child sexual abuse.
 - Conducting forensic assessments of cases of sexual offences against children. The assessment of children is a process which includes three to six assessment sessions of one to two hours per

session, per child.

- Engaging with children who suffered significant abuse and are often unable to talk about the traumatic incident. The forensic assessment process provides them with a sense of safety and enables them to disclose important information regarding the incident.
- Using age-appropriate techniques in order to retrieve the trauma memory through stimuli and to assist very young children in the disclosure of the alleged sexual abuse.
- Obtaining corroborating information from other sources providing scientifically-based court reports in order to assist in the investigative and legal process.
- The forensic social worker acts as an expert witness to assist the court in making a just and fair decision. The forensic social worker can explain inconsistencies in the child's disclosure, statement and testimony.

Importance of Statement Taking by Forensic Social Workers

- Forensic social workers expanded their scope of practice and also included 'statement taking from children' and 'preparing child witnesses for court' in their assessment process.
- Investigating officer's experience challenges with the taking of statements from very young victims/witnesses due to their age and cognitive development.
- The court requires a statement from the child, and does not accept the forensic social worker's report as a substitute for the child's statement.
- This practice may have a positive impact on the detection rate of the FCS in the long term. Social workers practising forensic social work in all the provinces, also received toolkits that include tools, for the assessment of children, namely body figures, puzzles, crayons, educational toys for determining the cognitive development of the child and tools for the assessment of the alleged sexual abuse.
- Due to the serious misunderstanding of children in the courtroom and children's lack of knowledge about the court and cross-questioning, forensic social workers also prepare child victims for court.
- The forensic social workers should be able to prove to the court that through specialised training and experience, he/she can be considered as an expert in court.
- The court must be satisfied that the witness possesses sufficient skills, training and experience to assist the court, and therefore forensic social workers receive training in the following:
 - taking a statement from a child;
 - forensic court report writing;
 - preparing children for court; and
 - introducing the child witness, which includes training in the developmental stages of a child.
- Service delivery in terms of assessments and court reports are as follows:
 - A total number of 3 728 cases were referred to the forensic social workers.

- A total number of 4 261 children were assessed (the difference of 533 in cases referred and children assessed, is because in some cases, more than one child was assessed).
- FSW compiled 2 522 court reports (all cases have not yet been concluded and the court reports are still outstanding).
- Forensic Social Work Services focused on the marketing of forensic social work through the following activities, including delivering a talk/presentation or speech:
 - The SAPS presented training in the Family Violence, Child Protection Detective Learning Programme (FCSDLP) to FCS members on how to interview a child victim.
 - Dundee FSW was nominated to be a guest speaker at Msinga High School during Child Protection Week on 6 June 2015. The theme was 'How to improve communication between children and parents, and how to protect children against sexual abuse within families and schools'.
 - Participated in Youth Day on 16 June 2015.
 - Marketing of FSW's activities through exhibitions and talks at schools and clinics during Child Protection Week.
 - Six forensic social workers focused on community awareness on gender-based violence, and held talks at clinics and community health centres during May and June 2015.

Major Highlights of Sentences Relating to Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences, Imposed

- The table below provides a provincial overview of cases where **Forensic Social Work** contributed toward the successful prosecution of a case, by means of a report or a statement.

Province	Sentence/term of imprisonment
Eastern Cape	Life imprisonment
Free State	Life imprisonment
Western Cape	37 life sentences and 10 years for child pornography
	18 years' imprisonment, FSW assisted with statement taking
	25 years' imprisonment, FSW compiled a forensic social work report
	10 years' imprisonment
KwaZulu-Natal	Life imprisonment
	20 years' imprisonment
	25 years for 1 st accused
	20 years for 2 nd accused
	25 years' imprisonment
	10 years' imprisonment
	10 years' imprisonment
	Life imprisonment
	13 years' imprisonment
	Life imprisonment
	Life imprisonment
	Three life sentences. Accused qualifies to apply for parole only after serving 25 years in prison
	10 years' imprisonment
	10 years' imprisonment
	Life imprisonment
	Life imprisonment

- During the reporting period, 542 life sentences were secured. Table 47 provides an overview of life sentences imposed per serious crime category and province.

Table 47: Overview of life sentences imposed

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories				Total
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	
Eastern Cape	99	97	1	95	0	0	96
Free State	65	50	4	59	0	1	64
Gauteng	140	118	2	132	0	3	137
KwaZulu-Natal	95	85	1	93	1	0	95
Limpopo	48	42	3	42	0	1	46
Mpumalanga	24	17	0	24	1	1	26
North West	42	38	0	35	2	0	37
Northern Cape	5	4	0	5	0	1	6
Western Cape	24	22	1	21	0	0	22
Total	542	473	12	506	4	7	529

- The following are highlights pertaining to specific cases:

Province	Offence	Brief description of incident	Sentence
Limpopo	Rape	The victim was on her way back home from her neighbour to watch television, when she met the suspect, who is known to her. He gave her R2.00 to buy some loose cigarettes and then forced her to his home, where he raped her.	Life imprisonment
	Rape	The victim who was eight years old, was playing with her friends when the accused approached them and grabbed the victim. He took her to his shack and raped her.	Life imprisonment
	Housebreaking and rape	The victim was sleeping at her house. The accused broke into the house and raped the victim.	15 years' imprisonment
Mpumalanga	116 counts of rape	During August 2012, 21 victims between the ages of nine and 17 years were sexually assaulted by the accused, who is a sangoma, while they were at the initiation school in the Masoyi Trust area. He was assisted by his sister, who used to assault the victims.	Accused no1 received 17 life sentences, while accused no 2 received 15 years' imprisonment
	Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft. Two counts of rape	The victim was at her place of residence and went to her room to sleep at about 22:00. At 23:40 she heard a noise at the main door. When she checked, she saw two African males entering her room. The victim identified one of the African males. The unknown male took a cloth from the bed and closed the victim's mouth, holding a knife with the other hand. He instructed the victim to undress herself and raped her. The suspect known to the victim, searched the house. He returned to the victim's room and also proceeded to rape her. The suspects sold a DVD-player, a small plasma TV set and two blankets, running away.	18 years' imprisonment for each accused

Province	Offence	Brief description of incident	Sentence
North West	Robbery and rape	The complainant was on her way to her grandmother's house. Along the way, the suspect came out of the bushes and grabbed her from behind and demanded sex. He then raped her and also robbed her of two cell phones and R18.00 in cash.	Count 1: 15 years' imprisonment, Count 2: 15 years' imprisonment,
	Rape	The complainant who was pregnant at the time, was returning from Top City Clinic for her regular check-up. She noticed two African males walking towards her. They passed her, but shortly afterwards she felt someone grab her around her neck. He threatened her with a knife, and told her not to scream. He dragged her to the bushes and repeatedly raped her.	Life imprisonment
	Rape	The victim went to sleep at about 21:00. She was woken by a noise from the dining room around 00:30. She went to check who it was, but before she reached the door, she saw a male light something and burn it. She saw smoke and became dizzy. The suspect then grabbed the victim and pushed her onto the bed. He put a knife on her neck and threatened to stab her. He ordered her to undress and when she refused, he forcefully undressed her and raped her.	Accused no1 received 17 life sentences, while accused no 2 received 15 years' imprisonment
Western Cape	Rape	The victim was called to the house of the accused, as he is known to her family. On her arrival, he raped the victim.	63 years' imprisonment
	Rape and possession of and manufacturing of child pornography	In December 2014, the victims had a sleepover at the accused's house. He drugged the victims, who were all 12 years of age at the time, and raped them. He also filmed his sexual activities while raping the victims. The victims were friends of the man's daughter.	38 life sentences

196 years' imprisonment for 29-year-old serial rapist

The court heard that the accused and two of his accomplices, who are still on the loose, were carrying out their despicable deeds around the Kwaggafontein, Vlaklagte and Tweefontein areas, targeting young women aged between 18 and 20. This happened on weekends between 2010 and 2014.

They would rape the victims and rob them of their belongings. Some of the victims were in the company of their boyfriends, who were forced to watch. Two of the boyfriends were also forced to rape the victims after the accused and his accomplices were done with their despicable deeds.

The investigating officer, Detective Sergeant Maleoa Reuben Chabalala, who began his career in the SAPS in 2003 and joined the FCS Unit in 2004, did not leave any stone unturned until the accused was traced and arrested on 14 August 2014.

"As a father of three daughters, I was hurt when vulnerable women came to report rape cases. With that in mind, I investigated the cases with passion and dedication. I knew that through my hard work, in the end the suspect would be held liable. I was proud of myself when I heard the judge passing the sentence, saying the suspect did not belong in the community.

The accused was positively linked to eight cases of rape, eight counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, two cases of common robbery, one of compelling a person to witness a sexual act and two counts of compelled rape. Since the arrest of the accused, the investigating officer also successfully opposed bail.

The judge was impressed by the hard work and dedication displayed by the investigating officer, as well as the presentation of the evidence at court. The judge said Detective Sergeant Chabalala made it easier for the court to reach such a verdict and as a result, the following sentences were imposed:

- For the rape charges, the accused was sentenced to **seven life terms on seven counts of rape each**, and 15 years on one charge. The life sentences will run concurrently.
- For the eight counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, he was sentenced to a total of **120 years' imprisonment**.
- He was also sentenced to two years for compelling a person to witness a sexual act and a total of four years' imprisonment for compelled rape.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS: CHILDREN

- The table below provides a comparative analysis of crimes committed against persons younger than 18 years old. It is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased by 713 (1,72%) in comparison with the same period in the 2014/2015 financial year. Sexual assault decreased by 923 (4,36%) and assault GBH decreased by 188 (2,23%). Murder increased by 80 (9,95%), attempted murder by 38 (4,38%) and common assault by 280 (2,76%) more charges.
- The detection rate decreased by 0,74% to 68,71%. Marginal decreases were noted in all other crimes. There was an increase of 0,09% to 73,82% more charges in cases of common assault.
- The trial-ready rate increased by 7,92% to 67,99%. Common assault indicates an increase of 9,21% to 72,25% and assault GBH with 8,07% to 76,64% more charges. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.
- The conviction rate increased by 1,31% to 77,36%. Attempted murder increased by 2,25% to 77,58%, sexual offence increased by 2,45% to 70,45% and assault GBH by 0,36% to 89,45% more charges. Marginal decreases were noted in all other crimes.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 68,71% (35 497)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 67,99% (19 791)
 - Conviction rate: 77,36% (5 348)

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OLDER THAN 18 YEARS: WOMEN

- From the table it is evident that the total number of charges reported, increased by 3 621 (2,15%) in comparison with the same period in the 2014/2015 financial year. Murder increased with 182 (8,15%), common assault with 3 217 (4,03%), assault GBH with 898 (1,64%) and attempted murder with 6 (0,21%) more charges. Sexual offences decreased by 682 (2,37%) less charges.
- The detection rate decreased by 0,87% to 73,54%. Marginal decreases were noted in all other crimes.
- The trial-ready rate increased from 63,27% to 72,88%. Assault GBH increased by 10,25% to 82,95%, common assault by 9,95% to 78,34% and sexual offences by 8,77% to 61,40% more charges. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,17% to 82,85%. Attempted murder increased by 4,13% to 83,66%. Marginal increases were noted in all other crimes. Common assault decreased by 0,28% to 87,86%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2015/2016 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 73,54% (146 216)
 - Trial-ready dockets: 72,88% (44 518)
 - Conviction rate: 82,85% (18 255)
- Table 48 below provides a comparative overview of the detection rate, trial-ready docket rate and the conviction rate with regard to crimes against women and children.

Table 48: Detection rate, trial-ready docket rate and the conviction rate for crimes against women and children

CRIME CATEGORY	CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN																			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS REPORTED			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS INCOMPLETE			% DETECTION RATE			TOTAL COMPLAINTS IN COURT			% COMPLAINTS TRIAL READY		% CONVICTION RATE					
	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	DIFF	% diff	14/15	15/16	% diff	% diff				
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN: PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS																				
MURDER	804	884	80	9.95%	880	990	110	12.50%	639 (37.95%)	669 (35.70%)	1835	1770	65	3.67%	1166 (65.88%)	1290 (70.30%)	4.42%	255 (81.21%)	248 (81.05%)	-0.16%
ATT MURDER	868	906	38	4.38%	381	423	42	11.02%	626 (50.12%)	647 (48.68%)	758	759	-1	-0.13%	366 (48.22%)	387 (51.06%)	2.84%	113 (75.33%)	128 (77.58%)	2.25%
ASSAULT GBH	8413	8225	-188	-2.23%	1237	1282	45	3.64%	7544 (78.18%)	7414 (77.98%)	3845	3678	167	4.54%	2522 (68.57%)	2947 (76.64%)	8.07%	1119 (89.09%)	992 (89.45%)	0.36%
ASSAULT COMMON	10140	10420	280	2.76%	2042	2142	100	4.90%	8982 (73.73%)	9273 (73.82%)	2623	2481	142	5.72%	1564 (63.04%)	1895 (72.25%)	9.21%	1179 (92.62%)	973 (91.36%)	-1.26%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	21177	20254	-923	-4.36%	5812	6133	321	5.52%	18152 (67.26%)	17494 (66.30%)	20048	20958	-910	-4.34%	12190 (58.16%)	13272 (66.20%)	8.04%	3296 (68.00%)	3007 (70.45%)	2.45%
TOTAL	41402	40689	-713	-1.72%	10352	10970	618	5.97%	35943 (69.45%)	35497 (68.71%)	29109	29646	-537	-1.81%	17808 (60.07%)	19791 (67.99%)	7.92%	5962 (76.05%)	5348 (77.36%)	1.31%
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN: PERSONS 18 YEARS & OLDER																				
MURDER	2234	2416	182	8.15%	3146	3351	205	6.52%	1790 (33.27%)	1864 (32.32%)	4070	4057	13	0.32%	2594 (63.94%)	2836 (69.68%)	5.74%	884 (87.87%)	886 (89.31%)	1.44%
ATT MURDER	2826	2832	6	0.21%	1132	1188	56	4.95%	1890 (47.75%)	1900 (47.26%)	2027	2027	0	0.00%	1031 (50.86%)	1099 (54.22%)	3.36%	443 (79.53%)	466 (83.66%)	4.13%
ASSAULT GBH	54839	55737	898	1.64%	4691	4975	284	6.05%	48968 (82.26%)	49468 (81.48%)	17829	16635	1194	7.18%	12093 (72.70%)	14789 (82.95%)	10.25%	6885 (84.93%)	6034 (85.32%)	0.39%
ASSAULT COMMON	79816	83033	3217	4.03%	8811	9044	233	2.64%	70318 (79.34%)	71949 (78.14%)	17575	16136	1439	8.92%	11035 (68.39%)	13769 (78.34%)	9.95%	8327 (88.14%)	7594 (87.86%)	-0.28%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	28787	28105	-682	-2.37%	7550	8134	584	7.74%	21266 (58.52%)	21035 (58.05%)	19584	20399	-815	-4.00%	10735 (52.63%)	12025 (61.40%)	8.77%	3327 (67.83%)	3275 (68.66%)	0.83%
TOTAL	168502	172123	3621	2.15%	25330	26692	1362	5.38%	144232 (74.41%)	146216 (73.54%)	61085	59254	1831	3.09%	37488 (63.27%)	44518 (72.88%)	9.61%	19666 (82.85%)	18255 (82.85%)	0.17%

SPECIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATION

- The Specific Crime Investigation Component consists of the following units that focus on specific crimes:
 - 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

- The investigation of stock theft and theft of endangered species, will remain a priority due to its economic impact and these being pillars in ensuring sustainability in the economy and agricultural environment.
- Stock theft has an adverse effect, not only on the owner, but also the community and the entire country. While socio-economic factors such as unemployment, often contribute to the increase in stock theft, stock theft may be orchestrated by organised crime syndicates, which makes stock theft a lucrative venture.
- Distances, geographical terrains and the late reporting of cases by livestock owners, often prevent the effective investigation of these crimes.
- A partnership approach with communities and other entities, is crucial in combating this crime.
- Endangered species have been lost at an alarming rate recently, and this is mainly due to criminal activities, which leave these species at great threat for survival.
- In an effort to combat this crime, the SAPS increased the number of personnel at the Crime Scene Management Unit. It deals with the increasing crime of rhino and elephant poaching, which is predominant in the Kruger National Park, one of the largest game reserves in Africa.
- A multidisciplinary team comprising detectives trained in wildlife crime investigations, forensics experts, the SAPS Air Wing, the Flying Squad and K9 continue 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 with informer networks. Through the SARPCCO, agreements have been strengthened to address cross-border crimes, including rhino poaching.
- This Unit is also responsible for addressing rhino and elephant poaching level 1 and level 2.
- Level 1 focuses on individuals and groups that have a direct or indirect involvement in the actual planning and killing of rhino and elephant within the protected areas, on private land in rhino reserves and government reserves.

- Level 2 deals with the first receiver/courier of the rhino horns and elephant tusks 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 elephant tusks and carry them over to the facilitator (also known as a 'level 3'). All the steps this level carries out, are within the local community and close to the criminal activity.

Major Highlights of Sentences Imposed Relating to Stock Theft

Mpumalanga: Skukuza: Kruger National Park

Offences

Trespassing, illegal hunting of a protected species in a national park, illegal immigrants.

Brief description of event

Two rhino poachers were arrested after they had been tracked by a Belgian Malinois dog in the Kruger National Park. On the day of the incident, the rangers heard gunshots and 'Killer', the tracking dog and two trackers, followed the sounds. Along the way, they found blood, a rhino carcass and spoor. Killer tracked the spoor, which led to the arrest of the two accused who were hiding in some shrubs.

Sentence

Trespassing in the Kruger National Park – four years
Hunting in the Kruger National Park – seven years
Hunting in the Kruger National Park – seven years
Illegal immigrants – three months

The sentences for charges 1 and 4, will run concurrently with charges 2 and 3. The criminals were sentenced to an effective sentence of 14 years' imprisonment.

Limpopo: Trespassing in a National Park

Offences

Possession of an unlicensed firearm, unlawful possession of ammunition, possession of a firearm with the intention to commit crime, hunting of a listed protected animal in a national park.

Brief description of event

Farm workers noticed the accused's tracks. Trackers and helicopters were called in to find him. He was caught walking along the road, next to the farm. He was found with an axe and a 303 hunting rifle in his possession.

Sentence

Possession of an unlicensed firearm – three years' imprisonment
Unlawful possession of ammunition – one year's imprisonment
Possession of a firearm with the intention to commit crime – seven years' imprisonment
Hunting of a listed protected animal in a national park – five years' imprisonment. Effective sentence: 17 years.

Value of losses 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016		
Cattle (R10 400 per head)		
Stolen	544 429	R566 061 600
Recovered	20 973	R218 119 200
Lost	33 456	R347 942 400
Sheep (value R1700 per head)		
Stolen	80 623	R137 059 100
Recovered	20 128	R34 217 600
Lost	60 495	R102 841 500
Goats (value R1950 per head)		
Stolen	35 525	R69 273 750
Recovered	9 646	R18 809 700
Lost	25 879	R50 464 050

SUCCESSSES OF CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS

- The successes achieved in cross-border operations, are depicted in the table below:

Province	Number of operations	Livestock recovered				
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys
RSA/LESOTHO						
Eastern Cape	57	348	222	56	32	4
Free State	27	36	0	0	7	0
KwaZulu-Natal	20	96	38	0	5	0
Total	104	480	260	56	44	4
RSA/CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS (Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho)						
Total	118	542	260	78	44	7

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION SECTION

- The Vehicle Clearance Help Desk renders support to vehicle clearance offices. The Help Desk does transactions on the system in order to process vehicle clearances. Investigating officers are assisted on the SAPS Circulation System (Vehicles) in order to verify the information of all stolen and recovered vehicles, which details are circulated.
- National Vehicle Information Control Centre (NAVICC) did a total number of 138 449 transactions on the system. A total number of 2 935 transactions were concluded for investigating officers who personally went to NAVICC in order to verify the information of stolen vehicles that were circulated.
- The SAPS Vehicle Clearance Help Desk renders support to approximately 300 vehicle clearance offices. The help desk did a total number of 15 238 transactions on the system to process vehicle clearances.

Highlights of Some of the Cases Relating to Vehicle Crime

Province	Offence	Sentence
North West	Theft of motor vehicle - Orkney CAS 76/04/2014	10 years direct imprisonment
Western Cape	Possession of motor vehicle suspected to have been stolen and theft of motor vehicle - Steenberg CAS 390/01/2015 and CAS 394/01/2015	10 years direct imprisonment
Mpumalanga	Theft of motor vehicle, escaping from lawful custody and malicious damage to property - Amersfoort CAS 10/01/2015	20 years
Mpumalanga	Theft of motor vehicle, malicious damage to property - Amersfoort CAS 10/01/2015	19 years
KwaZulu-Natal	Theft of motor vehicle - two counts - Kokstad CAS 193/02/2015	13 years' imprisonment
KwaZulu-Natal	Carjacking - Utrecht CAS 02/12/2015	15 years' imprisonment

TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SUPPORT CENTRE

- The function of the Technological Investigation Support Centre is to provide support to investigating officers through the analysis of technological systems and evidence.
- The Technological Investigation Support Centre attended to, the following cell phone requests, section 205 and CCTV footage analysis during the reporting period:

Cell phones received with request for downloading		Section 205 requests received from Investigating Officers		CCTV footage received for analysis	
Total received	Total finalised	Total received	Total finalised	Total received	Total analysed
764 cell phones	402 cell phones	2 936 sec 205	3 060 sec 205	359 CDs	181 CDs
304 cases	198 cases	9 543 handsets	10 011 handsets	291 cases	164 cases

- The evidence that the Technological Investigation Support Centre provided, also contributed to the conviction in the case of the State versus Pistorius.

NATIONAL INVESTIGATION UNIT

- The function of the National Investigation Unit is to investigate priority cases that the National Commissioner, the Deputy National Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners of the SAPS refer to the Detective Service Division for investigation.
- During the 2015/2016 financial year, 150 suspects were arrested for crimes ranging from murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, housebreaking and theft, common robbery, kidnapping, dealing in and possession of precious metals and hijacking. Various items which included motor vehicles, rhino horns, jewellery, firearms, TV sets and cell phones, were confiscated.
- The National Investigation Unit achieved the following notable successes:
 - On 20 January 2016 the members attended to a crime scene where more than three million rand that had not been disclosed, was found at Oliver Reginald Tambo International Airport (ORTIA). Two members of the SAPS, as well as one member of South African Revenue Service (SARS), were arrested and charged.
 - Through their observations, the members managed to identify and arrest two suspects who were

involved in robberies at the airport, on 3 March 2016. The suspects were targeting foreign nationals.

- On 28 March 2016 the members managed to disrupt an attempted escape that was planned for the escape of a prominent accused person.
- In March 2016 the members managed to arrest six suspects who were involved in illegal mining in Tokoza. They were in possession of mining equipment and unlicensed firearms.

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

- This section has the following functions and responsibilities:
 - Facilitating the return of stolen and recovered vehicles on the African continent/SADC and internationally.
 - Conducting investigations into cross-border vehicle-crimes syndicates.
 - Investigating vehicle crime-related enquiries received from SADC and International Police (INTERPOL) member states.
 - Participating in regional joint cross-border operations.
 - Planning and executing internal disruptive operations.
 - Conducting joint investigations with other countries (facilitating the identification and exchange of statements, documents and processes).
 - Obtaining the details of vehicles sought by the SAPS for the purpose of listing them on the SAPS's CAS Circulation System (Vehicles).
 - Summoning witnesses to secure their court attendance.
- Training in terms of basic vehicle identification and the electro-etching process, was provided to the Royal Swaziland Police. Thirty attendees were trained.

Table 49: Successes achieved

Number of motor vehicles returned to RSA	166
Number of motor vehicles taken to foreign countries	6
Number of vehicles confiscated	343
Number of vehicle enquiries received	411
Number of SARPPCO MVC certificates checked	5 458
Arrests made outside the country	38
Meetings attended (internal and external)	14
Hijacked vehicles recovered outside RSA	2
Hijacked trucks recovered outside RSA	6
Training interventions presented	8

Operation Clean-up: Mabote Pound: Maseru

Number of motor vehicles handed back to their rightful owners	107
Number of vehicles forfeited to the State	70
Number of vehicles taken to foreign countries	6
Number of vehicle enquiries received	64
Seventy vehicles that were forfeited to the State, were compacted from 6 to 8 July 2015.	

CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS

- The functions and responsibilities of Cross-Border Operations are to plan and execute -
 - simultaneous, joint Southern African Regional Chiefs Cooperation Organisation operations;
 - bilateral operations (Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation);
 - internal disruptive operations;
 - ad-hoc operations; and
 - training in small arms and light weapons.
- During operations, the following are addressed:
 - illegal drug trafficking;
 - illegal firearm trafficking; and
 - vehicle-related crimes.
- Successes achieved in joint, simultaneous cross-border operations, are depicted in the table below:

Operation Usalama II held in Limpopo	
Confiscations	Arrests
Three vehicles Cannabis Tik Mandrax	24 suspects were arrested
Operation Truck held in Gauteng	
Confiscations	Arrests
11 vehicles	2 suspects were arrested
OPERATION Lephale Joint operation held between South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania	
Confiscations	Arrests
Cannabis Mandrax Game meat Dried Oryx meat Warthog carcass Five vehicles Five firearms and ammunition Cat (drug) Liquor Four elephant tusks Minerals/precious metals and stones	81 suspects were arrested

- Cross-border operations were held with Swaziland and Lesotho in the reporting year. In this period, the following successes were achieved:

Confiscations	Arrests
622 head of cattle, 179 sheep, 43 goats, four donkeys and 22 horses were returned to their lawful owners	One arrest

SUB PROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

- The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, focusing on serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption.
- Section 17A of the South African Police Service Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012) as amended defines a 'national priority offence' as -
 - organised crime;
 - crime that requires national prevention or investigation; and
 - crime that requires specialised skills in preventing or investigating it, as referred to in section 16 (1) of the SAPS Act.

SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

- Serious Organised Crime Investigation Units are responsible for the prevention and investigation of projects relating to national and transnational organised crime-related activities, ranging from illegal drugs, plundering precious metals and diamonds, smuggling firearms and weapons, human trafficking, specific violent crime, endangered species and crimes against the State.
- Serious organised crime is addressed through 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, to gather 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 seizing the assets they obtained through their illegal activities.
- The following are the range of crimes investigated through projects:
 - Narcotics, non-ferrous metal, theft of copper cables, dealing in abalone, money laundering, fraud, gang-related murder, rhino poaching, illegal trade in tobacco products, corruption, forgery, truck jacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydrophobic cannabis, car hijacking and theft of motor vehicles.
- During the period under review, the Unit effected 217 arrests for organised crime-related activities. These arrests led to the securing of 1 699 years' convictions collectively.

Narcotics

- The Units further succeeded in the following:
 - A total number of 23 clandestine drug laboratories were dismantled during 2015/2016, compared to

57 in 2014/2015. Equipment such as pressing machines, scales, water pumps, fans, infrared lights, gas cylinders, heating mantles and generators valued at R42 841 695.00, as well as property such as fan-drying chambers, home-made tents and tanks valued at R73 722 890.00, were seized in the destruction of these laboratories.

CONVICTED DRUG DEALERS SENTENCED

The Newlands Magistrate's Court handed a hefty sentence to two Nigerian nationals who were found guilty of dealing in narcotics. The two suspects were arrested in December 2009 following a successful operation dubbed 'Basi' at the time. Both sold narcotics to undercover police officers. The suspects were each found guilty on six counts of dealing in narcotics and were subsequently sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment each.

Firearms Seized

- A total number of 1 267 firearms ranging from pistols, shotguns, revolvers, rifles, explosives and ammunition, were seized.
- In response to the announcement by the President in the State of the Nation Address (SONA), 2016 on the need for drug and firearm fighting units, the National Head: DPCI established interim units, that functioned in the provinces from 1 March 2016 to deal with drugs and related transnational crimes, as well as with violence and the proliferation of firearms, as a temporary measure, awaiting the conclusion of a feasibility study on the establishment of the units.
- The table below provides a breakdown of the overall successes with regards to drugs and firearms by the interim firearm units in the provinces:

Overall successes: Drugs and firearms	
Drugs seized	33 kg Cannabis
	19 797 Mandrax tablets
	111 Heroin tablets
Number of firearms seized	Eight - (five pistols, one shotgun, one AK 47 and one R5)
Value of drugs seized	R391 495 805.00
Drug laboratories dismantled	Three
Total number of arrests	64

Police Killings

- A total of 86 persons were arrested and 24 accused persons have been convicted for a total number of 62 murders, with sentences ranging from nine to 61 years' imprisonment for the murder of police officials.

Rhino Poaching

- South Africa has a proud record of rhino conservation. Figures show how the numbers of rhinos have steadily been increasing. At the end of 2007, South Africa conserved 35% of Africans black rhino in the wild and 93% of the continents white rhino (RSA National Rhino Strategy).
- Over the last five years, there has been a dramatic rise in the incidence of rhino poaching, notably in South Africa, custodian of the world's largest remaining rhino populations. Previously secure populations are now being targeted by increasingly sophisticated and aggressive poaching operations, apparently backed by international, organised crime syndicates. During 2015, there was a minor decrease of 3,21% in the national rhino-poaching statistics.

- During the period under review, 30 suspects, including a Chinese national, were arrested for rhino poaching. These included 384 on racketeering charges. The pattern of racketeering activity means the planned, ongoing, continuous or repeated participation or involvement in any offence referred to in Schedule 1, and includes at least two offences referred to in Schedule 1, of which one of the offences occurred after the commencement of this Act and the last offence occurred within 10 years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of such prior offence referred to in Schedule 1. Six rhino horns and an amount of R5 million, were seized.
- The arrested suspects were investigated in two rhino poaching-driven investigations, where four Chinese nationals and 26 South African nationals, were arrested.

HAWKS WELCOME HUMAN TRAFFICKING CONVICTION

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (the Hawks), has welcomed the conviction of a couple linked to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of two minors in Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape.

The two suspects aged 59, and a 25-year-old woman, faced 31 charges ranging from trafficking in persons, rape and living from the earnings from the sexual exploitation of children. They were sentenced to 15 years' and 12 years' imprisonment respectively.

The Stutterheim Regional Court found both accused guilty and sentenced them to a combined 74 years' imprisonment. The 59-year-old accused was sentenced to 52 years' imprisonment on 19 counts, and these sentences will run concurrently. However, he will effectively serve 15 years' imprisonment. In addition, his name will be entered in the Sexual Offences Register.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

- The detection rate for serious commercial-related charges increased from 94, 8% in the previous financial year, to 96,75% (an increase of 1,95%). The achievement is attributed to commanders monitoring and evaluating members' performance production sheet monthly, including the prioritisation of cases, continuous monitoring of crimes reported, and continuous engagement with investigating officers on the achievement of set goals. In addition, the unit is supported by prosecutor-guided investigations.
- During the period under review, the Serious Commercial Crime Unit succeeded in arresting Government officials and members of the private sector, including foreign nationals, for crimes ranging from investment fraud, tax fraud, bank fraud and departmental fraud with a total value of R148.9 million.
- The percentage of trial-ready case dockets decreased marginally from 58,8% in the previous financial year to 58,59% (0,21%), yet achieved against the set target of 53%. Measures such as the proper screening of case dockets and investigating to arrest as opposed to investigating to investigate (i.e. arresting suspects only after an investigation has been completed), has been implemented.
- A total of 2 359 arrests were effected, resulting in 1 476 years of convictions being secured.

Major Recoveries

- Five people, including a Malawian national, were arrested for trading in illegal cigarettes to the value of R11.5 million.

SUCCESSFUL CONVICTION

Diamond entrepreneur sentenced for investment fraud: A 38-year-old man from Nelspruit was found guilty on 13 charges of fraud on 11 May 2015, and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. He told investors that he would buy diamonds and when he sold the diamonds, they would receive huge returns on their investments, but the complainants never received their capital or interest on the money they invested. The complainants suffered a loss of R7.6 million.

CYBERCRIME

- Cybercrime Internet-related fraud and contraventions under the Electronic Communications and

Transactions (ECT) Act, still remain a threat in South Africa and the entire world. As a result, the growing phenomena of cyber-related crime continue to have far-reaching implications, targeting the public and private cyberspace and having a negative impact on the economy and national security.

- Offences are committed against individuals or groups of individuals, with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as the Internet (chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (SMS/MMS). Such crimes may threaten a nation's security and the financial health of individuals.
- The major challenge is a fraudulent scheme used by organised crime syndicates in an attempt to obtain money or something else of value. In this scheme, an individual would misrepresent themselves as someone with skill or authority, i.e. a doctor, lawyer, investor to target victims.
- During the period under review, the DPCI achieved a 68,68% detection rate against the set target of 18%.
- A draft National Cyber-security Policy led by the JCPS Cluster, has been completed and consultation on the policy within Government was finalised. The cluster is in the process of submitting the policy to Cabinet for approval.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION AS A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

- The Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee (ACIMC) continues to implement the government's anti-corruption strategies as established in 2014. The committee aims at ensuring that the NDP's Vision: 2030 of reducing the level of corruption, is achieved.

INVESTIGATIONS, CONVICTIONS AND RECOVERIES

- In support of the set targets in the MTSF 2014-2019, Outcome 3, sub-outcome 7 to "Reduce levels of corruption" in the public and private sector as well as among government officials, the following successes were achieved:
- Serious Corruption Units succeeded in arresting suspects from Government Departments and the private sector including foreign nationals involved in fraud and corruption-related crimes where the amount involved is **R734 846 623.08**. DPCI contributed on the issuing of orders for fraud and corruption-related crime to the value of **R75 000 200.00**.
- **Convictions:** A total of 91 government officials were convicted for fraud and corruption.
- **Freezing orders:** There are two types of freezing orders:
 - Restraint Order (Chapter 5 of POCA) and Preservation Orders (Chapter 6 of POCA). The purpose of restraint and preservation orders is to prohibit any person from dealing in any manner with any property to which the order relates.
- The DPCI contributed to the issuing of 553 freezing orders ranging from restraints, reservation confiscation to forfeiture to the value of **R735 491 454.75**.
- Table 50 provides an annual overview of the performance by Commercial Crime in respect of the following crime categories: the number of cases reported, the number of arrests effected, the number of convictions secured, including the total charges and the estimated monetary value recovered through these investigations.

Table 50: Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values for 2015/2016

COMMERCIAL CRIME													
Breakdown per type of crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values													
Crime description	1			2			3			4			
	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances			Number			Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Value (R)	Number		SA citizen	Non-citizen	3.1.2	Value (R)		Number	
		2.2.1	2.3.1		3.1.1	3.1.2				3.2.1	3.2.2	4.1.1	4.1.2
		Actual	Potential							Actual	Potential	Cases	Counts
Fraud (Total)	2 415	21 377 476 531	839 664 526		1 353	70	9 860 544 446	1 129 924 587	864	13 587	878	1 909 138 722	229 837 406
Internet-related fraud	97	72 512 064	136 742		8	0	1 105 300	1 100 800	5	8	6	473 000	200 000 000
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	35	3 269 873	15 000		26	4	100 000	0	1	48	3	2 118	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	21	301 721	0		7	1	197 450	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit and petrol cards	32	3 249 716	0		16	1	823 694	0	10	153	12	286 108	0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965 (Act No 16 of 1965))	1	12 000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989 (Act No 90 of 1989))	9	5 282 550	0		19	2	5 336 400	0	3	3	5	1 327 100	0
Fraud with stolen cheques	10	22 195 049	2 397 300		8	1	8 010 899	0	1	1	1	465 000	0
Fraud with cloned and counterfeit cheques	18	4 811 581	176 600		8	5	2 600 000	176 600	0	0	0	0	0
Advance-fee fraud (419 fraud)	45	20 791 145	3 000 000		3	12	4 010 000	0	4	4	4	1 010 600	0
Black-dollar fraud scams	9	7 727 910	0		2	4	0	1 000 000	0	0	0	0	0
Kite flying	1	75 000 000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	2 137	21 162 322 922	833 938 884		1 256	40	9 838 360 703	1 127 647 187	840	13 370	847	1 905 574 796	29 837 406
Theft	327	846 650 967	25 975 845		150	1	206 827 487	4 000	100	3 403	96	95 682 295	0
Forgery and uttering	21	23 147 027	10 535 765		9	1	3 268 642	0	3	6	3	54 500	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	58	312 084 804	2 728 000		21	0	6 206 910	0	11	78	11	831 343	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMERCIAL CRIME															
Breakdown per type of crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values															
1 Crime description	2 Cases received					3 Arrests/first appearances					4 Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Potential
		2.2.1 Actual	2.3.1 Potential	3.1.1 SA citizen	3.1.2 Non-citizen		3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential		4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts		4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential	
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)	58	312 084 804	2 728 000	21	0	0	6 206 910	0	0	11	78	11	831 343	0	0
Section 2 of POCA	10	44 256 597	60 000 500	7	0	0	490 500	5 969 545	3	4	2	1 200	0	0	0
Section 4 of POCA	0	0	0	4	0	0	603 455	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Section 5 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Section 6 of POCA	0	0	0	2	0	0	20 130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	10	44 256 597	60 000 500	13	0	0	1 114 085	5 969 545	4	6	4	1 200	0	0	0
Exchange Control Regulations 1961 (section 9 of the Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933 (Act No 9 of 1933))	20	1 049 775 643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No 24 of 1936)	4	28 000 000	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008)	20	1 349 642 157	0	4	0	0	3 900 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No 69 of 1984)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No 34 of 2005)	22	258 219	35 800	27	4	4	989 169	0	8	110	8	16 710	0	0	0
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944 (Act No 32 of 1944)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941 (Act No 17 of 1941)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)	242	58 067 950	1 834 204	32	110	110	13 491 432	11 730 776	136	120 041	134	16 878 028	5 077 874	0	0
Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No 53 of 1979)	12	168 133 845	0	7	0	0	11 246 000	0	2	3	1	3 000 000	0	0	0
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	9	132 787 145	0	21	0	0	46 735 700	20 000	4	821	5	17 847 200	0	0	0
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)	163	3 078 150	2 860 840	60	92	92	2 544 810	1 134 490	72	5 589	74	673 075	598 040	0	0
Customs and Excise, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	95	160 170 730	300 000	47	55	55	123 998 251	10 000	43	64	52	57 980 361	311 892	0	0
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	85	3 787 225	1 016 988	86	31	31	3 054 090	600 000	38	516	42	3 618 810	377 339	0	0

COMMERCIAL CRIME														
Breakdown per type of crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values														
1 Crime description	2 Cases received					3 Arrests/first appearances					4 Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)		Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)		Number	Value (R)	
		2.2.1 Actual	2.3.1 Potential	3.1.1 SA citizen	3.1.2 Non-citizen		3.2.1 Actual	3.2.2 Potential		4.1.1 Cases	4.1.2 Counts		4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1 000 000	0
Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)	25	304 650	0	5	23	23	114 650	42 000	3	3	3	3	241 600	0
Identification Act, 1997 (Act No 68 of 1997)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962)	77	34 355 133	71 398 013	30	0	0	25 326 609	0	17	17	491	17	6 821 144	0
Social Assistance Act, 1992 (Act No 59 of 1992)	2	11 348	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	30 384	0
Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 63 of 2008)	28	8 396 882	40 190	2	32	32	1 125 390	10 000	8	8	157	14	214 498	20
Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	69	461 852 505	0	57	2	2	183 264 080	692 608	33	33	720	39	39 815 424	0
Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991)	52	16 742 896	90 457 397	6	1	1	320 000	0	6	6	671	10	12 200	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	7	1 955 141	200 000	3	2	2	250 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1	50 000	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	113	63	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	637	991 575 650	166 273 428	324	239	239	397 979 580	2 509 098	311	311	9 179	342	131 304 696	1 287 291
TOTAL	3 776	26 080 935 545	1 107 048 068	1 934	425	425	10 494 321 751	1 150 138 006	1 437	1 437	146 410	1 476	2 153 907 494	236 202 571

FORENSIC SERVICES

- Forensic Services plays a critical role in the realisation of the SAPS strategic objectives by contributing to the successful prosecution of crime, through investigating, gathering and analysing evidence, thereby increasing the detection rate of prioritised crime categories. It is in pursuit of this strategic intent that the Forensic Services sets its strategic priorities and targets to improve the capacity, core competencies and capabilities, as well as the effectiveness of forensic services.
- The Government of the Republic of South Africa continued to demonstrate a firm commitment to improve the quality of the CJS and, in particular, Forensic Sciences with the investment to improve the CJS to advance the use of physical evidence, to increase forensic awareness and to modernise the forensic science in the country.
- Forensic Services remains resolute and embraces the Locard's Principle that every contact leaves a trace. It is against this background that forensic analysts and crime scene examiners approach crime scenes with a cautious consideration that physical evidence is always present at a scene of crime, 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.
- At the operational level, it is essential that the crime scene examiners and forensic analysts continue to gather the required materials of evidential value, to ensure the placement or exclusion of persons at a specific scene of crime. It is, therefore, essential for the crime scene examiners and forensic analysts to exercise impartiality as they perform their duties and ensure the necessary output and support are provided to the entire CJS.
- Forensic Services structured its service delivery into three operational environments, being the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR&CSM), 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&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, while QM focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

PROCESSING REPORTS ON PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

- The CR&CSM received 1 158 030 requests for previous conviction reports during the period under review. This figure indicates a decline in the number of enquiries received as compared to the 1 223 005 in the preceding financial year. The CR&CSM continued to outperform themselves when they processed 97% (1 123 475 from a total of 1 158 030) of the enquiries received within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the set target by 3%.

PROCESSING OF FINGERPRINT SEARCHES RELATED TO CRIMINAL AND NON-CRIMINAL SEARCHES

- A total 2 303 877 requests for fingerprint searches were received by the CR&CSM in 2015/2016, signalling an increase and difference of 7 720 fingerprint searches as compared to 2 296 157 received in 2014/2015. Fifty-one per cent (1 171 502) of the total requests received, were criminal fingerprint searches in order to determine whether an individual had a criminal record, while the remaining 49% (1 132 375) were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licences, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. Of the 1 171 502 criminal fingerprint searches carried out during the period under review, 523 884 (45%) were first offenders

who had no previous convictions recorded against them, while 647 618 (55%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

- The requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm licence applications increased with 43 539 more requests than those received in the previous financial year, i.e. an increase from 110 353 to 153 892 requests. The CR&CSM processed at least 62% of the workload (95 529 of 153 892) of the requests related to firearm licence applications within 15 calendar days.

Evidence Collection at Crime Scenes

- Table 51 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive spin-offs resulting from service delivery interventions at the Local Criminal Record Centres in the 2015/2016 financial year:

Table 51: Evidence collected at crime scenes

Types of evidence	2014/2015	2015/2016	Difference 2014/2015 vs 2015/2016
AFIS Palm prints identification	12 083	13 652	+13%
AFIS Fingerprint identifications	35 482	37 605	+6%
Manual fingerprint identifications	732	539	-26%
Manual palm prints	389	336	-14%
Exhibits processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	160 430	143 814	-10%
Cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	34 381	33 823	-2%
Positive cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	18 427	19 728	+7%
Shoe print investigations	441	231	-48%
Positive shoe print investigations	314	177	-44%

SUB PROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

FINALISATION OF CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- Since embarking on the strategy to realise the 93% processing of routine case exhibits/entries within 28 working days, the Forensic Services Division has achieved an impressive turnaround time in the processing of various categories of case exhibits/entries following the distinction made between routine, non-routine and intelligence case exhibits/entries in respect of processing turnaround standards and targets.
- The processing of priority case exhibits/entries continued to receive the necessary attention to ensure the smooth running of court cases and high-profile investigations.
- Forensic Services experienced an enormous increase in the receipt of case exhibits during the period under review. A total of 356 426 case exhibits/entries, of which 320 961 case exhibits/entries were analysed, were received. This amounted to 90% of case exhibits/entries concluded by the Forensic Science Laboratory in 2015/2016.

PROCESSING OF ROUTINE CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- The Forensic Science Laboratory managed to analyse 146 555 (70,6%) routine case exhibits/entries within 28 working days from a total of 207 568 routine case exhibits/entries received in 2015/2016. This

signals improved turnaround and increase in the performance compared to 69% (141 963 from a total of 204 646) achieved during 2014/2015. The Forensic Science Laboratory improved the number of the case exhibits/entries concluded within a set time frame with 4 592 more case exhibits/entries concluded compared to the number concluded in the previous financial year. Table 52 depicts the performance per discipline.

Table 52: Routine cases per examination type

Disciplines	Routine entries received for analysis	Routine entries analysed within 28 working days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools as well as etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	40 655	36 383 (89%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin, for 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	42 419	27 188 (64%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, example, powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illegal drugs	83 752	45 260 (54%)
Questioned Documents Analysis of questioned documents, for example handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	24 876	23 239 (93%)
Scientific Analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, for example plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue	6 507	5 152 (79%)
Victim Identification Centre	9 349	9 333 (99.8%)

PROCESSING OF NON ROUTINE/DNA INTELLIGENCE CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- During the period under review, the Forensic Science Laboratory achieved at least 64,94% (4 010 from a total of 6 175) completion rate with regard to the non-routine case exhibits/entries in the set turnaround time of 75 working days. The non-routine case exhibits/entries are mainly case exhibits/entries that require research and/or extraordinary and timely effort, thereby needing more time and resources to complete. The significant decline in performance during the period under review in relation to the number of case exhibits/entries registered, is indicative of the complexity or effort required in the conclusion of the non-routine case exhibits/entries compared to 66% performance recorded in 2014/2015.
- A total of 59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195) Biology Intelligence case exhibits/entries were concluded in the set turnaround time of 63 working days.

REDUCTION OF BACKLOG

- Since 2010, the Forensic Services Division has initiated and sustained a turnaround strategy to reduce the backlog in pursuance of the SAPS mandate to fight crime, and it is yielding positive results. The Division's efforts and commitment in reducing the backlog, results in continued successes. The streamlined workflow processes ensure that the forensic products are accessible within the shortest time possible, to benefit the CJS. The Division even managed to keep the backlog below the set target of 10% of total cases on hand, at the end of the financial year. A milestone was reached in the eradication of the backlog (cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months) in the various forensic examination types in the year under review:

Table 53: Backlog status per examination type

Examination type	Financial year	Cases received	Backlog (as on 2016-03-31)
DNA Analysis	2010/2011	62 571	0
	2011/2012	82 525	0
	2012/2013	96 425	0
	2013/2014	103 789	0
	2014/2015	113 719	0
	2015/2016	165 852	0
Drug Analysis	2010/2011	52 245	0
	2011/2012	59 120	0
	2012/2013	68 470	0
	2013/2014	74 463	0
	2014/2015	790 10	0
	2015/2016	87 724	3
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
	2014/2015	24 998	0
	2015/2016	18 704	0

- This extraordinary achievement is further evidence of the commitment and dedication of the SAPS to restore trust and faith in the CJS. As a result of an increased influx of case exhibits/entries received, the Forensic Services Division closed the 2015/2016 financial year with a total of 356 426 case exhibits/entries on hand, with a backlog of 18 488 case exhibits/entries, which represent an overall backlog of 5,19%. Table 54 depicts a reduction in the backlog per year, compared to the cases the Forensic Services received in the respective financial year.

Table 54: Backlog status vs cases received per financial year

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%
2015/2016	18 488	356 426	5,19%

- The Forensic Services Division has resolved to accelerate the strategy introduced in 2013/2014 to improve the performance of the Forensic Science Laboratory through closely managing the risks associated with the performance realised during the period under review. The Forensic Science Laboratory will be capacitated with the required resources, to ensure the aspirations of the strategy sought on the improvement of the performance standards realised.
- It can never be overemphasised that gratitude is owed to all the members at the Forensic Science Laboratories at all levels who continue to show their zeal and commitment while sacrificing their family time to give to the people of this country the best service they deserve.

ACCREDITATION OF FORENSIC SERVICES

- The Forensic Services Division has accelerated the process toward the accreditation of its services, despite the fact that accreditation is a best practice and not a legislative requirement. The Division therefore continues to improve on programmes aimed at ensuring the credibility of the forensic services as the chain-of-custody, forensic examiner profiles and forensic methods followed in the processing of exhibits, are fully substantiated through the established Quality Management Systems (QMS). In addition, the validity of the results is supported with internal or external quality controls. During the period under review, the Forensic Services achieved 100% (34 from a total of 34) approval of the prioritised forensic methods and certified the Forensic Database Management. The referred test methods were prioritised for South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) accreditation assessment, and the progress in this regard is commendable.
- The Forensic Services in the SAPS follows a QMS aligned to ISO 9001, ISO 17025 and ISO 17020 through which the credibility of the results can be proven. The analysts participate in the proficiency testing programmes. A total of 1 691 proficiency tests were carried out in 2015/2016. This reflects a 106% (1 691 of planned 1 593) achievement, as more proficiency tests were facilitated during the period under review.

CRIMINAL LAW (FORENSIC PROCEDURES) AMENDMENT ACT, 2013 (ACT NO 37 OF 2013) (DNA ACT)

- On 27 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 the National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD) of South Africa. The Act came into effect on 31 January 2015. The regulations supporting the DNA Act, was published on 13 March 2015.
- The legislation requires that detectives or authorised persons must take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons. A total of 20 127 authorised persons were trained to take DNA buccal samples during the period under review.
- During 2015/2016 the project pertaining to Reference Index (RI) system to perform the DNA analysis of all reference samples taken from individuals, was implemented. The primary objective of this project was to comply with the prescripts of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) (DNA Act).
- In 2015/2016, 4 056 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and further 3 056 cases were linked with unknown persons of interest/suspects (i.e. Forensic DNA profile not on the NFDD).
- While the DNA Act provides for Forensic DNA profiles to be stored in different indexes, it also provides for certain profiles to be expunged from the NFDD within the timelines provided for in the Act. At the end of the 2015/2016 financial year, the NFDD contained profiles in the following categories of indexes:
 - Arrested Persons Index: 65 172
 - Investigative Index: 16 556
 - Convicted Persons Index: 1 258
 - Missing Persons and unidentified Human Remains Index: 4 713
 - Crime Scene Index: 196 672

- Of the total DNA profiles on the NFDD, the following DNA profiles were expunged from the following indexes: 81 493 from the Arrested Persons Index and 38 953 from the Investigative Index.
- The awareness initiatives undertaken during the reporting period, resulted in the number of forensic DNA cases submitted to the Forensic Science Laboratory, increasing by 47,3% from the previous financial year to 165 852 DNA cases.

THE VALUE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

- The value derived from the application of forensic science as an investigative tool, proves to be integral in the identification of persons involved in crimes and other civil matters, either as perpetrator or victims.
- The value of forensic science can once again be seen in the case of the two stowaways who boarded a British Airways flight from ORTIA to Heathrow Airport in the UK in June 2015. One of the stowaways fell from the landing gear of the plane shortly before landing, and died instantly. Security officials later discovered the other in the hold of the aeroplane. The services of the forensic experts from the Forensic Services Division were sought to assist with the identification of the two stowaways. The Metropolitan Police in London took the fingerprints of the deceased and survivor and sent them to the SAPS Forensic Services and the survivor was positively identified as a Zimbabwean citizen through the AFIS, because he had a criminal record and pending case against him. The fingerprints of the deceased were processed through AFIS, but there was no match. A DNA profile was requested for comparison with the DNA profile recovered from the T-shirt in the bag that was found by Airports Company South Africa personnel at a secure area at ORTIA. The bag contained expired travelling documents bearing the name of a Mozambican citizen. The two DNA profiles matched, however verification of the identification was still crucial. Experts from the Victim Identification Centre (VIC) of the Forensic Services Division were dispatched to Mozambique, to collect reference samples from the family thought to be that of the deceased, with the assistance of the Mozambique Police. The reversed parental determination confirmed and supported the identity of the deceased as a certain Mozambican citizen, Mr Carlito Jaoa Vale.
- The value of forensic services was again instrumental in the identification of the remains suspected to be that of a student of the University of Johannesburg who had disappeared in August 2013. On 16 December 2015, information was received that the remains of the missing student might be buried on the property where she was last seen.
- A team of forensic anthropologists and other members from the VIC attended to the scene and meticulously exhumed all the remains. As only skeletal remains were found, the identity of the remains could only be confirmed through DNA. The necessary samples were collected during the post mortem examination, and compared with the DNA profiles of the biological parents of the girl named Palesa Madiba. The remains were positively identified as that of Ms Palesa Madiba, and after more than two years, the parents were able to have closure to a very sad chapter in their lives.
- The value of forensic science in the investigation of crime is evident in the following reported cases:
 - State vs Coetzee: Paedophile – 24 years' (rape) and 10 years' (sexual assault) imprisonment
 - State vs Mailula: Serial murderer – eight life sentences
 - State vs Khoza (Dashboy): Serial rapist – 28 life sentences and 538 years' imprisonment
 - State vs Mofokeng: Serial rapist – seven life sentences and 161 years' imprisonment
 - State vs Minor child – Murder of four family members with an axe – 80 years' imprisonment

- State vs Chimboza: Murder and cannibalism – 18 years' imprisonment
- State vs Mokgabudi: Serial rapist – three life sentences and 90 years' imprisonment
- State vs Sebolai: Murder of intimate partner – 20 years' imprisonment
- State vs Werner de Beer: Paedophile and child pornography – 15 years' imprisonment
- State vs Ledwaba: Serial murderer and rapist – six life sentences and 110 years' imprisonment
- State vs Mkhize: Murderer of intimate partner – 14 years' imprisonment
- State vs Mnisi: Murderer, rapist, kidnapping of intimate partner – three life sentences and 14 years' imprisonment
- State vs Hewitt: Serial rapist and child molestation – two times eight years' imprisonment

SAPS celebrates closing ceremony of Pilot Project: Crime Scene Examiner Learning Programme

The SAPS celebrated the closing ceremony of a 12-week pilot programme of the Crime Scene Examiner Learning programme at the SAPS Tshwane Training Academy in Pretoria West.

The learning programme is aimed at empowering Crime Scene Examiners with crime scene protocols according to National Instruction 1 of 2015: Crime Scene Management and Forensic processing techniques in line with Quality Management Systems and Health and Safety legislative requirements, while adhering to International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).

The learners commenced with the training programme at the Criminal Record Academy in Pretoria from 4 January 2016 to 23 March 2016. A selected group of police officials from all the LCRCs, Crime Scene Management offices in all the provinces, as well as Head Office, attended the programme.

The group of 23 learners was all Crime Scene Examiners who were previously trained in the former 10-week advanced Crime Scene Examiners programme, and even members who had never been exposed to this type of training previously, were able to meet the outcomes of the testing processes of the learning programme.

A learner had to achieve a 60% pass rate in all summative assessments to be declared competent, and all learners were declared competent in line with organisational standards. Warrant Officer SM Kgoete from the LCRC in Acornhoek, Mpumalanga was the top performer and achieved an average of 98%.

This initiative can indeed be seen as another milestone in support of the effective investigation of crime and optimal use and empowerment of our most valuable asset, our members. The successful completion of this phase of the pilot programme has, once again, emphasised the excellent working relations and close cooperation between the different role players in the SAPS.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

THE SAPS UNDERPERFORMED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE:

- Detection rate for serious crime.
- Detection rate for contact crime.
- Detection rate for crimes against women.
- Detection rate for crimes against children.
- Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action for detection.

- Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully terminated.
- Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case dockets involving officials, including procurement fraud and corruption.
- Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases.
- Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) processed by the Forensic Science Laboratory.
- Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed by Forensic Science Laboratory.
- Percentage of Biology DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) by the Forensic Science Laboratory.

STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN/WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE:

Detection rate for serious crime, detection rate for contact crime, detection rate for crimes against women, detection rate for crimes against children and percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action for detection

- Focused and priority attention to tracing of individuals linked to crime scenes through DNA and fingerprints.
- Intervention teams were established to implement a recovery plan focused on improving the investigation of crime and the detection of wanted suspects.
- Specific attention will be given to the improvement of pre-trial consultation with prosecutors and enhanced data capturing.
- Increased coordination between internal and external stakeholders in order to improve on the areas of underperformance.
- A project was initiated with Crime Intelligence and the Criminal Records Centre of the Forensic Services Division, to identify wanted suspects whose details have been circulated in two or more cases where suspects will be profiled and task teams will be established to track, trace and arrest those suspects.
- The SAPS engaged with the Department of Health regarding the delay in blood alcohol analysis reports. In cases of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, the blood alcohol kits have been redirected from the Cape Town Laboratory to the Pretoria Laboratory.
- Northern Cape and North West cases of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, have been redirected to the laboratory in Pretoria, and some Eastern Cape cases have been sent to the newly established laboratory in KwaZulu-Natal.
- A project to prioritise the analysis of blood samples that had been long outstanding, was also initiated at national level between the SAPS and the Department of Health.

Percentage of routine, non-routine, DNA Intelligence and priority case exhibits (entries) processed by the Forensic Science Laboratory

- Re-engineering of Biology case work and DNA analysis processes followed.

- Resolving technical problems with regard to STRLab and the FSL Admin system.
- Optimally using existing RI and Crime Investigation (CI) technology.
- Introducing a flexi-hour system to optimise the use of personnel and equipment.
- Implementation of rapid drug analysis of methamphetamine utilising Raman Instruments.
- Completing the training of new members in various disciplines/laboratories.
- Completing the RI samples to be done automatically on the FSL Admin System.

Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully terminated

- Improving skills development and the knowledge based in multidisciplinary project and programme management methodologies and practices.
- Improving the functioning of the project committees by ensuring implementation of -
 - processes and procedures for the initiation and approval of projects; and
 - monitoring instruments such as Organised Crime Threat Management System to track the progress and status of projects, ensuring timely interventions and the closure of projects.

The number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case dockets involving officials, including procurement fraud, corruption and the amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases

- Introducing multidisciplinary case management planning practices that will facilitate:-
 - joint prioritisation and management of cases by all key multidisciplinary capabilities/stakeholders, facilitating the co-determination of targets and achievement of set outcomes; and
 - evaluating and monitoring each initiative/capability progress in realising the set objectives.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to the planned targets for 2015/2016.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub programme's name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	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	10 626 019	10 626 019	-	10 115 143	10 115 143	-
Criminal Record Centre	2 043 855	2 043 855	-	2 015 769	2 015 769	-
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 916 859	1 916 859	-	1 736 564	1 736 564	-
Specialised Investigations	1 360 537	1 360 537	-	1 282 249	1 282 249	-
Total	15 947 270	15 947 270	-	15 149 725	15 149 725	-

4.4 PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

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

Strategic objectives:

- To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence
- To institute counter-intelligence measures
- To facilitate international capacity to reduce transnational crime
- To gather, correlate and analyse intelligence
- To supply crime intelligence reports relating to national strategic intelligence to NICOC

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises of the following sub programmes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

Table 55 below outlines the actual performance against the set targets for the sub programmes under Programme 4.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

Table 55: *Actual performance against targets*

Strategic objective: To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence					
Sub programme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Number of enquiries investigated ⁵⁵	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	13 350	47 349	33 999	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy and working procedures of the Division were approved in March 2015, which clarified the categorisation of enquiries, ad-hoc operations and network operations. Optimised monitoring of crime intelligence working procedures resulted in improved record-keeping and an overall improvement in performance.
Number of ad-hoc operations conducted ⁵⁶	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	20 023	39 066	19 043	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy and working procedures of the Division were approved in March 2015, which clarified the categorisation of enquiries, ad-hoc operations and network operations. Optimised monitoring of crime intelligence working procedures resulted in improved record-keeping and an overall improvement in performance.
Number of network operations conducted ⁵⁷	47 846 network operations were conducted.	759	859	100	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy and working procedures of the Division were approved in March 2015, which clarified the categorisation of enquiries, ad-hoc operations and network operations. Optimised monitoring of crime intelligence working procedures resulted in improved record-keeping and an overall improvement in performance.

55 Enquiries investigated refer to carrying out a systematic enquiry into an allegation so as to establish the facts and truth surrounding the allegations before operationalising the information. The operationalisation of intelligence must be finalised within a 14 working day period (the period may be extended in certain circumstances). If the process is not finalised within the set period or extended for valid reasons, the enquiry will become the first stage of culminating into a network operation.

56 Ad-hoc operations refer to operations which do not form part of a registered undercover or network operations, and which are usually initiated by other components in SAPS, using intelligence supplied by Crime Intelligence, on condition that there must be a file opened.

57 Network operations relate to a process of obtaining, assembling and organising information through exploiting all types of sources on a target (organisation, group or individual) for further intelligence processing and/or use as evidence. Network operations are approved by the National and Provincial Network Operations Evaluation Committee for the maximum duration of three months. This indicator excludes enquiries and ad-hoc operations as they will be reported separately as of 2015/2016

Strategic objective: To institute counter-intelligence measures					
Sub programme: Crime Intelligence Operations					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of physical security threat assessment finalised per request	100% (142 requests and 142 finalised).	100%	100% (380 requests received and 380 finalised)	-	Target achieved.
Strategic objective: To facilitate international capability to reduce transnational crime					
Percentage of cross-border operations conducted in relation to requests received	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	100%	100% (9 requests received and 9 were conducted)	-	Target achieved.
Percentage arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated	70,08% (274 from a total of 391)	100%	100% (340 received and 340 facilitated)	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of INTERPOL ⁵⁸ case files closed	70% (952 from a total of 1 368)	70%	74,5% (From a total of 1 400 case files that were registered, 1 043 case files were closed)	4,5%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Division allocated additional resources to the Distribution Desk, which resulted in improved performance. The proper implementation of the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) optimised the flow of work, thereby ensuring clear time frames and regular inspections, which have improved the time taken to finalise cases. Regular inspections improved command and control, thereby improving the quality of work performed.

58 An INTERPOL case file is a request for assistance regarding an investigation with an international link received from any of the 190 INTERPOL member countries, SAPS or law-enforcement agencies. If the file cannot be finalised by the INTERPOL office, the investigation of the file will then be coordinated at the INTERPOL office and the investigation is conducted by the relevant Division of the SAPS or by the INTERPOL member country. The INTERPOL case file can only be closed when the investigation is concluded and the country or Division is satisfied with the result.

Strategic objective: To gather, correlate, coordinate and analyse intelligence					
Sub programme: Intelligence and Information Management					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Number of intelligence products generated ⁵⁹	335 314 operational analysis reports generated: <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 	158 283	386 732 operational analysis reports generated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles = 192 751 • Intelligence analysis reports = 131 190 • Communication analysis reports = 10 660 • Communication interception analysis reports = 12 729 • Cluster crime threat analysis reports = 39 402 	228 449	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of the analysis environment has been increased through the promotion process which enabled increased production, thereby allowing for set targets to be exceeded. • The increase in the number of major events during the period, also contributed to the Division exceeding its set targets as more individuals and service providers had to be profiled.
Number of strategic intelligence reports provided to SAPS management	New performance indicator	4 strategic intelligence reports	7	3 strategic intelligence reports	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an increased need for strategic intelligence reports due to the increased incidence of protest actions at institutions of higher learning throughout the country.
Strategic objective: To supply crime intelligence reports relating to national strategic intelligence to NICOC					
Number of strategic intelligence reports generated to address National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC) priorities	22 strategic intelligence reports generated.	6 strategic intelligence reports	10	4 strategic intelligence reports	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an increased need for strategic intelligence reports due to the increased incidence of protest action at institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

59 Intelligence products refer to operational analysis reports which include profiles, intelligence analysis reports, communication analysis reports, communication interception analysis reports and cluster crime threat analysis reports, but exclude station intelligence products. The latter will be reported by the Provincial Commissioners, as it will be reflected on their Annual Operational Plans. Crime Intelligence clusters will service the stations in the respective areas.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

SUB PROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

ENQUIRIES, AD-HOC AND NETWORK OPERATIONS INVESTIGATED

- A total number of 47 349 enquiries were investigated during the period under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 13 350 with 33 999 (71,8%).
- A total number of 39 066 ad-hoc operations were conducted during the period under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 20 023 with 19 043 (48,7%).
- A total number of 859 network operations were conducted during the period under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 759 with 100 (13,1%).

PHYSICAL SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENT

- Security threat/risk assessments are conducted at SAPS premises dealing with sensitive/classified information, to recommend minimum security standards.
- During the period under review, 380 requests were received for physical security threat assessments, and all have been finalised.

INTERPOL OPERATIONS, ARRESTS AND CASE FILES

- Two new performance indicators were identified within the Interpol Component for the fiscal year 2015/2016 namely:
 - Percentage of cross-border operations conducted in relation to requests received.
 - Percentage arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated.
- A 100% was achieved for both performance indicators and is, summarised as follows:
 - Percentage of cross-border operations - 9 requests were received and finalised.
 - Percentage of arrests of identified, transnational, crime suspects - 340 requests were received and facilitated.
- During 2015/2016, a total number of 1 400 INTERPOL case files were opened and 1 043 or 74,5% were closed. The target of 70% was exceeded by 4,5%. Additional manpower was allocated to key areas, such as the distribution desk and the analysis environment. A SOP on the distribution and inspection of case files, was also implemented. These aspects had a positive impact on the efficiency of specific functions in the division.

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONAL SUCCESSES

- During the period under review, the Crime Intelligence Division provided information that led to the arrest of 14 406 persons and confiscated goods to the value of R302 887 411 704.00, in support of other divisions.

- The Crime Intelligence Unit held observation in the Ballito area in KwaZulu-Natal for eight hours, which led to the arrest of nine suspects, including foreign nationals. The Unit discovered a store room and drug laboratory. On conducting a search, three special made trailers which contained drugs with an estimated value of R17 000 000.00, were discovered.
- During a national operation, a total of 271 drug outlets were raided nationally, 237 suspects including seven undocumented immigrants, were arrested, 202 cases were registered and drugs such as Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, Mandrax, Whoonga/Nyaope, and Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik) with an estimated value of R5 610 238.00, were confiscated. Three firearms, ammunition and other illegal goods with an estimated value of R19 480.00, were confiscated.
- In one of the operations which were registered to address the perpetrators (targets) involved in ATM/safe bombing/grinding, CIT heist and trio crimes in Limpopo. Through intelligence led-policing on 19 April 2015, a forensic ballistic investigation resulted in the arrest of five perpetrators (targets) involved in vault bombing in Limpopo. The arrested targets had previous criminal records such as car-hijacking, theft of motor vehicle, pointing a firearm, possession of unlicensed firearms and CIT heists. One of the targets is a member of the SANDF at Thabatswane in Pretoria. The following items were seized during their arrest: three rifles; four 9 mm pistols and a cash amount of R17 000.00.
- The Ballistic analysis results linked the rifles that were seized to 35 other CIT and business robberies, eight registered in Limpopo, six in Mpumalanga, six in the North West and 15 in Gauteng.

SUB PROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- The Department overachieved its annual prescribed target of 158 283 by (386 732) 42,8%, by allocating much needed resources in key sections of the Division. Table 56 below illustrates the breakdown of operational analysis reports generated during the period under review:

Table 56: Operational analysis reports

Intelligence products generated	Number of reports 2014/2015	Number of reports 2015/2016
Profiles	162 411	192 751
Intelligence analysis reports	103 134	131 190
Communication analysis reports	8 181	10 660
Communication interception analysis report	5 254	12 729
Cluster crime threat analysis reports	56 334	39 402
Total	335 314	386 732

CAPACITY BUILDING

- A total of 685 posts, of which only two posts were not filled (one level 7 phase 2 and one level 10 re-enlistment), were advertised during 2015/2016. The appointment of additional personnel has led to improved workflow and has enhanced certain functions in the Division, which had a positive impact on the targets that have been set for the 2015/2016 financial year.
- Table 57 below illustrates the number of posts filled per phase and salary level.

Table 57: Posts filled in the Crime Intelligence environment

Salary level	POLICE SERVICE ACT						PSA	Total
	12	10	8	7	6	5	5	
Phase 1	17	13	50	141	0	0	0	221
Phase 2	17	13	47	139	0	0	0	216
Phase 3	16	13	46	129	0	0	0	204
Re-enlistment	0	1	3	8	1	4	0	17
Secretaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Total	50	40	146	417	1	4	25	683

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

All targets for Programme 4 have been achieved.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets in 2015/2016.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

Sub programme expenditure

Sub programme's name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	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	1 268 466	1 268 466	-	1 210 919	1 210 919	-
Intelligence and Information Management	1 833 573	1 833 573	-	1 673 200	1 673 200	-
Total	3 102 039	3 102 039	-	2 884 119	2 884 119	-

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.

The Protection and Security Services Programme comprises of the following sub programmes:

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

Tables 58 below outline the actual performance against the set targets for sub programmes under Programme 5.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

Table 58: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests					
Sub programme: VIP Protection Services					
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of VIPs provided with security without security breaches	Protection and Security Services				
	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches	-	Target achieved.
	Presidential Protection Service				
	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Sub programme: Static and Mobile Security					
Percentage of security provided at government installations and identified VIP residences without security breaches	Protection and Security Services				
	99,99% (94 352 protection operations with one security breach) protection provided	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches	-	Target achieved.
	Presidential Protection Service				
	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches	100% protection provided without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

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 2014/2015	Planned target 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Deviation of actual achievement from planned target 2015/2016	Comment on deviation
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) and Strategic Installations audited/evaluated	Protection and Security Services				
	48,4% strategic installations audited (120 from a total of 248)	50% strategic installations audited (123 from a total of 249)	49% strategic installations audited (122 from a total of 249)	-1%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North West Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs closed down and the two components of this Department merged with the Department of Human Settlements and the Department of Arts and Culture. The number of strategic installations was adjusted accordingly, and the targeted 122 installations were all audited.
	100% NKPs evaluated (197 from a total of 197)	100% NKPs evaluated (191)	100,52% NKPs evaluated (192 from a total of 191)	0,52%	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One additional NKP evaluated.
Presidential Protection Service					
	-	100% NKPs evaluated (13)	84, 62% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 13).	-15,38 %	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One NKP was declassified and the declassification of a second NKP was imminent during the assessment period. The number of NKPs was adjusted accordingly and 11/11 all targeted NKPs (100%) were evaluated.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The programme comprises the Protection and Security Services (PSS) Division and the Presidential Protection Service (PPS) Component.

The South African Constitution, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996), section 24(1) mandates the Protection and Security Services Division and the Component PPS to render an in-transit and static protection service to all individuals identified as VIPs in terms of the Risk Information Management Administration System (RIMAS) policy, as approved by Cabinet in 1997 and revised in 2004, by virtue of their public office or strategic importance to the country (including foreign dignitaries).

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- Part of providing a comprehensive security cover to all identified dignitaries and strategic government installation include limiting the probability of critical incidents occurring which may result in physical harm, medical emergencies and/or embarrassment, as well as the impact of any critical incidents through contingency planning in all spheres of our operational activity.
- To measure the success of these duties, a target of 100% protection provided to identified VIPs and strategic installation, was set for the 2015/2016 financial year. As at the end of the year under review, an overall achievement of 100% protection was provided with no security breaches in either areas of responsibility.
- The evaluation of NKPs and the auditing of strategic installations by the Government Security Regulator Component, as another functionality of the PSS, further ensured that these entities complied with the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) and the Minimum Physical Security Standards (MPSS) .

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, the 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 at strategic government installations. The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, including at national level. The static protection function is performed in the provinces indicated above as well as in the Eastern Cape and at National level.

SUB PROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 84 national, 135 provincial and 62 foreign dignitaries visiting South Africa. No security breaches occurred.
- Operational protection was also provided to 362 major, special and provincial events, including the 104 year celebration for the African National Congress (ANC), the African Union Summit and the FOCAC.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 16 presidential dignitaries.
- The presidential VIPs conducted 187 visits outside the borders of South Africa and on some of the visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops.
- The following 178 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected:
 - fifty-one on a day-to-day basis;
 - nine at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Cape Town;
 - fifty at the African Union (AU) Summit in Sandton, Johannesburg;
 - four at the special official funeral of the late Ruth Mompati in Vryburg, North West;
 - five at the Double – Troika at the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) in Pretoria;
 - two at the ANC youth league conference at Gallagher Estate in Midrand, Johannesburg;
 - three at the ANC Women's League conference at the St George Hotel in Pretoria; and
 - fifty-four at the 2nd FOCAC in Sandton, Johannesburg.
- Operational protection was also provided during the ANC NGC (National General Council) at the Gallagher Estate, Midrand Johannesburg, the 104th ANC Celebrations (8 January 2016) and the State of the Nation Address (SONA).
- No security breaches occurred when Presidential VIPs were protected in South Africa and abroad, at major events or while foreign Heads of State paid visits 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

- Over the years, the provision of static protection posed some challenges. However, with the relentless strategies designed and implemented, security breaches decreased gradually from six in 2013/2014 to one in 2014/2015 and zero in 2015/2016.
- The design and successful piloting of a Static Response Unit was one of the new strategies that contributed to enhanced service delivery in the static protection environment. This initiative will be implemented in all provinces through a phased approach as of 2016/2017.
- In 2015/2016, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by 14 Static Units, that covered 102 identified VIP residences and 40 strategic installations located throughout South Africa, by providing

97 380 protection operations.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- In 2015/2016, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four Static Units that covered 17 identified VIP residences and four offices. These static units provided 15 372 protection services. No security breaches occurred during these protection services.
- Members adhered to standard operating procedures and command and control, which contributed to the success rate of in-transit and static protection.
- The counter-assault team, that deals with high-risk situations that require specialised, skilled members, was involved in 2 029 local movements and 70 foreign deployments, and no incidents occurred.

SUB PROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- The National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980) is still under revision by the Department of Civilian Secretariat of Police. After finalisation of the consultative process and drafting of related policies, the Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill, which will be the product of the revised Act, will be signed into law. Currently the JCPS Cabinet is being consulted in this regard.
- On 26 January 2016, the Department of Defence granted approval to transfer the historical data relating to NKPs, to the SAPS. The transfer of the data is in accordance with the proclamation signed by the former President of the RSA on 10 February 2004 that the regulatory function of NKPs be transferred to the SAPS. The NKP database will be transferred from the SANDF's Customer Information Control System to the SAPS RIMAS.
- The following other regulatory functions were performed during the period under review:
 - A total of 1 384 applications for Security Guards for NKP were processed. During this process, it was determined that 34 applicants had criminal records and seven applicants were found not capable in terms of Regulation 4(a) to (g) of the NKP Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980).
 - A total of 173 security service and security training providers were evaluated, of which 10 were deregistered and two were suspended.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- The Physical Security Compliance Section in the PPS, ensures the regulation of physical security at PPS NKPs.
- During the period under review, from a total of 13 NKPs, 11 were evaluated. This was as a result of the deregistration of two NKPs.
- Physical security compliance is ensured during operations and events in the PPS environment.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

All targets for Programme 5 have been achieved.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets in 2015/2016.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUB PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub programme's name	2015/2016			2014/2015		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
VIP Protection Services	1 158 120	1 158 120	-	977 903	977 903	-
Static and Mobile Security	913 036	913 036	-	909 698	909 698	-
Government Security Regulator	113 602	113 602	-	107 649	107 649	-
Operational Support	229 340	229 340	-	207 656	207 656	-
Total	2 414 098	2 414 098	-	2 202 906	2 202 906	-

5. DONOR FUNDS

5.1 DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

No donor funds were received during 2015/2016.

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- Facility Management is aware of the fact that all people in South Africa have the right of access to policing services, therefore, since 2010, it has advocated a need for the provisioning of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure through the 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.
- Despite many challenges and after serious 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. Eight rural police stations are currently scheduled for completion in the 2017/2018 financial year.

INTERVENTIONS/CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE 2015/2016 FINANCIAL YEAR

- Facility Management 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. These challenges include labour disputes, community unrests, complexity of the appointment and management of contractors and inclement weather, among other things.
- 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:
 - Arranging for victim-friendly facilities at all police stations.
 - Ensuring additional office accommodation.
 - Planned maintenance and capital works projects at various stations to enhance the condition of the facilities.
 - The installation of a temporary ramp for people with disabilities, firearms and an ammunition store to improve the security of state-owned firearms, as well as the installation of cell locks at 26 police stations.

LEASES

- An executive decision was taken that there needed to be a phased approach toward acquiring facilities that are leased by the SAPS, in order to curb the exorbitant payments for leases. It was therefore concomitantly decided that the SAPS would purchase nine facilities, of which one has been completed.

- The Acting National Commissioner approved the User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) on 30 March 2016. It was submitted to the Department of Public Works (DPW) and National Treasury on 31 March 2016, as is required by the Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007 (Act No 19 of 2007).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

Progress made with implementing the Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of 13 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year, and a total of six projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE: PLANNED - 13			
Dududu (KZN)	Mariti (MP)	Reigerpark (GP)	Rondebosch (WC)
Ga-Kgatla (LP)	Mgqibeleni/Msinsini (KZN)	Sokhulu (KZN)	Khubvi (LP)
Moletlane (LP)	The Oaks (LP)	Kutlwanong (FS)	Ntshongwe (KZN)
Weltevreden (Nyanga) (WC)			
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE: COMPLETED - 6			
Dududu (KZN)	Khubvi (LP)	Moletlane (LP)	The Oaks (LP)
Ga-Kgatla (LP)	Kutlwanong (FS)		
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE: NOT COMPLETED - 7			
Mariti (MP)	Ntshongwe (KZN)	Sokhulu (KZN)	Rondebosch (WC)
Mgqibeleni/Msinsini (KZN)	Reigerpark (GP)	Weltevreden (Nyanga) (WC)	

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of 19 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year, and a total of two projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 19			
Bapong (NW)	Mfekayi (KZN)	Tabase (EC)	Riemvasmaak (NC)
Bhosiki (KZN)	Mthombe (EC)	Tafalehashe (EC)	Makgolokweng (FS)
Huku (EC)	Nsuze (KZN)	Dondotha (KZN)	Tafelsig (WC)
Kilmun (KZN)	Ntamonde (EC)	Osuthu (KZN)	Moyeni (EC)
Mdeni (EC)	Phaudi (LP)	KwaNocomboshe (KZN)	
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 2			
Bhosiki (KZN)	Mfekayi (KZN)		
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 17			
Bapong (NW)	Mthombe (EC)	Tabase (EC)	Riemvasmaak (NC)
Huku (EC)	Nsuze (KZN)	Tafalehashe (EC)	Makgolokweng (FS)
Kilmun (KZN)	Ntamonde (EC)	Dondotha (KZN)	Tafelsig (WC)
Mdeni (EC)	Phaudi (LP)	Osuthu (KZN)	Moyeni (EC)
KwaNocomboshe (KZN)			

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

A total number of six projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year, and no projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 6			
Dwarsberg (NW)	Mareetsane (NW)	Muyexe (LP)	Mabieskraal (NW)
Moeka-Vuma (NW)	Pungutsha (MP)		
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 0			
FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 0			

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: EXECUTION

A total of eight projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total number of five projects were completed during 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 8			
Harare (WC)	Kraaifontein (WC)	Kopanong (FS)	Amangwe (KZN)
Kleinsee (NC)	Riviersonderend (WC)	Alexandra (GP)	Hartswater (NC)
FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: COMPLETED - 5			
Kleinsee (NC)	Alexandra (GP)	Amangwe (KZN)	Hartswater (NC)
Riviersonderend (WC)			
FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: NOT COMPLETED - 3			
Harare (WC)	Kraaifontein (WC)	Kopanong (FS)	

FOCUS AREA 1: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION

A total number of 14 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total of ten projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 14			
Dalasile (EC)	Ugie (EC)	Carolina (MP)	Sheepmoor (MP)
Indwe (EC)	Hobhouse (FS)	Mayflower (MP)	Val (MP)
Rossouw (EC)	Franklin (KZN)	Mquanduli (EC)	
Tina Falls (EC)	Badplaas (MP)	Mzamba (EC)	
FOCUS AREA 1 ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 10			
Tina Falls (EC)	Badplaas (MP)	Sheepmoor (MP)	Mayflower (MP)
Hobhouse (FS)	Carolina (MP)	Val (MP)	
Franklin (KZN)	Mzamba (EC)	Ugie (EC)	
FOCUS AREA 1: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 4			
Dalasile (EC)	Indwe (EC)	Rossouw (EC)	Mquanduli (EC)

FOCUS AREA 2: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: EXECUTION

A total number of 23 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total of 16 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 23			
Arlington (FS)	Henderson (EC)	Punzana (EC)	Suurbraak (WC)
De Rust (WC)	Ida (EC)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Touws River (WC)
Elandsheight (EC)	Impendle (KZN)	Onseepskans (NC)	Uniondale (WC)
Elandslaagte (KZN)	Kubusiedrift (EC)	Riebeeck East (EC)	Zamuxolo (EC)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Ladysmith (WC)	Rossouw (EC)	Rietfontein (NC)
Groenvlei (KZN)	Lukholweni (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	
FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: COMPLETED - 16			
Arlington (FS)	Ida (EC)	Punzana (EC)	Rossouw (EC)
Elandslaagte (KZN)	Impendle (KZN)	Ntabethemba (EC)	Zamuxolo (EC)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Kubusiedrift (EC)	Onseepskans (NC)	Rietfontein (NC)
Henderson (EC)	Ladysmith (WC)	Riebeeck East (EC)	De Rust (WC)
FOCUS AREA 2: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: NOT COMPLETED - 7			
Elandsheight (EC)	Steunmekaar (FS)	Suurbraak (WC)	Uniondale (WC)
Lukholweni (EC)	Groenvlei (KZN)	Touws River (WC)	

FOCUS AREA 3: MOBILE UNITS: EXECUTION

A total of 33 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and all 33 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 3: MOBILE UNITS EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED - 33			
Ezinqoleni (KZN)	Phillipstown (NC)	Gordons Bay (WC)	Tulbagh (WC)
Louwsburg (KZN)	Port Nolloth (NC)	Groot Braak Rivier (WC)	Van Rhynsdorp (WC)
Tugela Ferry (KZN)	Belmont (NC)	Harare (WC)	Zwelethemba (WC)
Vryheid (KZN)	Strydenburg (NC)	Heidelberg (WC)	Sandton (GP)
Mountain Rise (KZN)	Loxton (NC)	Langebaan (WC)	Ennerdale (GP)
Belfast (MP)	Niekerkshoop (NC)	Murraysburg (WC)	Somerset West (WC)
Dierkiesdorp (MP)	Novalspoint (NC)	Macassar (WC)	
White River (MP)	Victoria west replaced by Calitzdorp (WC)	Phillip East (WC)	
Sundra (MP)	Camps Bay (WC)	Riviersondered (WC)	

FOCUS AREA 4: ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND UPGRADES: EXECUTION

A total of 28 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total of 18 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 4: ELECTRICAL REPAIR & UPGRADES: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 28			
Alice (EC)	Huhudi (NW)	Mokgobistad (NW)	Maitland (WC)
Bishop Lavis College (WC)	Ilinge (EC)	Mount Alyff (EC)	Rawsonville (WC)
Gansbaai (WC)	Itsoseng (NW)	Mqanduli (EC)	Mfuleni (WC)
Gemsbok Border Post (EC)	Kwanokuthula (WC)	Needs Camp (EC)	Scenery Park (EC)
Gouda (WC)	Kwanonqaba (WC)	Peddie (EC)	St Francis Bay (WC) replaced by Boshkop
Riemvasmaak (NC)	Laaipak (WC)	Phumalanga (EC)	Tsolo (EC)
Hogsback (EC)	Ladismith (WC)	Porterville (WC)	Postmasburg (NC)
FOCUS AREA 4: ELECTRICAL REPAIR & UPGRADES: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 18			
Alice (EC)	Ladismith (WC)	Porterville (WC)	Tsolo (EC)
Bishop Lavis College (WC)	Mokgobistad (NW)	Maitland (WC)	Postmasburg (NC)
Gansbaai (WC)	Mount Alyff (EC)	Rawsonville (WC)	Riemvasmaak (NC)
Huhudi (NW)	Mqanduli (EC)	Gemsbok Border Post (NC)	
Itsoseng (NW)	Peddie (EC)	St Francis Bay (EC) replaced with Boschkop (GP)	
FOCUS AREA 4: ELECTRICAL REPAIR & UPGRADES: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 10			
Hogsback (EC)	Phumalanga (EC)	Kwanokuthula (WC)	Mfuleni (WC)
Ilinge (EC)	Scenery Park (EC)	Kwanonqaba (WC)	
Needs Camp (EC)	Gouda (WC)	Laaipak (WC)	

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS - POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total of 14 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total of 14 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED - 14			
Edenburg (FS)	Bonnievale (WC)	Leeu Gamka (WC)	Riviersondered (WC)
Fauresmith (FS)	De Rust (WC)	Lutzville (WC)	Wellington (WC)
Roosendal (FS)	Langebaan (WC)	Porterville (WC)	
Theunissen (FS)	Merwille (WC)	Prince Albert (WC)	

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES: EXECUTION

A total of six projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and no projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES EXECUTION: PLANNED - 6		
Adelaide (EC)	Draaiberg (EC)	Mbongo (EC)
Hartbeeshoek (EC)	Otterburn (EC)	Kranspoort (EC)
FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 0		
FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 6		
Adelaide (EC)	Draaiberg (EC)	Mbongo (EC)
Hartbeeshoek (EC)	Otterburn (EC)	Kranspoort (EC)

FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total of 47 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and a total of 45 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 47			
Arlington (FS)	Theunissen (FS)	Hilton (KZN)	Norvalspont (NC)
Bainsvlei (FS)	Tierpoort (FS)	Hlabisa (KZN)	Noupoort (NC)
Brandfort (FS)	Tumahole (FS)	Kingsley (KZN)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Edenburg (FS)	Tweeling (FS)	Loskop – Amangwe (KZN)	Phillipstown (NC)
Fauresmith (FS)	Villiers (FS)	Louwsburg (KZN)	Pofadder (NC)
Glen (FS)	Zastron (FS)	Mahlabatini (KZN)	Port Nolloth (NC)
Hobhouse (FS)	Babanango (KZN)	Mehlomnyama (KZN)	Strydenburg (NC)
Kestell (FS)	Evatt (KZN)	Piet Plessis (NW)	Victoria West (NC)
Nyakalong (FS)	Ezibayeni (KZN)	Delpoortshoop (NC)	Niekerkshoop (NC)
Reddersburg (FS)	Franklin (KZN)	Hartswater (NC)	Norvalspont (NC)
Rosendal (FS)	Harburg (KZN)	Kuyasa (NC)	Noupoort (NC)
Steunmekaar (FS)	Helpmekaar (KZN)	Loxton (NC)	
FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 45			
Arlington (FS)	Theunissen (FS)	Hilton (KZN)	Norvalspont (NC)
Bainsvlei (FS)	Tierpoort (FS)	Hlabisa (KZN)	Noupoort (NC)
Brandfort (FS)	Tumahole (FS)	Kingsley (KZN)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Edenburg (FS)	Tweeling (FS)	Loskop – Amangwe (KZN)	Phillipstown (NC)
Fauresmith (FS)	Villiers (FS)	Louwsburg (KZN)	Pofadder (NC)
Glen (FS)	Zastron (FS)	Mahlabatini (KZN)	Port Nolloth (NC)
Hobhouse (FS)	Babanango (KZN)	Mehlomnyama (KZN)	Strydenburg (NC)
Kestell (FS)	Evatt (KZN)	Piet Plessis (NW)	Victoria West (NC)
Nyakalong (FS)	Ezibayeni (KZN)	Delpoortshoop (NC)	Niekerkshoop (NC)
Reddersburg (FS)	Franklin (KZN)	Hartswater (NC)	
Rosendal (FS)	Harburg (KZN)	Kuyasa (NC)	
Steunmekaar (FS)	Helpmekaar (KZN)	Loxton (NC)	
FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 2			
Edenvale (GP)		Ekangala (GP)	

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS

A total of seven projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and only one project was completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: PLANNED - 7			
Beacon Bay (EC)	Cramond (KZN)	Ingogo (KZN) (Monteseel Inchanga)	Villiersdorp (WC)
Citrusdal (WC) replaced by Makhado	Lamontville (KZN)	Motherwell (Ikamvelihle) (EC)	
FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: COMPLETED - 1			
Ingogo (KZN) (Monteseel Inchanga)			
FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: NOT COMPLETED - 6			
Beacon Bay (EC)	Cramond (KZN)	Motherwell (Ikamvelihle) (EC)	Villiersdorp (WC)
Citrusdal (WC) replaced by Makhado	Lamontville (KZN)		

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LAND

A total of three projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year, and no projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: PLANNED - 3		
Makgolokweng (FS)	Bloemspruit (Sonskyn) (FS)	Kutlwanong (FS)
FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: COMPLETED - 0		
FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS: NOT COMPLETED - 3		
Makgolokweng (FS)	Bloemspruit (Sonskyn) (FS)	Kutlwanong (FS)

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME DEVOLVED

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total of 21 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and seven projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: PLANNED - 21			
Balfour (EC)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Phillipstown (NC)	Tugela Ferry (KZN)
Ida (EC)	Mqanduli (EC)	Mountain Rise (KZN)	Hebron (NW)
Charl Cilliers (MP)	Val (MP)	Belfast (MP)	Hazyview (MP)
Lyndberg (MP)	Badplaas (MP)	Mzamba (KZN)	Niekerkshoop (NC)
Lady Frere (EC)	Inanda (KZN)	Victoria West (NC)	
Blue Downs (WC)	Maletswae replaced with Novalspont (NC)		
FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: PLANNING AND DESIGN: COMPLETED - 07			
Lady Frere (EC)	Blue Downs (WC)	Inanda (KZN)	Mzamba (EC)
Hazyview (MP)	Hebron (NW)	Maletswai replaced with Novalspont (NC)	
PLANNING AND DESIGN: NOT COMPLETED - 14			
Balfour (EC)	Kei Mouth (EC)	Tugela Fiery (KZN)	Victoria West (NC)
Ida (EC)	Mqanduli (EC)	Phillipstown (NC)	Niekerkshoop (NC)
Charl Cilliers (MP)	Val (MP)	Mountain Rise (KZN)	
Lydenburg (MP)	Badplaas (MP)	Belfast (MP)	

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION

A total of 18 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year, and a total number of five projects were completed during the 2015/16 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016;

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION: PLANNED - 18			
Douglasdale (GP)	Gravellotte (LP)	De Rust (WC)	Lady Frere (EC)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Soekmekaar (LP)	Malmesbury (WC)	Mzamba (KZN)
Nyoni (KZN)	Wolmaranstad (NW)	Bonnievale (WC)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Hazyview (MP)	Zaaiplaas (LP)	Blue Down (WC)	Nuwerus (WC)
Inanda (KZN)	Hebron (NW)		
FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION: COMPLETED - 5			
Lady Frere (EC)	Bonnievale (WC)	Blue Downs (WC)	Zaaiplaas (LP)
Hebron (NW)			
FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 13			
Douglasdale (GP)	Gravellotte (LP)	De Rust (WC)	Mzamba (KZN)
Ezibayeni (KZN)	Soekmekaar (LP)	Malmesbury (WC)	Olifantshoek (NC)
Nyoni (KZN)	Wolmaranstad (NW)	Inanda (KZN)	Nuwerus (WC)
Hazyview (MP)			

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE - GENERATORS: EXECUTION

A total of 260 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and all 260 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED - 260					
Eastern Cape	Addo	KwaZulu-Natal	Babananqo	North West	Hebron
Eastern Cape	Afzondering	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	North West	Lomanyaneng
Eastern Cape	Alexandrea	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	North West	Mmakau
Eastern Cape	Alice	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	North West	Pietpleissis
Eastern Cape	Alicedale	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhawini	North West	Wolmaransstad
Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	Northern Cape	Belmont
Eastern Cape	Balfour	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	Northern Cape	Brandvlei
Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	Northern Cape	Cambell
Eastern Cape	Bell	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	Northern Cape	Delporthoop
Eastern Cape	Berlin	KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	Northern Cape	Hartwater
Eastern Cape	Bisho	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	Northern Cape	Kathu
Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	Northern Cape	Kuyasa
Eastern Cape	Cambridge	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	Northern Cape	Loxton
Eastern Cape	Chalumna	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	Northern Cape	Middelpos
Eastern Cape	Dalasile	KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	Northern Cape	Niekershoop
Eastern Cape	Dimbaza	KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	Northern Cape	Norvalspont
FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED					
Eastern Cape	Dukatthole (Maletswai)	KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	Northern Cape	Noupoot
Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	Northern Cape	Olifansthoek
Eastern Cape	Elands Height	KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	Northern Cape	Onseepkans
Eastern Cape	Ezibileni	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	Northern Cape	Rietfontein
Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop	Northern Cape	Strydenburg
Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	Northern Cape	Victoria West
Eastern Cape	Hamburg	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	Northern Cape	Violsdrift
Eastern Cape	Henderson	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	Northern Cape	Witdraai
Eastern Cape	Hogsback	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	Western Cape	Bellville South
Eastern Cape	Ida	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	Western Cape	Bonnievale
Eastern Cape	Illinge	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	Western Cape	Calitzdorp
Eastern Cape	Indwe	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	Western Cape	Camps Bay
Eastern Cape	Jeffreys Bay	KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	Western Cape	Claremont
Eastern Cape	Joza	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	Western Cape	De Doorns
Eastern Cape	Katkop	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	Western Cape	De Rust
Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward	Western Cape	Delft
Eastern Cape	Kei Mouth	KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry	Western Cape	Elands Bay
Eastern Cape	Keiskammahoek	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	Western Cape	Fish Hoek
Eastern Cape	Kidds Beach	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	Western Cape	Franschhoek
Eastern Cape	Kolomane	KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid	Western Cape	Gans Bay
Eastern Cape	Komga	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	Western Cape	Gordons Bay
Eastern Cape	Kubusiedrift	Limpopo	Bandelierkop	Western Cape	Great Brak River
Eastern Cape	Kwanobuhle	Limpopo	Dennilton	Western Cape	Harare
Eastern Cape	Lady Frere	Limpopo	Ga-Masemola	Western Cape	Heidelberg
Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	Limpopo	Gravelotte	Western Cape	Herold
Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	Limpopo	Groblerdsdal	Western Cape	Kenington

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED					
Eastern Cape	Macleantown	Limpopo	Hoopdal	Western Cape	Kraaifontein
Eastern Cape	Maclear	Limpopo	Makuya	Western Cape	Ladismith
Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	Limpopo	Marble Hall	Western Cape	Langebaan
Eastern Cape	Molteno	Limpopo	Mookgopong	Western Cape	Leeu Gamka
Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	Limpopo	Rankins Pass	Western Cape	Lutzville
Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	Limpopo	Rooiberg	Western Cape	Macassar
Eastern Cape	Mzamba	Limpopo	Roosenekal	Western Cape	Maitlands
Eastern Cape	Ndevana	Limpopo	Saamboubrug	Western Cape	Malmesbury
Eastern Cape	Ntabethemba	Limpopo	Soekmekaar (Morebeng)	Western Cape	Mc Gregor
Eastern Cape	Patensie	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	Western Cape	Merweville
Eastern Cape	Pearston	Limpopo	Tolwe	Western Cape	Mfuleni (Bluedowns)
Eastern Cape	Peddie	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	Western Cape	Montagu
Eastern Cape	Punzana	Limpopo	Zebediela	Western Cape	Mowbray
Eastern Cape	Rhodes	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	Western Cape	Murraysburg
Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	Western Cape	Nuwerus
Eastern Cape	Rossouw	Mpumalanga	Balfour	Western Cape	Pa Hamlet
Eastern Cape	Seymour	Mpumalanga	Barberton	Western Cape	Philippi
Eastern Cape	Steve Vukile Tswete	Mpumalanga	Belfast	Western Cape	Philippi East
Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	Mpumalanga	Carolina	Western Cape	Porterville
Eastern Cape	Strekstroom	Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	Western Cape	Prince Albert
Eastern Cape	Stutterheim	Mpumalanga	Davel	Western Cape	Riviersonderend
Eastern Cape	Tamara	Mpumalanga	Delmas	Western Cape	Rondebosch
Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	Western Cape	Sea Point
Eastern Cape	Tina Falls	Mpumalanga	Elukwatini	Western Cape	Simons Town
Eastern Cape	Tylden	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	Western Cape	Somerset West
Eastern Cape	Ugie	Mpumalanga	Hazyview	Western Cape	Strandfontein
Eastern Cape	Venterstad	Mpumalanga	Kanyamazane	Western Cape	Suurbraak
Eastern Cape	Willowvale	Mpumalanga	Kinross	Western Cape	Table View
Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	Mpumalanga	Kriel	Western Cape	Touws Rivier
Free State	Arlington	Mpumalanga	Louws Creek	Western Cape	Tulbagh
Free State	Bainsvlei	Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	Western Cape	Uniondale
Free State	Brandfort	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp
Free State	Edenburg	Mpumalanga	Mayflour	Western Cape	Wellington
Free State	Fauresmith	Mpumalanga	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	Western Cape	Woodstock
Free State	Glen	Mpumalanga	Perdekop	Western Cape	Wynberg
Free State	Hobhouse	Mpumalanga	Pienaar	Western Cape	Zweletemba
Free State	Kestell	Mpumalanga	Piet Retief		
Free State	Kutloanong	Mpumalanga	Sabie		
Free State	Nyakallong	Mpumalanga	Sakhile		
Free State	Reddersburg	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal		
Free State	Rosendal	Mpumalanga	Sheepmoor		
Free State	Steunmekaar	Mpumalanga	Skukuza		
Free State	Theunissen	Mpumalanga	Sundra		
Free State	Tierpoort	Mpumalanga	Vaalbank		
Free State	Tumahole	Mpumalanga	Val		
Free State	Turflaagte	Mpumalanga	Volksrust		
Free State	Tweeling	Mpumalanga	Wakkerstroom		
Free State	Villiers	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven		
Free State	Zastron	Mpumalanga	White River		
FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: NOT COMPLETED - 0					

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE – AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total of 92 projects were planned for completion during the 2015/2016 financial year and all 92 projects were completed during the 2015/2016 financial year. The following table provides an overview of the projects completed in 2015/2016:

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE: EXECUTION: PLANNED AND COMPLETED - 92					
Free State	Arlington	KwaZulu-Natal	Babanango	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni
Free State	Bainsvlei	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward
Free State	Brandfort	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry (Msinga)
Free State	Edenburg	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas
Free State	Fauresmith	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhawini	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto
Free State	Glen	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid
Free State	Hobhouse	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank
Free State	Kestell	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	Northern Cape	Belmont
Free State	Kutloanong	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	Northern Cape	Brandvlei
Free State	Nyakalong	KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	Northern Cape	Campbell
Free State	Reddersburg	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	Northern Cape	Delpoortshoop
Free State	Rosendal	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	Northern Cape	Hartswater
Free State	Steunmekaar	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	Northern Cape	Kathu
Free State	Theunissen	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	Northern Cape	Kuyasa
Free State	Tierpoort	KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	Northern Cape	Loxton
Free State	Tumahole	KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	Northern Cape	Middelimpopoos
Free State	Turflaagte (Kopanong)	KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	Northern Cape	Niekerkshoop
Free State	Tweeling	KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	Northern Cape	Norvalspont
Free State	Villiers	KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	Northern Cape	Noupoort
Free State	Zastron	KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	Northern Cape	Olifantshoek
Gauteng	Boschkop	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	Northern Cape	Onseepkans
Gauteng	Douglasdale	KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop (Amangwe)	Northern Cape	Phillipstown
Gauteng	Edenvale	KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	Northern Cape	Pofadder
Gauteng	Ekgangala	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth
Gauteng	Garankuwa	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	Northern Cape	Rietfontein
Gauteng	Hammanskraal	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	Northern Cape	Strydenburg
Gauteng	Kliprivier	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	Northern Cape	Victoria West
Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	Northern Cape	Vioolsdrift
Gauteng	New Alexandra	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	Northern Cape	Witdraai
Gauteng	Norkem Park	KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	Northern Cape	Ennerdale
Gauteng	Tembisa	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope		

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS AND THE DATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED:

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS - SITE CLEARANCE		
Project		Projected completion date
1	Mariti (MP)	30-03-2017
2	Mgqibeleni/Msinsini (KZN)	30-03-2017
3	Ntshongwe (KZN)	30-03-2017
4	Reigerpark (GP)	30-03-2017
5	Sokhulu (KZN)	30-03-2017
6	Weltevreden (Nyanga) (WC)	30-03-2017
7	Rondebosch (WC)	30-03-2017

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS - PLANNING AND DESIGN		
Project		Projected completion date
1	Bapong (NW)	30-03-2018
2	Huku (EC)	30-08-2016
3	Mthombe (EC)	30-08-2016
4	Nsuze (KZN)	30-03-2017
5	Ntamonde (EC)	30-08-2016
6	Phaudi (LP)	30-08-2016
7	Tabase (EC)	30-08-2016
8	Tafalehashe (EC)	30-08-2016
9	Dondotha (KZN)	30-03-2017
10	Osuthu (KZN)	30-03-2017
11	KwaNocomboshe (KZN)	30-03-2017
12	Riemvasmaak (NC)	30-03-2017
13	Makgolokweng (FS)	30-03-2017
14	Tafelsig (WC)	30-03-2017
15	Moyeni (EC)	30-08-2016

SAPS PROJECT - EXECUTION		
Project		Projected completion date
1	Dwarsberg (NW)	30-03-2017
2	Mabieskraal (NW)	30-03-2017
3	Mareetsane (NW)	30-03-2017
4	Moeka-Vuma (NW)	30-03-2017
5	Muyexe (LP)	30-03-2017
6	Pungutsha (MP)	30-03-2018

SAPS PROJECTS REGARDING NEW VICTIM- FRIENDLY FACILITIES – PLANNING AND DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION		
Project		Projected completion date
1	De Rust (WC)	30-08-2016
2	Elandsheight (EC)	30-03-2017
3	Groenvlei (KZN)	30-03-2017
4	Lukholweni (EC)	30-08-2016
5	Steunmekaar (FS)	30-03-2017
6	Suurbraak (WC)	30-08-2016
7	Touws River (WC)	30-08-2016
8	Uniondale (WC)	30-08-2016

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

- There have been no approved work studies recommending the closing 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 WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS - IN PLANNING AND DESIGN (21)		
Project		Projected completion date
1	Balfour (EC)	30-03-2017
2	Victoria West (NC)	30-03-2017
3	Novalspont (NC)	30-03-2017
4	Kei Mouth (EC)	30-03-2017
5	Ida (EC)	30-03-2017
6	Charl Cilliers (MP)	30-03-2017
7	Mqanduli (EC)	30-03-2017
8	Niekerkshoop (NC)	30-03-2017
9	Val (MP)	30-03-2017
10	Lydenburg (MP)	30-03-2017
11	Mountain Rise (KZN)	30-03-2017
12	Tugela Ferry (KZN)	30-03-2017
13	Phillipstown (NC)	30-03-2017
14	Badplaas (MP)	30-03-2017
15	Belfast (MP)	30-03-2017

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS - IN EXECUTION		
Project		Projected completion date
1	Douglasdale (GP)	30-03-2017
2	Ezibayeni (KZN)	30-03-2017
3	Nyoni (KZN)	30-03-2017
4	Gravelotte (LP)	30-09-2016
5	Soekmekaar (LP)	30-09-2016
6	Wolmaranstad (NW)	30-09-2016
7	De Rust (WC)	30-03-2017
8	Malmesbury (WC)	30-03-2017
9	Nuwerus (WC)	30-03-2017
10	Inanda (KZN)	30-09-2016
11	Mzamba(EC)	30-09-2016
12	Hazyview (MP)	30-09-2016
13	Olifantshoek (NC)	30-09-2016

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE THAT ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT EXPENDITURE

- Performance of contracts
- Change of priorities
- Change in the industry
- Labour disputes
- Climatic conditions

DETAILS OF HOW ASSET HOLDINGS CHANGED 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 provincial offices and divisions;
 - annual inspections to ensure data integrity by the SCM Division, Head Office;

- quarterly inspections by the provincial offices and divisions; and
- continuous training by the SCM Division, Head Office.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

- The functionality, condition 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 of 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 infrastructure plan does not distinguish between major and minor maintenance projects. Planned maintenance is intended to renovate a police station to its original state. Projects that exceeded this scope, will fall under capital works as repair and upgrade.

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			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
New and replacement assets	460 320	455 342	4 978	892 488	869 596	22 892
Existing infrastructure assets	431 078	426 208	4 870	306 232	320 654	-14 422
Upgrades and additions	422 535	417 970	4 565	190 245	163 997	26 248
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	7 316	7 058	258	115 773	156 443	-40 670
Maintenance and repairs	1 227	1 180	47	214	214	0
Infrastructure transfers	0	0	0			0
Current	0	0	0			0
Capital	0	0	0			0
Total	891 397	881 551	9 846	1 198 720	1 190 250	8 470

PART C: GOVERNANCE



1. INTRODUCTION

The SAPS underwent a change in top management during the second half of 2015/2016, which introduced a different approach to the management of the organisation from corporate governance as well as strategic and operational management points of view. Corporate governance seeks to ensure accountability, fairness and transparency in the relationships that an organisation establishes and maintains with its stakeholders, both internally and externally. In addition to structured planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, it includes the strategic and operational management of the various facets of the organisation. The constitutional mandate of the SAPS, according to section 205 of the Constitution, prescribes that the SAPS must prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and uphold and enforce the law. This mandate is indivisibly linked to Outcome 3⁶⁰ of the NDP: 'All people in South Africa are and feel safe'. 'Feel safe' relates directly to citizens' perceptions of safety and security, while 'are safe' speaks to the levels of serious crime, in particular, in the country.

The Minister of Police contextualised the critical role that the SAPS has to play in realising the vision for security in the country by emphasising that the SAPS polices this country on behalf of the people. Security, the Minister has reiterated, is an all-encompassing and holistic concept that enables people to live in peace and harmony and which lies at the heart of transformation, growth and development across all sectors of society. The Minister has also stressed the need for the SAPS to ensure effective public administration, as indicated in section 195 of the Constitution, which centres around five principles: Participation, accountability, transparency, accessibility and responsibility.

The implementation of the country's Vision for 2030 NDP is captured in Government's planning, budgeting and performance reporting cycle, as indicated in the MTSF. The MTSF includes the following key targets toward the realisation of a South Africa in which all people are and feel safe:

- A reduction in the number of reported contact crimes⁶¹.
- An increased proportion of citizens feel safe walking alone during the day or at night, as measured in official surveys.
- An increase in the proportion of households that are satisfied with police services in their area, and with the way courts deal with the perpetrators of crime.
- Improvements in citizens' perceptions of levels of crime and progress in reducing crime, as measured in official surveys.
- An improvement in South Africa's ranking on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

The SAPS five-year Strategic Plan (2014 to 2019), which is derived from the MTSF, contains a strategic goal that must be achieved over the medium-term to ensure that the organisation realises Outcome 3, namely -

- Providing police services that will ensure safer communities, by - 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.

60 There are five NDP Outcomes directly applicable to the SAPS (refer to page 12 of the SAPS' Strategic Plan 2014 to 2019), however, Outcome 3 forms the focus of the Back to Basics strategic intent.

61 Contact crimes are included in the 17 community-reported serious crimes.

- Increasing the detection rate for all serious crimes and particularly contact crime, including organised crime and crimes against women and children.

The Annual Performance Plan (APP) for each year of the medium-term period includes specific performance indicators and targets aimed at ensuring an incremental and sustained progression toward the achievement of, *inter alia*, the aforementioned strategic goal and therefore, Outcome 3. The SAPS is required to account for its planned performance in the APP to the citizens of the country and Government through the PCoP. This accountability is encapsulated in the organisation's Annual and Quarterly Reports, which provide statistical and explanatory information in respect of each of the areas of planned performance indicated in the APP.

The SAPS is also required to comply with a specific regulatory framework that is informed by section 205(3). This regulatory framework comprises two parts, an external framework and an internal framework. The external regulatory framework is imposed on the organisation from outside sources such as the Constitution and the various statutes and government policies, that the SAPS is required to implement. The internal regulatory framework, comprising various instructions, orders and directives, is generated by the organisation itself, largely in response to the legislated obligations and policy-driven requirements imposed on it by the external regulatory framework. These two regulatory frameworks are equally important as they are linked, and are designed to guide and regulate the performance and conduct of the entire organisation, but also of every individual member. Compliance with these regulatory frameworks is critical, and forms a crucial element of fundamental policing practice.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, POLICY AND STRATEGY AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

In any organisation, Enterprise Risk Management is driven by its leadership. The department's approach to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) was disrupted by the changes to the top management of the organisation, however, the SAPS Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), formally constituted in accordance with the prescripts applicable to the public sector, remains intact, and will be reactivated to the fullest extent during 2016/2017. The department's ERM policy and strategy, to be reviewed during 2016/2017, will facilitate the transition from a fragmented, disaggregated approach to the application of risk management, to an enterprise-wide risk management approach.

THE DEPARTMENT'S CONDUCTING OF REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, PROGRESS WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE, THE IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGING RISKS

A comprehensive profile of strategic and operational risks, has been established to not only guide the critical internal audit function, but also to direct risk mitigation activities at all levels.

The department has achieved mixed results in terms of its ability to mitigate the strategic risks estimated to have been having a negative impact on the performance of the entire organisation. The number of murders of police officers was reduced during 2015/2016, however, the mitigation of this risk is complicated by the percentage of members who are murdered off duty, which is largely beyond the control of the organisation. The reduction in the number of criminal charges against members for all crime, as well as for corruption and fraud, was sustained into the 2015/2016 financial year. In addition, absenteeism, focusing on sick leave and temporary incapacity leave, was within set tolerance levels. There was a decrease in the rate of vehicle collisions and damages, despite the perilous nature of policing, the impact of community protests and the

large size of the SAPS vehicle fleet. There are a number of risks that the department consistently fails to reduce, including civil claims due to unlawful/negligent conduct and vehicle collisions; incidents of escape from police custody and attacks against members, the majority of which occur on duty and are work-related incidents.

In its planning sessions for the 2016/2017 APP, the top management has indicated that the strategic risks should be reviewed during the forthcoming financial year to ensure their relevance to the strategic objectives and objective statements.

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 SAPS Audit Committee has designated a committee member, the chairperson of the ERM, to guide the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the ERM process. Regular reports on the status of the mitigation of strategic risks, identified emerging risks and implementation of risk management, are provided to the Committee.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

THE DEPARTMENT'S FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

- The following initiatives have been implemented to prevent fraud and corruption:
 - 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 of the DPCI, that is inclusive of entrapment according to section 252A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977) testing for alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the use of polygraph testing.
 - The vetting of members in vulnerable areas, but including members in key positions at SCM and senior management.
 - The Reporting Facility (a dedicated email service where personnel can report any integrity related issues, was established and the personnel has been informed about it. We will continue to do so through our Advocacy and Awareness campaigns).
 - Preventive, detective and corrective controls, including *inter alia* regular communication on the SAPS 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 finalisation of the department's Anti-Corruption Strategy, was delayed due to the change in top management and has been prioritised for completion during the first semester of 2016/2017 to ensure that it will be implemented during the same financial year. The Anti-Corruption Strategy will be bolstered

by the following:

- Having extensive internal and external consultations with affected stakeholders on the steps that the organisation should consider adding to its anti-corruption and fraud-related initiatives to bolster the strategy.
 - Capacitating of the department's Integrity Management capability and the formalising of the approach to ethics and integrity management.
 - 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.
- The detection and investigation of SAPS members involved in corrupt and fraudulent activities has continued, despite the delay in the finalisation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the departmental steps initiated against members for their alleged involvement in fraud and corruption:

Table 59: Corruption and fraud – breakdown of charges: April 2015 to March 2016

Corruption and fraud categories – April 2015 to March 2016	
Type of charge	Number
Corruption	469
Fraud	104
Aiding an escapee	407
Defeating the ends of justice	134
Extortion	13
Bribery	7
Total	1 134

- It took an average of 27 days to conclude the departmental cases against the members concerned, for corruption and fraud.

Table 60: Corruption and fraud – breakdown of charges: April 2015 to March 2016

National and provincial	Members charged	Disciplinary cases put on roll	Disciplinary hearings finalised	Guilty	Dismissed	Not guilty	Sanction short of dismissal	Withdrawn	Total pending
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations	13	14	8	5	5	0	0	3	6
Forensic Services	18	21	20	17	8	1	9	2	1
Crime Intelligence	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Detective Service	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Visible Policing	4	4	3	3	0	0	3	0	1
Operational Response Services	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Protection and Security Services	5	5	5	4	1	0	3	1	0
Supply Chain Management	21	21	21	11	9	0	2	10	0
Eastern Cape Province	107	114	113	72	18	35	54	6	1
Free State Province	43	43	42	29	11	13	18	0	1
Gauteng Province	221	238	214	116	72	61	44	37	24
KwaZulu-Natal Province	82	96	94	36	1	43	35	15	2
Limpopo Province	22	26	26	15	9	8	6	3	0
Mpumalanga Province	86	96	91	50	3	30	47	11	5
North West Province	67	69	69	24	6	40	18	5	0
Northern Cape Province	42	43	41	17	4	13	13	11	2
Western Cape Province	228	257	236	78	19	86	59	72	21
Total	969	1 057	985	479	167	330	312	176	72

MECHANISMS IMPLEMENTED TO REPORT FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AND HOW THESE MECHANISMS FUNCTION (THE REPORTING OF CASES AND STEPS TAKEN)

- There are several internal and external mechanisms that the public or SAPS members may use to report alleged acts of corruption and fraud, involving members of the department. Allegations of corruption involving SAPS members, 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 established to create a direct line of communication to the National Head of the DPCI, and the members are encouraged to use this facility to draw the attention of the National Head to the relevant information for further investigation. The Integrity Management Unit prioritises the investigation of these reports through discreet enquiries, to determine the veracity of the allegations, and criminal and departmental investigations are then 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 a criminal and departmental investigation.
- The National Anti-Corruption Hotline, managed by the Office of the Public Service Commission (OPSC), relays allegations of corruption and fraud involving SAPS members to the department for further investigation. During 2015/2016 the department provided feedback in respect of 29% of the cases referred by the OPSC.
- The management of the DPCI regards fraud and corruption as very serious offences and strongly encourages and supports the use of the existing mechanisms by the public in general or its members, to report allegations of corruption and fraud involving members of the SAPS.
- The DPCI has a dedicated website focusing on section 34(1) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) which obliges any person who holds a position of authority (defined in section 34(4) of the Act) and who knows or ought reasonably to have known or suspect that any other person has committed an offence (of corruption) in terms of sections 3 to 16 or 20 to 21 of the Act, must report it to the National Anti-Corruption Hotline managed by the Office of the Public Service Commission for referrals to the Department for further investigation.
- The establishment of an Integrity Unit and serious corruption investigation capacity that deals with all JCPS Cluster departments, including the SAPS, within the DPCI, serves to further enhance initiatives to prevent fraud and corruption.
- Over and above the established internal assurance providers to deal with fraud and corruption against the members of the DPCI, the appointment of a retired Judge in terms of section 17 L of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) gives the Directorate an added advantage for the public and members of the Directorate to report irregularities relating to fraud and corruption. Through this mechanism the judge can receive and investigate complaints from any member of the public who can provide evidence of a serious and unlawful infringement of his or her rights caused by an investigation by the DPCI. The judge would also investigate complaints from any member of the DPCI who can provide evidence of any improper influence or interference, whether of a political or any other nature, regarding an investigation.
- The Act also makes provision for integrity testing and financial disclosure of members of the DPCI to ensure that members serving in the DPCI are persons whose characters are beyond reproach. One of the strategic priorities in the Annual Operational Plan of the DPCI, focuses on fraud and corruption within the Directorate, with emphasis on -

- Prevention
- Detection
- Investigation
- A fraud and corruption indicator which deals with the sensitisation of all DPCI members, is included in the Annual Operational Plan, where personnel must be sensitised on the nature, causes and consequences of corruption at all meetings.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- The SCM Division recently issued two national circulars to enhance compliance, monitoring and transparency regarding the declaration of interest in the acquisition process.
- National Instruction 4 of 2012 regulates the circumstances in which approval may or may not be granted to an employee to perform remunerative work. Paragraph 3(s) of this instruction stipulates that approval may not be granted to an employee to perform remunerative work if such work or activity is in any manner connected to a business or industry which has contracted with or submitted a tender to the State to render a service or to supply a product to the SAPS.
- The Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (Act No 11 of 2014), Chapter 3, section 8 specifically deals with 'conducting business with the State' and the Department of Public Service and Administration will publish the regulations to this Act in due course. Employees from the SAPS will not be eligible to conduct business with the SAPS or any other State department, on national, provincial or local level.
- The latest Declaration of Interest (SBD 4), issued through National Treasury Instruction Note dated 31 May 2011, requires bidders to declare, among other things, whether they are employed by the State. Therefore, Supply Chain practitioners are now required to use the SBD 4 with all written price quotations or bids in excess of R2 000,00 (VAT included).
- When evaluating written price quotations or bids, Supply Chain practitioners are required to verify the identity numbers as provided in the SBD 4 against the Public Servant Verification System, which is on the website of the DPSA. Documentary proof of the verification will be kept on file for record and audit purposes.
- Subsequently, where it is found that any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders is employed by the State, such written price quotation or bid will be disqualified.
- Furthermore, when it is found that a bidder has made a false declaration, such bidder's written price quotation or bid will be disqualified in terms of the Treasury Regulations, that prescribe that the accounting officer may disregard the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors have abused the institution's supply chain management system or have committed fraud or any other improper conduct in relation to such system.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

- The SAPS 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 South Africa and all its inhabitants, including foreigners. This implies that all members are faithful

to South Africa, 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 Disciplinary Regulations, 2006 is followed. If a 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 implementing a framework that allows the SAPS to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and improve overall performance.
- The South African Police Service's personnel and the communities we serve, are our valued asset and clients. We consult with our clients in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act of 85 of 1993) and the Constitution of South Africa, section 24, which proclaims that 'everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being'.
- SHE Management is enforcing compliance in the SAPS through the following:

INSPECTIONS

- A total number of 381 workplaces were paid visits (police stations, other offices):

Gauteng - 37			
Loate Police Station	Meadowlands Police Station	Olievenhoutbosch Police Station	Hammanskraal Police Station
Erasmia Police Station	Rietgat Police Station	Eersterust Police Station	Belle Ombre Railway Station
Norkempark Police Station	Wonderboompoort Police Station	Mamelodi East Police Station	Welverdiend Satellite Station
Boshckop Police Station	Atteridgeville Training Academy Diving Unit	Fairlands Police Station	Putfontein Police Station
Danneboom Railway Station	Mamelodi Police Station	Pretoria North Police Station	Ga-Rankuwa Police Station
Benoni Training	Moffatview Police Station	Rosslyn POP	Langlaagte Police Station
Kwa Thema Police Station	Sinoville Police Station	Olifantsfontein Police Station	Kempton Police Station
Laudium Police Station	Pretoria Railway Station	Sharpeville Police Station	Temba Police Station
Residensia Satellite Station	Wedela Police Station	Florida Detectives	Moloto Gymnasium
Wierdabrug Police Station			
Mpumalanga - 50			
Kabokweni Police Station	Kriel Police Station	Wakkerstroom Police Station	Kaapmuiden Police Station
Ermelo Police Station	Middelburg LCRC	Amersfoort Police Station	Nelspruit Police Station
Stock Theft Unit	Vaalbank Police Station	Sabie Police Station	Mahamba Port of Entry
Secunda K9	Moloto Training Academy	Badplaas Police Station	Davel Police Station
Embalenhle Detectives	Ermelo K9	Blinkpan Police Station	Fernie Police Station
Mbuzini Police Station	Ermelo Garage	Witbank LCRC	Volksrust Police Station
Chrissiesmeer Police Station	Standerton CI	Sundra Police Station	Standerton Stock Theft
Sheepmoor Police Station	Secunda POP	Laersdrift Police Station	Dientjie Police Station
Elukwatini Police Station	Malelane Police Station	Ermelo LCRC	Hartebeeskop Police Station
Ekulindeni Police Station	Schoemansdal Police Station	Ermelo CI	Emzinoni Police Station
Morgenzon Police Station	Lothair Police Station	Standerton Detectives	Verena Police Station

Mpumalanga			
White River Police Station	Dirkiesdorp Police Station	Secunda FCS	Pungutsha Police Station
Maartenshoop Police Station	Mayflower Police Station		
Northern Cape - 52			
Port Nolloth Police Station	Lingeletu-West Police Station	Klein Vlei Police Station	Ladismith Police Station
Vioolsdrift Police Station	Strandfontein Police Station	Elands Bay Police Station	Boland K9 (Paarl)
Langa Police Station	Bredasdorp Police Station	Claremont Police Station	Hermanus Police Station
Woodstock Police Station	Witdraai Police Station	Upington Border Police Unit	Groot Drakenstein Police Station
Middelpos Police Station	Pella Police Station	Belhar Police Station	Faure Training Centre
De Rust Police Station	Onseepkans Police Station	Muizenberg Police Station	Macassar Police Station
Laingsburg Police Station	Delft Police Station	Gans Bay Police Station	Manenberg Police Station
Paarl Police Station	Camps Bay Police Station	Kleinmond Police Station	Olifantshoek Police Station
Grabouw Police Station	Loxton Police Station	Pofadder Police Station	Lwandle Police Station
Caledon Police Station	Calitzdorp Police Station	Elsies River Police Station	Ocean View Police Station
Somerset West Police Station	De Doorns Police Station	Maitland Police Station	Struis Bay Police Station
Harare Police Station	House Paarl Valley Barracks	Brandvlei Police Station	Simons Town Police Station
Rietfontein Police Station	Stellenbosch Police Station	Victoria West Police Station	
Free State - 58			
Parys Police Station	Selosesha Uniform Shop	ThabaNchu Garage	Villiers Police Station
Vredefort Police Station	Mafube Garage	Welkom Garage	Monontshapas Border Post
Boithuso Training Academy	Builtfontein Stock Theft Unit	Ladybrand FCS	Caledonspoor Border Post
Bethlehem Mechanical Services	Sepapusgate Border	Phuthaditjhaba FCS Unit	Bloemfontein Radio Technical Unit
Ficksburg Border Post	Kopanong Police Station	Viljoenskroon Police Station	Boithuso Police Station
Fouriesburg Stock Theft	Cornelia Police Station	Mangaung FCS	Bothaville Police Station
Phuthaditjhaba Stock Theft	Tweeling Police Station	Vrede Stock Theft Unit	Phillipolis Auxiliary Garage
Petrus Steyn Police Station	Phuthaditjhaba Mechanical Services	Welkom Explosives Unit	Verkeerdevlei Police Station
Selosesha FCS	Odendalsrus Police Station	Vrede Police Station	Kestell Police Station
Tumahole Police Station	Bronville Police Station	Thabong Training Academy	Bloemfontein Bomb & Explosives Control Unit
Sasolburg K9	Meloding Police Station	Parkweg K9	Makhaleng FCS
Allanridge Police Station	Reddersburg Police Station	Parkweg Stock Theft	Welkom Radio Technical Unit
Edenburg Police Station	Heilbron Police Station	Boshof Police Station	Selosesha K9 Unit
Marquard Police Station	Bloemfontein Mounted Unit	Builtfontein Police Station	Vrede FCS
Harrismith Radio Technical Unit	Mafube Police Station		
North West - 41			
Potchefstroom FCS	Wolmaransstad FCS	Klerkskraal Police Station	Stilfontein Detective Unit
Stilfontein K9	Lichtenburg Detectives	Leeudoringstad Police Station	Mooifontein Police Station
Tshidilamolomo Police Station	Vryburg Stock Theft	Morokweng FCS Unit	Madibogo Police Station
Potchefstroom Detective Unit	Reivilo Police Station	Moeka-Vuma Police Station	Hartbeesfontein Police Station
Provincial Armourers (Rooigrond)	Skilpadhek Port of Entry	Klerksdorp FCS	Sannieshof Stock Theft
Mmabatho Police Station	Lehurutshe Garage	Phokeng K9	Schweizer- Reneke Police Station
Potchefstroom 10111	Klerksdorp Detective Unit	Mankwe Training Academy	Mareetsane Police Station
Makwassie Police Station	Sun City Police Station	Dwarsberg Police Station	Potchefstroom Garage
Pudumong FCS Unit	Rustenburg Police Station	Ottoshoop Police Station	Lehurutshe Stock Theft
Mabieskraal Police Station	Rustenburg Detectives	Setlagole Police Station	Vryburg K9
Ipelegeng Police Station			

Eastern Cape - 25			
Venterstad Police Station	Lady Grey Police Station	Provincial office	Buffalo flats Police Station
Graaff-Reinet K9	Alicesdale Police Station	Ntabethemba Police Station	Komga Police Station
Kidd's Beach Police Station	Cradock Garage	Aliwal North Police Station	Mooiplaas Police Station
Bhisho Police Station	Hamburg Police Station	Riebeeck East Police Station	Ezibeleni Police Station
Dimbaza Police Station	Duncan Village Police Station	Moyeni Police Station	Sterkspruit Police Station
Lady Frere Police Station	Punzana Police Station	Chalumna Police Station	Jeffreys Bay Police Station
Peddie Police Station			
Limpopo - 39			
Zebediela Police Station	Musina Crime Intelligence Gathering	Tshiwevhusuku Police Station	Saamboubrug Police Station
Zaaiplaas Police Station	Hoedspruit Police Station	Muyexe Police Station	Tuinplaas Police Station
Pontdrift Border Post	Malipsdrift Police Station	Polokwane K9	Platjan Border Post
Dennilton Police Station	Bandelierkop Police Station	Letsitele Police Station	Pafuri Border Post
Morebeng Police Station	Apel Police Station	Alldays Police Station	Waterpoort Police Station
Ga-Masemola Police Station	Beitbridge Border Post	Hoedspruit Police Station	Polokwane LCRC
Thabazimbi Training Academy	Magatle Police Station	Maleboho Police Station	Gravelotte Police Station
Giyani Crime Intelligence Gathering	Masisi Police Station	Grobbers Bridge Border Post	Hoopdal Police Station
Dorset Police Station	Mogwadi Police Station	Zanzibar Border Post	Grobbersdal Police Station
Roosenekal Police Station	Thabazimbi Police Station	Thabazimbi Detectives	
KwaZulu-Natal - 44			
Ulundi Garage	Mayville Police Station	Umlhanga Rocks Satellite Police Station	Bell Police Station
Ulundi HRD	Evatt Police Station	Hluhluwe Police Station	Umkomaas Police Station
Mambuka Satellite	Port Shepstone LCRC	Mapumulo Police Station	Onverwacht Port of Entry
Rooiberg Police Station	Port Shepstone HRD	Glendale Police Station	Klipwal satellite Police Station
Alexandria Police Station	King Shaka International Airport	Durban Railway Police	Port Shepstone Vehicle Safeguarding Section
Msinisini Police Station	Durban Explosives	Provincial SCM	Durban Central Mechanical Services
Golela Port of Entry	Tolwe Police Station	Franklin Police Station	Ndwedwe Police Station
Durban Harbour Border Post	Rankins Pass Police Station	Brighton Beach Police Station	Sundumbili Police Station
Polile Police Station	Amangwe Police Station	Durban Tourism Protection	Izingolweni Police Station
Nsuze Police Station	Ezibayeni Police Station	Nongoma Police Station	Jozini Garage
Cato Manor Police Station	Pongola Police Station	Gilead Police Station	Qhasa Police Station

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

- A total of 18 547 SAPS members participated in the medical surveillance programme and thus 18 547 financial authorisations were created.

SPECIFICATIONS

- The following specifications were completed:
 - five acid-resistant boiler suits (RS, RR and RL boiler suits);
 - safety goggles;
 - safety spectacles; and
 - earmuffs.

SECTION 24 INCIDENT

- One member fell into a lift shaft at Johannesburg Central Police Station.

WORKSHOPS

- Ten workshops were presented in the Northern Cape and the Western Cape.
- SHE Management makes the following contributions to the department:
 - After conducting inspections, the commanders give feedback to SHE Management and there is improvement in the level of compliance with SHE legislation.
 - The specifications assist the department with purchasing the right and safe equipment that shall be used by members when performing their duties.
 - Incident investigations prevent the possibility of the same incident recurring in the same workplace.

7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

BRIEFINGS BY SAPS MANAGEMENT TO COMMITTEES				
Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the department addressed these issues
15, 17 and 21 April 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Strategic Plan, Budget and Annual Performance Plan hearings	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on the 2015/2016 Budget Vote 23, Annual Performance Plan and 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the Department of Police (SAPS), dated 07 May 2015.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Submission of written replies to additional information requested by committee.
28 April 2015	Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs	Violence against foreign nationals and related small businesses	Questions on clarity raised by Committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing.
6 May 2015	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Strategic Plan, Budget and Annual Performance Plan hearing	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
13 May 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Quarterly reports on implementation of CJS, ICDMS, IJS and DNA Act	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing. Follow-up meeting held on 10 June 2015.
20 May 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Implementation of the Child Justice Act and reducing crimes against vulnerable groups	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
27 May 2015	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Child justice dialogue (one-day workshop)	Discussions and questions on clarity during the workshop. Child justice workshop report.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during the workshop.
27 May 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by board members of Community Police Forums	Questions on clarity raised by Committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing.
3 June 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Progress on the turnaround strategy of Central Firearms Register (CFR)	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
10 June 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Follow-up briefing on the CJS modernisation	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.

BRIEFINGS BY SAPS MANAGEMENT TO COMMITTEES				
Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the department addressed these issues
17 June 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Implementation of the Border Management Agency	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
24 June 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Proclamations in respect of entities involved in terrorist and related activities identified by the United Nations Security Council, made in terms of section 25 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004), and tabled in terms of section 26 of the Act	Questions on clarity raised by committee members during the briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing.
12 August 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Board Of Commissioners and media statement	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
18 August 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA)	Questions on clarity and additional information (revised DVA reports) requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Revised DVA reports submitted to the Committee.
19 August 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Operations Combat, Fiela and Tornado and provision of generators at police stations	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
28 August 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	Measures taken to safeguard SAPS officials DPCI Policy Guidelines	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions of clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing. Follow-up briefing on the safety of SAPS officials on 9 September 2015.
2 September 2015	Portfolio Committee on Water and Sanitation	Arrest of polluters and arrest for crimes of theft and vandalism of water infrastructure	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.

BRIEFINGS BY SAPS MANAGEMENT TO COMMITTEES				
Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the department addressed these issues
2 September 2015	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing on proclamations in respect of entities involved in terrorist and related activities identified by the United Nations' Security Council, made in terms of section 25 of the Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorist and related Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 33 of 2004), and tabled in terms of section 26 of the Act	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
9 September 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>Progress made to date on the Kruger National Park report</p> <p>Progress made to date on the Central Firearms Register (CFR) report</p> <p>First quarter (2015/2016) expenditure report</p> <p>Follow-up (from 28 Aug 2015) with regard to safety of police officers and use of technology</p>	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	<p>Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing.</p> <p>Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.</p>
13 and 14 October 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	2014/2015 SAPS Annual Performance Report briefings	<p>Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.</p> <p>Budget review and recommendation report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2014/2015 Annual Performance Report of the SAPS dated 20 October 2015.</p>	<p>Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing.</p> <p>Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.</p> <p>Replies to recommendations provided in writing.</p>
4 November 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>Management of breaches of National Key Points (NKPs)</p> <p>Status report on the recent student protests</p>	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
4 November 2015	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Follow-up briefing: taking Parliament to the people Oudtshoorn	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
18 November 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>New proposed SAPS structure</p> <p>Legal expenditure</p> <p>TETRA</p>	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
27 November 2015	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>Back-to-basics SAPS intervention plan</p> <p>Docket analysis</p> <p>PCEM</p>	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.

BRIEFINGS BY SAPS MANAGEMENT TO COMMITTEES				
Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the department addressed these issues
28 January 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Detectives Turnaround Strategy: back to basics Festive season safety: successes and challenges	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
29 January 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Fight against rhino poaching in the Kruger National Park K9 Unit capacity	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.
9 February 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Foreign training on the professionalism of SAPS Evaluation of Paarl Police University and training programmes	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
17 February 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Seminar on risk factors for policing	Discussions and questions on clarity during the seminar.	Replies to questions on clarity and additional information provided during briefing.
9 March 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by SAPS Crime Intelligence on their budget Briefing by SAPS on the impact of the reprioritisation of the budget Briefing by SAPS on the 2015/2016 3 rd quarter financial report	Questions on clarity and additional information requested by Committee members during briefing.	Replies to questions on clarity provided during briefing. Replies to requests for additional information provided in writing.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions for 2015/2016.

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>48% of the reaction time in respect of alpha, bravo and charlie complaints captured on the CAS could not be verified with the individual pocketbooks of members of the SAPS. Station Commanders did not regularly inspect the member's pocket books to ensure compliance with internal controls and to verify that information on the CAS is captured accurately</p>	<p>2011/2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national circular was distributed to all provinces and police stations in August 2015 to emphasise the completion, inspection and storage of pocketbooks. • SO (G) 252 - The pocketbook (SAPS 206) was amended and circulated electronically (Consolidation Notice 18 of 2011) to all members. Apart from this, SO (G) 252 was also circulated to all Provincial Commissioners (Head Office's 3/43/2 dated 2012-01-17). • An instruction for stricter control measures to be taken regarding pocket books, was issued in February 2016. Relief commanders must keep the members' pocketbooks locked in a locker after the last day of their shift. After every shift, relief commanders must also, monitor the reaction times in the pocketbooks against the reaction times on the system. • The Relief Commander's Learning Programme is currently under review. The learning material, which is awaiting approval, was amended to stress the completion, inspection and storage of pocketbooks. • Random compliance inspections were conducted at police stations to ensure that instructions issued by Head Office, are complied with. After such inspections, a report with findings and recommendations, under the signature of the Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing, were compiled and sent to the relevant Provincial Commissioner. The relevant Provincial Commissioner must ensure that the recommendations of the inspection team are adhered to and implemented at the specific police station, after which the Provincial Commissioner must submit a feedback report to the Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing.
<p>45% of the illicit drug success cases and 36% of confiscated liquor cases reported, the actual achievement reported on the Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM) was inaccurately recorded. Station Commanders did not regularly inspect that the actual achievements recorded on the OPAM system were accurately captured.</p>	<p>2010/2011</p>	<p>To date, the SAPS has implemented the following additional control measures to address the matters raised by the AGSA in 2014/2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improvements were effected on the reporting system, the Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) system in respect of the capturing of liquor volumes. These improvements were implemented in April 2015. The following fields were developed to address the incorrect capturing of liquor confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → drop-down list for millilitres and litres to convert; → quantity of liquor for capturing units of containers; → calculating the volume and quantity of liquor; and → displaying all calculations as they are captured. • A tender process was completed and allocated to a successful bidder on 12 January 2015 to procure balanced weighing scales. Following the allocation of the tender, balanced weighing scales were procured and distributed to selected Local Criminal Record Centres.

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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following guidelines and additional control measures were implemented to guide and support the effective functioning of the OPAM system, to ensure availability of accurate, valid and reliable performance management information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → OPAM coordinators were appointed in 2015 at divisional, provincial, cluster and police station level to verify and validate all data captured and ensure correlation with other SAPS registers and systems. → The registration of approvers and capturers were decentralised to police station level and members were identified from the respective police stations to be made responsible for this function. → A 13-step checklist was developed to be converted into a poster for distribution to all police stations. Posters will be printed during 2016/2017. → A protocol document on the search, seizure, handling, processing and disposition of illicit drugs were compiled by Forensic Services and distributed during December 2015. → A standardised compliance inspection checklist for use during compliance inspections, was developed and implemented. → Forensic Services, in cooperation with the Visible Policing Division, designed posters to assist in the identification of the following drugs and ensure correct packaging and disposal once confiscated including hallucinogens, such as Cannabis, Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and magic mushrooms, stimulants, such as Cocaine, Khat, and Tik-Tik and suppressants, such as Opium, Heroine and Mandrax. → A National Directive was drafted for distribution to the provincial offices to address the verification of data, daily monitoring of information recorded/captured on SAPS forms, registers and the OPAM system, as well as the implementation of corrective measures for directives and instructions not being complied with. • Several capacity building sessions were hosted to communicate the functioning of the OPAM system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Capacity building sessions to enhance the skills and knowledge of members in respect of the use of the OPAM system (10 sessions were attended by 1 915 OPAM system users from April to June 2015). → A national workshop to standardise all procedures in respect of the operational planning and monitoring process, was attended by 98 OPAM coordinators appointed at divisional, provincial, cluster and police station levels on 18 and 19 June 2015. → A national workshop to identify challenges and needs for further enhancement of the OPAM system was conducted from 17 to 19 November 2015. • Several compliance visits were conducted to assess accurate entering/capturing of data in respect of drugs and liquor on the Success Capturing Report (SAPS 594), SAPS 13 Register and OPAM system.

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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exhibit Management Learning Programme has been revised, a pilot training programme was presented from 1 to 12 June 2015 and a train-the-trainer course from 20 to 31 July 2015 in order to enhance the knowledge and skills in respect of the administration and management of exhibits, including the SAPS 13 Property Register.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

- The SAPS has for a number of years, reverted to the apparent absence of “command and control” as being a contributing factor to most areas of underperformance and non-compliance. Management of the SAPS has also lamented the gradual but consistent eroding of levels of discipline in the organisation, attributing these declining levels to being an additional consequence of reduced command and control. This is raised by SAPS management despite the obvious contradiction that the very command and control that is assigned the blame for the underperformance, non-compliance and ill-discipline, is within the direct control of the managers of the organisation.
- In addition, the various external and internal oversight capabilities or assurance providers, such as the PCoP, the AGSA, the Audit Committee, the Inspectorate, Internal Audit and management itself, have persistently identified and informed the internal and external regulatory frameworks, of the non-compliance for a number of years. Management and members have been informed of the findings of these external and internal oversight capabilities for a number of years, with the express intention that they be rectified and prevented from reoccurring. Unfortunately these findings have not been heeded, resulting in the shortcomings and underperformance continuing. This poses the question whether or not the solution to the systemic non-compliance and underperformance is beyond the direct control of the SAPS management on all levels.
- The organisational deficiencies, namely inadequate command and control, ill-discipline and non-compliance, should be compared with the SAPS Code of Conduct, which provides a clear, unambiguous and uncompromising blueprint for police conduct, and is aligned with the public administration requirements in section 195 of the Constitution. It is, however, evident that the organisation has not adequately internalised the Code. The SAPS Code of Conduct must permeate all policing activities, providing a practical and moral compass for all members in terms of the standard of conduct that is expected of them.
- The deficiencies and challenges emanating from the analysis are unfortunately all-pervasive as they affect all functional and geographic areas within the organisation. Systemic deficiencies and challenges can only be addressed by changing the overall ethos of the organisation. For this reason, a simple, sustainable, easy-to-understand and equally easy-to-apply, solution is required.
- The SAPS newly established Management Interventions capability will focus on the identification, analysis and collaborative rectification of areas of non-compliance and underperformance. The purpose of the Management Interventions capability will be to ensure the professional, knowledge-based management of policing to achieve the outcomes and impact of the constitutional mandate and objectives of the SAPS. This capability will be guided by the following key objectives:
 - Establishing and maintaining a ‘body of policing knowledge’ supported by research in the SAPS.
 - Determining non-compliance with the policing regulatory framework and poor policing performance.

- Implementing timely interventions to prevent or correct non-compliance and/or poor policing performance to sustainably achieve the constitutional mandate and objectives of the SAPS.
- The Management Interventions approach was initiated during the second semester of 2015/2016 through the development and implementation of performance recovery plans to address identified areas of underperformance in the Visible Policing and Detective Service Divisions, focusing on the 63 prioritised police stations. Significant improvement in performance was achieved in these two Divisions, linked to the performance indicators in the 2015/2016 APP. The Management Interventions capability will be capacitated further during 2016/2017, including the establishment of dedicated, adequately resourced management intervention capabilities in each of the nine provinces.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

- The objective of the Internal Audit Component is to provide an independent and objective assurance and consulting activities on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes of the SAPS.
- The Internal Audit Component conducted a number of Risk-Based and Compliance Reviews, Performance Information Audits (Predetermined Audit Objectives), Information Technology and Forensic Audits at police stations and divisions. The purpose of the assignment was to review the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes. These audits were followed up to determine whether management has taken corrective steps regarding the reported findings. The Internal Audit Component developed an audit strategy and an action plan to deal with major challenges regarding internal audit and those that arose from the external review. An audit policy was approved to reposition the strategic direction of the Internal Audit Component. A major highlight for Internal Audit was an audit of the Sudan Police Development Project conducted in both South and North Sudan. A deferral of 17 audits was approved during the period under review and the audits will be performed in the 2016/2017 financial year.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

This report is solely for the South African Police Service to the exclusion of Crime Intelligence; 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, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) 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; AGSA Management Letters and Report for 2015/2016.

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	5
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	5

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:

- Review of 213 police stations
- Four Vehicle Identification and Vehicle Safeguarding Units
- Predetermined objectives: 40 police stations
- Predetermined objectives: Personnel Management
- Predetermined objectives: Supply Chain Management
- Predetermined objectives: Human Resource Development
- Predetermined objectives: Legal and Policy Services
- 38 follow-up reviews/audits
- Stakeholder engagement review (Governance Audit)
- Crime Intelligence: Support Services
- Corporate Communication: Support Services
- Gangsterism Strategy Consulting Review
- Rural Safety Strategy review
- Firearm Permit System IT review

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- Global Emergency Mobile Communications: IT review
 - National Photo Image System
 - Four police academies
 - Human Resource Development: ETD Standards
 - Supply Chain Management: Resource Plan
 - Circulation System
 - Network Vulnerability Assessment
 - Recruitment Strategy
 - Employment Equity
 - Employee Health and Wellness
 - Sudan Ad-hoc Review
 - Special Task Force: scarce skills allowance
 - South African Police Service Education Trust
 - Leave management
 - Data analytics: leave management
 - Property Control and Exhibit Management
 - Local Crime Record Administration System
 - Public Order Policing
 - Financial management internal control review (financial statements and interim statements)
 - Provisioning Administration System
 - Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations Review

The following were areas of concern:

- 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.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

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 and there is continuous monitoring of mitigating actions.

A 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.

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.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the department at the audit committee meeting held on 30 May 2016, and recommended them for audit.

EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

At the same audit committee meeting held on 30 May 2016, we evaluated performance tables and recommended them for audit after further refinement by management.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

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. In addition, the Committee has also reviewed the performance information as included in the report together with the Management Letter, and urged management to give attention to the different matters raised to ensure the appropriate corrective actions are taken to prevent recurrence in the future.



B Ngunjiri

Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service

29 July 2016

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

1. EXPENDITURE

- The following tables summarise the 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 of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees as per cent of total expenditure	Average compensation of employees cost per employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	16,936,289	10,279,563	1,963,588	60.7	276	37 285
Visible Policing	38,321,105	30,067,523		78.5	293	102 731
Detective Service	15,947,270	12,241,439		76.8	316	38 766
Crime Intelligence	3,102,039	2,819,333		90.9	308	9 146
Protection and Security Services	2,414,098	2,070,513		85.8	304	6 802
Total	76,720,801	57,478,371	1,963,588	74.9	295	194 730

Table 1.2 - Personnel costs by salary band for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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)	1,135,087	2.0	87	13 005
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21,973,411	38.2	230	95 477
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	28,225,650	49.1	368	76 704
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5,275,619	9.2	601	8 776
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	868,604	1.5	1,131	768
Total	57,478,371	100	295	194 730

- 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, home owners allowance and medical assistance. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

Table 1.3 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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	7,111,656	69.2	41,193	0.4	422,039	4.1	854,100	8.3	10,279,563
Visible Policing	18,757,353	62.4	315,693	1.0	1,103,685	3.7	3,848,853	12.8	30,067,523
Detective Service	8,071,349	65.9	91,626	0.7	432,478	3.5	1,365,456	11.2	12,241,439
Crime Intelligence	1,875,965	66.5	14,143	0.5	96,791	3.4	294,414	10.4	2,819,333
Protection and Security Services	1,236,264	59.7	171,841	8.3	74,294	3.6	215,561	10.4	2,070,513
Total	37,052,587	64.5	634,496	1.1	2,129,287	3.7	6,578,384	11.4	57,478,371

Table 1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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)	517,471	45.6	1,994	0.2	63,310	5.6	458,272	40.4	1,135,087
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	13,709,776	62.4	222,022	1.0	1,156,059	5.3	3,389,991	15.4	21,973,411
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	18,612,811	65.9	373,416	1.3	840,425	3.0	2,436,710	8.6	28,225,650
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3,587,323	68.0	37,064	0.7	67,161	1.3	269,691	5.1	5,275,619
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	625,206	72.0	0	0.0	2,332	0.3	23,720	2.7	868,604
Total	37,052,587	64.5	634,496	1.1	2,129,287	3.7	6,578,384	11.4	57,478,371

2. EMPLOYMENT

- The following tables summarise the year-end establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any employees who 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 the end of the period, 31 March 2016

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	37 058	37 285	-0.6	0
Visible Policing	105 466	102 731	2.6	0
Detective Service	39 822	38 766	2.7	0
Crime Intelligence	9 281	9 146	1.5	0
Protection and Security Services	6 415	6 802	-6	0
Total	198 042	194 730	1.7	0

Table 2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band at the end of the period, 31 March 2016

Salary bands	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	13 224	13 005	1.7	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	97 060	95 477	1.6	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	78 046	76 704	1.7	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 933	8 776	1.7	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	777	766	1.7	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0.0	0
Total	198 042	194 730	1.7	0

***Note: As on 31 March 2016, a total of 112 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and or reviewed.**

Table 2.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations at the end of the period, 31 March 2016

Critical occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	46	46	0	0
Architects, Town and Traffic Planners	7	4	42.9	0
Chemists	1 600	1 600	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	94	94	0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	377	365	3.2	0
Natural sciences related	5	4	20	0
Police	139 311	139 311	0	0
Psychologists and Vocational Counsellors	115	105	8.7	0
Total	141 555	141 529	0.01	0

***Note:** The Head of the Department/Chief Executive Officer and senior managers are, by their very nature, critical occupations, but have not been separately listed. Therefore critical occupations have been addressed in occupational classes of Aircraft Pilots; Architects; Chemists (Physical Science, Chemical Science, Pharmacists and Health Science-related); Engineering and related professionals (Electronic and Engineering Science); General Legal Administration and Related Professionals (Attorneys, Legal Administration and Legal-related); Natural Science; Police (Functional Personnel SAPS), Psychologists and Vocational Science. The critical occupations (Occupational Classes) do not reflect all the positions filled in the SAPS, but only those that are considered as a priority for the optimal functioning of the SAPS's core functions. As on 31 March 2016, a total of 26 positions on level 1 to 12 have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and or reviewed.

3. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

Table 3.1 - SMS post information as on 31 March 2016

SMS band	Year-end establishment	Total number of SMS employees per band	% of SMS positions filled per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant per band	% of SMS positions vacant per band
Salary level 13	580	571	98	9	1.5
Salary level 14	166	164	98	2	1.2
Salary level 15	30	30	100	0	0
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0
Total	777	766	99	11	2.7

***Note:** Compared to Table 2.2

Table 3.2 - SMS establishment information as on 30 September 2015

SMS band	Mid-year establishment	Total number of SMS employees per band	% of SMS positions filled per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant per band	% of SMS positions vacant per band
Salary level 13	580	565	97	9	2.5
Salary level 14	166	161	97	2	3
Salary level 15	30	23	77	0	23
Salary level 16	1	1	100	0	0
TOTAL	777	750	97	11	2.7

Table 3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

SMS Band	Advertising	Filling of positions	
	Number of vacancies per band advertised within six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per band filled within six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies not filled within six months, but filled within 12 months
Band A	125	61	4
Band B	33	21	1
Band C	6	10	0
Band D	0	0	0
Total	164	92	5

Table 3.4 - Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded, vacant SMS posts - advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
In compliance

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months
The filling of five posts on senior management level was facilitated by top management and in some cases, with external panel members. There were difficulties experienced to secure dates for shortlisting and assessment centre processes due to unavailability of selection panel members.

Table 3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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 therefore planned and regarded as funded only upon the date of advertisement. With reference to table 3.3, the outstanding positions are in the process of being considered or reviewed.

4. JOB EVALUATION

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

Table 4.1 - Job evaluation by salary band for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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)	13 005	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 477	2	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	76 704	15	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 776	59	0.7	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	768	47	6.1	0	0	0	0
Total	194 730	123	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 of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

None

Table 4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation, by occupation, for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

None

Table 4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

None

***Note:** With regard to tables 4.2 to 4.4, vacant newly created positions are evaluated and then filled through the usual 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 of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Salary bands	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2015)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	7 760	5 309	64	0.8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	94 975	1 545	1 043	1.1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 245	488	3 029	3.8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9 145	29	398	4.4
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	816	6	54	6.6
Total	191 941	7 377	4 588	2.4

***Note:** Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2014/2015, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2015/2016 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2015.

Table 5.2 - Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Critical occupations	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2015)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	49	0	3	6.1
Architects, Town and Traffic Planners	4	0	0	0
Chemists	1 562	68	30	1.9
Engineers and related professionals	96	0	2	2.1
General legal administration and related professionals	386	1	22	5.7
Natural sciences related	4	0	0	0
Police	137 107	5 421	3 217	2.3
Psychologists and Vocational Counsellors	106	2	3	2.8
Total	139 314	5 492	3 277	2.4

***Note:** Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2014/2015, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2015/2016 with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2015.

Table 5.3 Reasons why employees left the department for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Termination Types	Number	% of total resignations	% of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	592	12.9	0.3	4 588	194 730
Resignation	2 450	53.4	1.3	4 588	194 730
Expiry of contract	17	0.4	0	4 588	194 730
Discharged due to ill health	179	3.9	0.1	4 588	194 730
Dismissal-misconduct	145	3.2	0.1	4 588	194 730
Retirement	1 190	25.9	0.6	4 588	194 730
Other	15	0.3	0	4 588	194 730
TOTAL	4 588	100	2.4	4 588	194 730

Table 5.4 - Section 35 terminations, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Rank	Number of Section 35 terminations awarded
None	

***Note:** No section 35 terminations were awarded for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

Table 5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Critical occupations	Employment at the end of period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	46	0	0
Architects, Town and Traffic Planners	4	0	0
Chemists	1 600	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	94	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	365	0	0
Natural sciences related	4	0	0
Police	139 311	8 015	5.8
Psychologists and Vocational Counsellors	105	0	0
Total	141 529	8 015	5.7

Table 5.6 Promotions by salary band for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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)	13 005	94	0.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 477	82	0.1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	76 704	8 870	11.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 776	934	10.6
Senior management (Levels 13-16) and Executive Authority	768	83	10.8
Total	194 730	10 063	5.2

- During the 2015/2016 financial year, 41 members were appointed/promoted in accordance with Regulation 45 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008.

Table 5.7 - Regulation 45 appointments, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

RANK	Number of promotions in terms of Regulation 45
Lieutenant General	1
Major General	7
Brigadier	1
Colonel	3
Lieutenant Colonel	5
Major	1
Captain	5
Lieutenant	2
Warrant Officer	2
Sergeant	14
Total	41

Regulation 45 promotions were as follows:

- Provincial Commissioner: Northern Cape (Lieutenant General);
- Budget Management, Legal Services Head Office, Personnel Management, two Crime Intelligence, two Cluster Commanders (Seven Major Generals);
- Facility Management (Brigadier);
- Eight Close Protectors (two Lieutenants, two Warrant Officers, and four Sergeants);
- Thirteen for their involvement in a high-profile case (two Lieutenant Colonels, three Captains, and eight Sergeants);
- Two obtained PhD qualifications (two Lieutenant Colonels), One Station Commissioner: Kabokweni (Colonel);
- Two Settlement Agreements (one Major and one Captain);
- One Air Hostess (Sergeant);
- One staff Officer: Deputy PC: North West (Captain);
- Two DPCI Members (two Colonels);
- One Drill Commander/Instructor (Lieutenant Colonel); and
- One member from Mangaung (Sergeant).

6. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

- The tables in this section are based on the formats prescribed by the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No 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 2016

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	293	54	40	387	98	201	28	11	240	43	768
Professionals	3 368	456	270	4 094	1 433	3 017	444	236	3 697	1 626	10 850
Clerks	6 702	844	254	7 800	440	15 425	2887	732	19 044	3 852	31 136
Service and sales workers	81 565	11 490	2 815	95 870	9 839	30 337	3 688	495	34 520	2 588	142 817
Craft and related trades workers	728	143	50	921	270	63	0	0	63	7	1 261
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	186	9	5	200	2	10	0	0	10	0	212
Elementary occupations	3 487	511	22	4 020	43	3 169	426	9	3 604	19	7 686
Total	96 329	13 507	3 456	113 292	12 125	52 222	7 473	1 483	61 178	8 135	194 730

Occupational categories	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Employees with disabilities	651	137	43	831	526	271	69	16	356	311	2 024

Table 6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2016

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	17	1	1	19	1	11	1	1	13	0	33
Senior management	276	53	39	368	97	190	27	10	227	43	735
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 563	519	369	4 451	1 476	1 708	257	141	2 106	743	8 776
Skilled technical and academically qualified	39 312	6 279	2 159	47 750	9 644	10 567	2 136	764	13 467	5 843	76 704
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	47 334	5 549	791	53 674	795	34 559	4 430	547	39 536	1 472	95 477
Unskilled and defined decision making	5 827	1 106	97	7 030	112	5 187	622	20	5 829	34	13 005
Total	96 329	13 507	3 456	113 292	12 125	52 222	7 473	1 483	61 178	8 135	194 730

Table 6.3 - Recruitment for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Occupational bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Senior management	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
Professionally qualified and experienced	11	3	1	15	2	7	0	0	7	5	29
Skilled technical and academically qualified	158	62	18	238	101	86	20	5	111	38	488
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	703	54	7	764	18	686	40	12	738	25	1 545
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 643	513	38	3 194	32	1 870	194	9	2 073	10	5 309
Total	3 518	632	64	4 214	153	2 651	254	27	2 932	78	7 377

Table 6.4 - Progression to another salary notch for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Occupational bands	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Top management	9	0	1	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	14
Senior management	217	43	33	293	87	158	23	5	186	41	607
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 151	197	146	1 494	473	600	89	39	728	321	3 016
Skilled technical and academically qualified	21 835	3 245	1 411	26 491	6 782	4 784	900	461	6 145	3 646	43 064
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	18 214	2 443	355	21 012	446	19 785	3 136	442	23 363	1 461	46 282
Unskilled and defined decision making	633	95	5	733	14	619	80	4	703	11	1 461
Total	42 059	6 023	1 951	50 033	7 802	25 950	4 228	951	31 129	5 480	94 444

Table 6.5 - Terminations for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Senior management	24	7	2	33	10	3	1	0	4	3	50
Professionally qualified and experienced	176	19	13	208	80	65	9	2	76	34	398
Skilled technical and academically qualified	1 838	195	65	2 098	305	307	58	11	376	250	3 029
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	519	90	6	615	28	296	67	9	372	28	1 043
Unskilled and defined decision making	22	7	0	29	1	24	10	0	34	0	64
Total	2 579	319	86	2 984	425	696	145	22	863	316	4 588

Table 6.6 - Disciplinary steps for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Disciplinary steps	Male, African	Male, Coloured	Male, Indian	Male, Total Blacks	Male, White	Female, African	Female, Coloured	Female, Indian	Female, Total Blacks	Female, White	Total
Correctional counselling	59	15	3	77	4	9	4	1	14	1	96
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	254	47	6	307	12	31	8	0	39	3	361
Final written warning	199	59	5	263	13	21	14	0	35	2	313
Fine	446	83	20	549	18	46	10	2	58	4	629
Suspended dismissal	311	129	13	453	25	41	9	3	53	8	539
Case withdrawn	361	138	21	520	35	43	20	1	64	3	622
Not guilty	877	231	37	1 145	62	117	36	1	154	17	1 378
Suspended without payment	42	1	3	46	2	6	0	0	6	1	55
Verbal warning	22	10	0	32	2	6	0	0	6	0	40
Written warning	230	92	5	327	23	32	10	1	43	5	398
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 801	805	113	3 719	196	352	111	9	472	44	4 431

Table 6.7 - Skills development for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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	2	0	0	2	0	7	1	0	8	1	11
Senior management	72	8	11	91	24	146	21	6	173	27	315
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 391	203	113	1 707	495	761	91	36	888	221	3 311
Skilled technical and academically qualified	19 247	4 110	984	24 341	4 784	6 046	1 232	279	7 557	1 680	38 362
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	34 263	4 336	605	39 204	526	21 605	2 392	179	24 176	367	64 273
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 896	474	59	2 429	75	1 345	231	5	1 581	6	4 091
Total	56 871	9 131	1 772	67 774	5 904	29 910	3 968	505	34 383	2 302	110 363

***Note: Total number of employees declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 according to the Training Administration System on 2016-04-07. The total number of employees trained and found competent as indicated in this table, reflects only employees of the SAPS trained and found competent.**

7. PERFORMANCE

- The SAPS Employment Regulations, 2008 requires all SMS employees to conclude performance agreements by the end of July each year. The information provided in the table below reflects the total number of SMS employees on the PERSAP system that should have concluded performance agreements by 31 July 2015.

Table 7.1 – Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees as on 31 July 2015

SMS Band	Total number of SMS employees per band	Total number of concluded performance agreements	Concluded performance agreements as a percentage of total number of SMS employees
Band A	555	532	95.9%
Band B	150	139	92.7%
Band C	24	21	87.5%
Band D	1	1	100.0%
Total	730	693	94.9%

Table 7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees as on 31 July 2015

Although the above table reflects a compliance level of 94.9%, the actual compliance has been calculated at 99%. This calculation is based on the following:

Of the 730 senior managers that are reflected in table 7.1 above, only 7 senior managers (5 at Band A and 2 at Band B) who were in a position to conclude performance agreements by 2015/07/31 did not comply.

The remaining 30 senior managers could not reasonably be expected to conclude performance agreements by this date. The reasonable exclusions are, for example, due to lengthy illness, suspension, deployment or visits to other countries, review of purpose and functions of posts, etc.

Table 7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements by 31 July 2015

Disciplinary action was taken against three senior managers (Band A) for non-compliance to concluding of a performance agreement. The supervisor of four non-compliant senior managers (2 x Band A, 2 x Band B) was requested to take disciplinary action, however the supervisor was suspended during this process and no further action was taken. Outstanding performance agreements were concluded in the interim. All non-compliant senior managers will however be excluded from receiving pay progression in the following year.

8. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Table 8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Demographics	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
African, Female	0	52 222	0.0	0	0
African, Male	0	96 329	0.0	0	0
Asian, Female	0	1 483	0.0	0	0
Asian, Male	0	3 456	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Female	0	7 473	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13 507	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	0	61 178	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Male	0	113 292	0.0	0	0
White, Female	0	8 135	0.0	0	0
White, Male	0	12 125	0.0	0	0
Total	0	194 730	0.0	0	0

Table 8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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	13 005	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	95 477	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	76 704	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	8 776	0	0	0
Total	0	193 962	0	0	0

Table 8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Critical occupations	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	% of total employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	0	46	0	0	0
Architects, Town and Traffic Planners	0	4	0	0	0
Chemists	0	1 600	0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	94	0	0	0
General legal administration & related professionals	0	365	0	0	0
Natural Sciences related	0	4	0	0	0
Police	0	139 311	0	0	0
Psychologists and Vocational Counsellors	0	105	0	0	0
Total	0	141 529	0	0	0

Table 8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for senior management service for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

SMS Band	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	% of total per band and employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
Band A	0	571	0	0	0
Band B	0	164	0	0	0
Band C	0	30	0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0	0	0
Total	0	768	0	0	0

9. FOREIGN WORKERS

- The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Salary band	1 April 2015		31 March 2016		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	3.8	1	4.2	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	8	30.8	8	33.3	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	16	61.5	12	50	-4	200
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1	3.8	3	12.5	2	-100
Total	26	100	24	100	-2	100

Table 9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Major occupation	1 April 2015		31 March 2016		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Administrative office workers	5	19.2	3	12.5	-2	100
Craft and related trade workers	1	3.8	1	4.2	0	0
Drivers, operators and ship's crew	1	3.8	0	0	-1	50
Elementary occupations	1	3.8	2	8.3	1	-50
National security and custodian personnel	13	50	12	50	-1	50
Professionals and managers	3	11.5	4	16.7	1	-50
Service workers	1	3.8	1	4.2	0	0
Technical associated professionals	1	3.8	1	4.2	0	0
Total	26	100	24	100	-2	100

10. USE OF LEAVE

- The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave in the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 10.1) and incapacity leave (Table 10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also indicated.

Table 10.1 - Sick leave for the period of 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

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)	28 999	92.8	3 664	2.6	8	11 401	139 272	26 900
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	609 933	94	74 549	53.5	8	440 857	139 272	573 043
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	435 153	93.6	54 783	39.3	8	530 316	139 272	407 286
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	45 490	93.5	5 839	4.2	8	95 040	139 272	42 537
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	3 284	96	437	0.3	8	11 857	139 272	3 153
Total	1 122 859	93.8	139 272	100	8	1 089 471	139 272	1 052 919

Table 10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for the period of 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

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)	7 933	100	308	3.3	26	3 195	7 933	9 464
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	105 509	99.9	3 644	38.5	29	74 310	105 446	9 464
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	202 353	99.9	4 934	52.1	41	257 084	202 230	9 464
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	21 200	99.9	545	5.8	39	44 991	21 185	9 464
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 739	100	33	0	53	6 177	1 739	9 464
Total	338 734	99.9	9 464	100	36	385 757	338 533	9 464

Table 10.3 – Temporary Incapacity leave for the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	5 305	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	1 358	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. The major causes of long periods of temporary incapacity leave, were injuries due to external causes, mental and behavioural disorders and musculoskeletal/connective tissue disorders.

Table 10.4 - Ill-health retirement for 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

Incapacity leave approved	Health risk manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	624	67	0	Not applicable

Types of illness				
Psychological and medical conditions were the main cause of applications for ill-health retirement				

Table 10.5 Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (health risk manager) for the period of 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average timeframe for payments made to service provider
20,955	4

TABLE 10.6 - Annual Leave for 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

Salary Bands	Total Days taken	Average days per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	112 524	23	4 853
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 094 570	23	92 501
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 251 879	29	78 163
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	264 884	29	9 050
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	22 005	27	808
Total	4 745 862	26	185 375

TABLE 10.7 - Capped Leave for 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

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 2015
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	24	8	3	1 501
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 074	8	267	138 638
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	40 776	10	3 890	3 405 877
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	7 715	12	636	697 431
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	602	12	50	66 759
TOTAL	51 191	11	4 846	4 310 206

11. HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 11.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Categories of employees identified being at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and related diseases	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
1. Visible Policing 2. Operational Response Services 3. Protection and Security Services 4. Forensic Science Services 5. Detective Service	<p>A) Various interventions are provided to all SAPS employees, including the categories of high-risk employees. These interventions are guided by the following key strategic objectives in Government's National Strategic Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social and structural approaches to HIV, STI and TB Prevention, care and impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering police officers with knowledge on HIV/AIDS, STIs and TB. These police officers provide operational services in various informal settlements, rural and hard-to-reach areas such as farms and ports of entry. Preventing new HIV, STI and TB infections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing HIV/AIDS and TB Support Groups Peer Education and Peer Support/Dialogue programmes Information-sharing sessions and awareness raising on HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB and non-communicable diseases. Providing health and wellness screening, including HIV counselling and testing (HCT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer-initiative (onsite) health and wellness screening/assessment sessions in partnership with the recognised medical aid schemes and accredited healthcare providers. Registration on the various disease risk management programmes. Information sharing on HIV/AIDS, STIs, TB and non-communicable diseases. Protection of human rights and promotion of access to justice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation of employees living with HIV/AIDS through programmes such as greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA) and meaningful involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS (MIPA). These employees are trained to become HIV/AIDS and TB ambassadors. The anti-stigma and discrimination programmes rendered to these employees, assist them to disclose their status and have free access to the relevant information and services.
	<p>B) The following steps are taken to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS, TB and related health problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Providing care and support services (health and wellness assessments): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating health and wellness screening/testing in collaboration with approved external stakeholders Providing health and wellness promotion (talks) targeting HIV/AIDS, TB and other related lifestyle conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity Raising awareness on HIV/AIDS, TB and other related lifestyle illnesses by using exhibition stalls as health promotion mediums Facilitation of HIV/AIDS, TB and other related support groups Promotion of safe and consistent condom use as well as male and female condom distribution to prevent new infections and re-infection. Peer Education Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting training new peer educators Sustaining the Peer Education Programme: Mentorship and coaching, conference and meetings Peer support, sharing information and referral Assisting with organising calendar events, health events and awareness sessions. Information, Education and Communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS awareness initiatives Commemoration of related calendar events. Marketing and exhibition by using internal communication mediums such as PolTV, the Police magazine, the Intranet and salary advices, posters, pamphlets, flyers, etc. Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing strategy and related policies Developing related guidelines and standard operating procedures Managing information/data on HIV/AIDS, TB and other non-communicable diseases. Establishing and sustaining partnerships and positive stakeholder relations (e.g. POLMED, GEMS, DPSA, DoH, SASSETA). <p>* Disclaimer: All workplace incidents related to occupational exposure/accidental exposure (PEP/Prep) are currently managed by the Section dealing with SHE – Medical Surveillance Incidents which fall under the SCM Division:.</p>

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 Personnel Management, SAPS Private Bag X94 Pretoria, 0001 Tel no: 012 393 1504 Fax no: 012 393 2454
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of the employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		The SAPS's Employee Health and Wellness component is made up of four 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. These professionals are mainly responsible for providing 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, just under 600 professionals are nationally employed at EHW and they render care and support services to SAPS employees. The services offered are proactive and reactive in nature. The Quality of Work Life (QWL) Section comprises HIV/AIDS and Disability Management, which are budgeted Programmes. At present, an annual budget allocation of R4 million for each programme, is available.
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for the employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	X		The Employee Health and Wellness Component delivers services of which the key elements are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, lifeskills, money wise, colleagues' sensitivity, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, disability sensitisation programmes, substance dependency, Relationship-marriage, children and colleagues, sexual harassment and domestic violence. The wellness support programmes are currently expanded to include health promotion programmes, through which employees are voluntarily tested for HIV, TB and other chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol, as well as body mass index.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		The Human Resource Management Division of the 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 of the SAPS, such as Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal Services, Supply Chain Management, Human Resource Utilisation, as well as organised labour unions (POPCRU and SAPU). The Deputy National Commissioner for Human Resource is the chairperson of the wellness forum. There are also key external role players such as the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Service and Administration, the Department of Health, POLMED, the Metropolitan Health Group (managed health care provider and administrator to POLMED); GEMS and the SAPS's Health Risk Manager (Metropolitan Health Risk Management). A similar structure has been implemented in all the provinces. Both the national and provincial wellness forums are convened quarterly, and strategic reports are shared among all the role players regarding the health and wellness of employees.
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of the department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	X		The SAPS's EHW policies and practices have been aligned with the government's plan under the auspices of the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The DPSA's EHW strategic framework provides for 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. These policies are measured by the Presidency through the Department of Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). This exercise is aimed at ensuring that the EHW complies with the MPAT requirements pertaining to the above four policies.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive, from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		The Policy on Employees of the SAPS living with HIV/AIDS, was approved in August 2006 and endorsed at the SSSBC. The policy is currently under review. The draft HIV/AIDS, TB and STI policy has been submitted to the executive management of the Division for input. The SAPS follows applicable Acts, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees on the basis of their status.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		<p>An increased number of SAPS employees partake throughout the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services is available in all the provinces. The Employee Health and Wellness component and other service providers such as POLMED, forged partnership in marketing the Health Weeks campaigns in the SAPS. Furthermore, the Health Risk Manager also ensures that rigorous HIV counselling and testing sessions are conducted continually, at more testing sites. Employees are encouraged to optimally use 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, the SAPS provides care and support to all employees in need through various wellness support groups. The department is also embarking on a continuous drive of providing advocacy workshops to senior managers through the Peer Education Programme, with the purpose of setting positive examples and pledging care and support to those infected and affected by various health problems, including HIV/AIDS.</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		The organisation 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 contracted health risk manager. Various stakeholder committees are responsible for the collection and analysis of data, to establish trends and an organisational profile. Furthermore, there are also organisational indicators, e.g. suicide rates and trends regarding referrals and medical boards which are monitored constantly.

12. LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 12.1 - Collective agreements for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 1 of 2015 – Procedural Agreement	19 May 2015
SSSBC Agreement 2 of 2015 – Policy on Recognition of Improved Qualification	19 May 2015
SSSBC Agreement 3 of 2015 – Adoption of Guidelines for Lower Bargaining Structures	19 May 2015
SSSBC Agreement 4 of 2015 – Special Dispensation on Grade Progression of Constables to Sergeants and Sergeants to Warrant Officers	28 September 2015

Table 12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded in the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	96	2.2
Demotion	0	0
Dismissal	361	8.1
Final written warning	313	7.1
Fine	629	14.2
Suspended action	0	0
Suspended dismissal	539	12.2
Case withdrawn	622	14.0
Not guilty	1 378	31.1
Suspended without payment	55	1.2
Verbal warning	40	0.9
Written warning	398	9.0
Total	4 431	100

Table 12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings in the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Regulation 20	Nature	Number persons found guilty	% of total
(a)	Failed to comply with or contravened an Act, Regulation or legal obligation.	566	12.7
(b)	Wilfully or negligently misused the finances of the State.	20	0.5
(c)	Possessed or used the property of the State, another employee or a visitor without permission.	97	2.2
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	164	3.7
(e)	Endangered the lives of others by disregarding safety rules and regulations.	24	0.5
(f)	Prejudiced the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	189	4.3
(g)	Misused his or her position in the SAPS to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	1	0.02
(h)	Accepted 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.	3	0.07
(i)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	671	15.10
(j)	Was absent from work without reason or permission.	469	10.6
(k)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	17	0.4
(l)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution.	2	0.05
(m)	Performed work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours, without written approval by the employer.	11	0.25
(n)	Slept on duty without permission/authorisation.	7	0.2
(o)	Was under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drug, including alcohol while on duty.	87	1.96
(p)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner while on duty.	130	2.9
(q)	Contravened any prescribed Code of Conduct for the SAPS or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	97	2.2
(r)	Incited other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	2	0.05

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
(s)	Displayed disrespect toward others in the workplace or demonstrated abusive or insolent behaviour.	61	1.4
(t)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	8	0.2
(u)	Prevented other employees from belonging to any trade union.	0	0
(v)	Ran any money-lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of SAPS.	0	0
(w)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	2	0.05
(x)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	17	0.4
(y)	Participated in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	0	0
(z)	Committed a common law or statutory offence.	1 798	40.5
Total		4 443	100

Table 12.4 - Grievances logged for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Number of grievances addressed	Number	% of total
Not resolved	299	27
Resolved	825	73
Total	1 124	100

***Note:** that a total of 295 grievances in the timeframe, are still pending, and cannot be taken into consideration when calculating performance, 4 are pending beyond resulting in total of 299 pending. The performance regarding grievances resolved, is calculated from $1\,124 - 299 = 825$. Total resolved within 30 w/days = 743. That gives a 90% performance in terms of the SSSBC Agreement 3/2005.

Table 12.5 - Disputes logged with Councils for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Number of Disputes Lodged	Number	% of total
SSSBC	770	91,3
PSCBC	27	3,2
CCMA	29	3,4
Private Arbitrations	17	2,1
Total	843	100

Table 12.6 - Strike actions for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

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 of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of people suspended	753
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	235
Average number of days suspended	78
Cost of suspensions	R14,900

***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 Employees attending training for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Occupational Group	Gender	Course	Leanship	Learning Programme	Qualification	Refreshers Course	Reskilling	Seminar	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
01 Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
02 Senior management	Female	44	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	141	200
	Male	81	0	19	0	0	0	0	1	15	116
03 Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	846	0	63	5	0	9	1	10	188	1 122
	Male	1 633	1	120	5	11	13	4	8	421	2 216
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7 139	11	394	4	11	6	23	117	1 637	9 342
	Male	21 056	20	786	13	235	11	141	308	7 125	29 695
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	18 161	3	612	9	23	0	324	395	5 354	24 881
	Male	28 981	15	606	32	734	0	336	733	9 033	40 470
06 Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	1 294	0	2	0	0	0	1	53	273	1 623
	Male	2 219	0	5	0	0	0	0	32	280	2 536
Total		81 455	50	2 622	68	1 014	39	830	1 661	24 473	112 212

***Note: Total number of members attending training in the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, according to the Training Administration System on 2016-04-07.**

Table 13.2 Employees found competent in training for the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Occupational Group	Gender	Course	Leanership	Learning Programme	Qualification	Refreshers Course	Reskilling	Seminar	Skills programme	Workshop	Total
01 Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
02 Senior management	Female	44	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	141	200
	Male	80	0	19	0	0	0	0	1	15	115
03 Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	835	0	63	5	0	9	1	10	186	1 109
	Male	1 623	1	120	5	7	13	4	8	421	2 202
04 Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	7056	11	382	4	10	6	22	116	1 630	9 237
	Male	20 673	20	774	13	174	11	131	296	7 033	29 125
05 Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	17 873	3	609	9	13	0	312	392	5 332	24 543
	Male	28 523	15	598	30	517	0	333	714	9 000	39 730
06 Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	1 259	0	2	0	0	0	1	53	272	1 587
	Male	2 287	0	5	0	0	0	0	32	280	2 504
Total		80 154	50	2 587	66	721	39	804	1 626	24 316	110 363

***Note:** Total number of members declared competent in all training interventions completed during the period of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 according to the Training Administration System on 2016-04-07. The total number of personnel trained and found competent as indicated 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 of 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	2 937	48
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	2 895	48
Permanent disablement	175	3
Fatal	79	1
Total	6 086	100

15. USING CONSULTANTS

See page 340 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 23: DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 301 to 369, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, 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 2016 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.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

7. I draw attention to a matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter:
8. The supplementary information set out on pages 360 to 369 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

9. 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

10. 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 2016:
 - Programme 2: Visible policing on pages 96 to 103
 - Programme 3: Detective Service on pages 162 to 168
11. 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).
12. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
13. The material findings in respect of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

USEFULNESS OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

14. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness of the reported performance information for Programme 3 – Visible Policing.

RELIABILITY OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

15. The FMPPI requires auditees 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:
- 65% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator “Quantity of illicit drug confiscated as a result of police”, was not reliable when compared to the source information and evidence provided. This was due to a lack of frequent review of the validity of reported achievements against source documentation.
 - 45% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator “The volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police action”, was not reliable when compared to the source information and evidence provided. This was due to a lack of frequent review of the validity of reported achievements against source documentation and 22% of the actual performance of the performance indicator “The volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police action”, was not recorded on the departments reporting system Operational Planning and Monitoring System (OPAM). This was due to lack of monitoring of the completeness of reported actual achievements.
 - 35% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator “Stolen/lost firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost”, was not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided. This was due to lost and recovered firearms not circulated on the Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) as lost or recovered. This was due to lack of monitoring of the completeness of reported actual achievements.
 - 48% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator “Stolen/lost state-owned firearms recovered in relation to the number of firearms reported stolen/lost”, was not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided. This was due to the late circulation of lost and recovered firearms on the Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) which resulted in reporting losses of firearms in the wrong period. This was due to a lack of frequent review of the validity of reported achievements against source documentation.
 - 37% of the actual performance for the performance indicator “Number schools linked to police station to advance the school safety programme” was not recorded on the Provincial quarterly reports which are used to consolidate the annual performance report. This was due to lack of monitoring of the completeness of reported actual achievements.

PROGRAMME 3 – DETECTIVE SERVICE

USEFULNESS OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

16. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness of the reported performance information for Programme 3 – Detective Service.

RELIABILITY OF REPORTED PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

17. The FMPPI requires auditees 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 3 – Detective Service were not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided and/or adequate and reliable corroborating evidence could not be provided

- 71.13% of the actual performance reported for the performance indicator “Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case-exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days”, was not reliable when compared to the source information or evidence provided. This was due to the inability to verify Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) administration system dates captured. The current form that is used doesn’t have a space for the analysts to capture the dates of receipt, registrations and finalisation, as a result auditors are unable to verify the dates captured on FSL admin system.
- For 31% of the actual performance reported for the performance indicator “Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges”, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves as to the reliability of the reported performance. As a proper record keeping system was not in place in Limpopo DPCI, the department’s records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures to confirm the validity of 1 531 charges reported performance information.
- We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves as to the reliability of the reported performance information of:
 - Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption related cases.
 - Number of serious commercial crime-related trial ready cases dockets where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption.

As a proper record keeping system was not in place, the department’s records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures to confirm the validity of reported performance information.

- For 30% of actual reported performance of the performance indicator “Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges”, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves as to the reliability of the reported performance. As a proper record keeping system was not in place in Limpopo Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), the department’s records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures to confirm the validity of reported performance information.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS

18. I draw attention to the following matters; my conclusion is not modified in respect of these matters. The following performance indicators were not well defined in the Annual performance report and Technical indicator descriptions:

- Number of schools linked to police stations to advance the safety programme.
- Percentage of medium to high risk incidents stabilised in relation to request received.
- Percentage of stolen/robbed vehicles in relation to the number of vehicles reported stolen/robbed.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

19. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 51 to 59, 96 to 103, 162 to 168, 216 to 218 and 223 to 224 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraph 15, 17, and 18 of this report.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

20. The supplementary information set out on pages 60 to 94, 104 to 160, 169 to 214, 219 to 221 and 225 to 228 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

21. 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

22. With regards to material findings on Programme 2 and 3, 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.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. The financial statements submitted for audit were not supported by full and proper records as required by section 40(1)(a)&(b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements of immovable tangible assets, operating lease commitments, and contingent liabilities identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected and the supporting documents were provided subsequently.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

24. Persons in service of the Department of Police who had a private or business interest in contracts awarded by the Department of Police failed in certain instances to disclose such interest, as required by Treasury Regulation 16A8.4, Public Service Regulation 3C and Regulation 20(M) of the South African Police Service Discipline Regulations (of 2006).

INTERNAL CONTROL

25. 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 of performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

LEADERSHIP

26. Ineffective monitoring of the implementation of action plans to address identified internal control deficiencies.

FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

27. Inadequate implementation of proper record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant and accurate information is accessible and available to support financial and performance reporting.

OTHER REPORTS

INVESTIGATIONS

CLAASSEN BOARD OF INQUIRY

28. President Jacob Zuma suspended the National Commissioner Riah Phiyega in October 2015, based on recommendations by the Farlam Commission. The Claassen board of inquiry, headed by Judge Neels Claassen were tasked to evaluate her fitness for office, following the Marikana massacre. Last testimonies were heard, and it is envisaged that the outcome of the board of inquiry will be imminent.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2016



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Appropriation per Programme									
Programme	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	16,609,332	0	326,957	16,936,289	16,936,289	0	100%	15,570,203	15,570,203
2. Visible Policing	38,444,422	0	(123,270)	38,321,152	38,321,105	47	100%	36,700,290	36,700,272
3. Detective Service	16,092,427	0	(145,157)	15,947,270	15,947,270	0	100%	15,149,725	15,149,725
4. Crime Intelligence	3,146,936	0	(44,897)	3,102,039	3,102,039	0	100%	2,884,119	2,884,119
5. Protection and Security Services	2,427,731	0	(13,633)	2,414,098	2,414,098	0	100%	2,202,906	2,202,906
Total	76,720,848	0	0	76,720,848	76,720,801	47	100%	72,507,243	72,507,225
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add:	Departmental revenue			478,192				389,406	
	Aid assistance			471				8,516	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)									
Add:	Aid assistance			77,199,511				72,905,165	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)									
					471				7,764
									72,514,989

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification							2014/15	
	2015/16							Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation		Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	72,903,203	(189,134)	0	72,714,069	72,714,022	47	100%	68,576,511	68,576,493
Compensation of employees	58,277,125	(486,018)	(312,689)	57,478,418	57,478,371	47	100%	54,332,246	54,332,228
Salaries and wages	45,793,073	(556,293)	(250,060)	44,986,720	44,986,673	47	100%	42,397,767	42,397,749
Social contributions	12,484,052	70,275	(62,629)	12,491,698	12,491,698	0	100%	11,934,479	11,934,479
Goods and services	14,626,078	296,884	312,689	15,235,651	15,235,651	0	100%	14,244,265	14,244,265
Administrative fees	60,862	(3,468)	0	57,394	57,394	0	100%	47,951	47,951
Advertising	28,777	11,044	0	39,821	39,821	0	100%	26,581	26,581
Minor assets	249,162	(9,019)	(194)	239,949	239,949	0	100%	260,213	260,213
Audit costs: External	36,928	(3,662)	0	33,266	33,266	0	100%	34,638	34,638
Bursaries: Employees	8,387	(135)	0	8,252	8,252	0	100%	8,609	8,609
Catering: Departmental activities	32,272	7,259	0	39,531	39,531	0	100%	40,115	40,115
Communication (G&S)	726,716	(12,251)	(347)	714,118	714,118	0	100%	696,107	696,107
Computer services	2,804,090	36,410	308,913	3,149,413	3,149,413	0	100%	2,787,020	2,787,020
Consultants: Business and advisory services	25,720	1,682	0	27,402	27,402	0	100%	26,569	26,569
Infrastructure and planning services	20	53	0	73	73	0	100%	427	427
Laboratory services	5,667	(1,260)	0	4,407	4,407	0	100%	5,004	5,004
Legal services	301,826	(7,913)	0	293,913	293,913	0	100%	340,204	340,204
Contractors	424,039	61,281	83,171	568,491	568,491	0	100%	413,170	413,170
Agency and support / outsourced services	262,305	82,362	0	344,667	344,667	0	100%	235,979	235,979
Entertainment	1,804	(293)	(99)	1,412	1,412	0	100%	1,361	1,361
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3,925,948	(60,229)	(112,612)	3,753,107	3,753,107	0	100%	3,739,357	3,739,357
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	245,535	(99)	0	245,436	245,436	0	100%	253,073	253,073

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Inventory: Other supplies	98,092	(34,593)	0	63,499	63,499	0	100%	135,963	135,963
Consumable supplies	406,301	32,355	53,914	492,570	492,570	0	100%	341,867	341,867
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	423,750	(86,279)	(26,637)	310,834	310,834	0	100%	391,508	391,508
Operating leases	2,466,847	110,409	0	2,577,256	2,577,256	0	100%	2,386,867	2,386,867
Property payments	992,196	52,086	0	1,044,282	1,044,282	0	100%	976,382	976,382
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1,784	(467)	0	1,317	1,317	0	100%	1,033	1,033
Travel and subsistence	845,380	65,925	6,580	917,885	917,885	0	100%	867,739	867,739
Training and development	80,896	14,349	0	95,245	95,245	0	100%	75,034	75,034
Operating payments	139,680	37,551	0	177,231	177,231	0	100%	121,739	121,739
Venues and facilities	31,094	3,786	0	34,880	34,880	0	100%	29,755	29,755

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification							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
Transfers and subsidies	952,394	38,472	0	990,866	990,866	0	100%	899,003	899,003
Provinces and municipalities	36,971	3,080	0	40,051	40,051	0	100%	38,106	38,106
Municipalities	36,971	3,080	0	40,051	40,051	0	100%	38,106	38,106
Departmental agencies and accounts	150,045	5,637	0	155,682	155,682	0	100%	134,702	134,702
Departmental agencies (non business entities)	150,045	5,637	0	155,682	155,682	0	100%	134,702	134,702
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	1,000	1,000
Households	764,378	29,755	0	794,133	794,133	0	100%	725,195	725,195
Social benefits	401,601	16,313	0	417,914	417,914	0	100%	383,028	383,028
Other transfers to households	362,777	13,442	0	376,219	376,219	0	100%	342,167	342,167
Payment for capital assets	2,865,251	138,786	0	3,004,037	3,004,037	0	100%	3,003,469	3,003,469
Buildings and other fixed structures	998,720	140,171	53,473	1,192,364	1,192,364	0	100%	884,804	884,804
Buildings	998,720	140,171	53,473	1,192,364	1,192,364	0	100%	884,804	884,804
Machinery and equipment	1,856,531	4,998	(53,473)	1,808,056	1,808,056	0	100%	2,118,440	2,118,440
Transport equipment	974,372	149,572	81,435	1,205,379	1,205,379	0	100%	1,142,122	1,142,122
Other machinery and equipment	882,159	(144,574)	(134,908)	602,677	602,677	0	100%	976,318	976,318
Biological assets	10,000	(6,383)	0	3,617	3,617	0	100%	225	225
Payment for financial assets	0	11,876	0	11,876	11,876	0	100%	28,260	28,260
Total	76,720,848	0	0	76,720,848	76,720,801	47	100%	72,507,243	72,507,225

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Sub Programme	Detail per programme 1 - Administration							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
1.1 Ministry	40,818	0	(1,854)	38,964	38,964	0	100%	30,102	30,102
1.2 Management	67,059	0	(7,367)	59,692	59,692	0	100%	66,062	66,062
1.3 Corporate Services	16,388,271	0	336,178	16,724,449	16,724,449	0	100%	15,374,241	15,374,241
1.4 Civilian Secretariat	113,184	0	0	113,184	113,184	0	100%	99,798	99,798
Total for sub programmes	16,609,332	0	326,957	16,936,289	16,936,289	0	100%	15,570,203	15,570,203

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	14,719,001	(183,343)	220,137	14,755,795	14,755,795	0	100%	13,800,232	13,800,232
Compensation of employees	10,485,069	(196,637)	(8,869)	10,279,563	10,279,563	0	100%	9,390,774	9,390,774
Salaries and wages	8,528,655	(146,132)	(8,001)	8,374,522	8,374,522	0	100%	7,658,976	7,658,976
Social contributions	1,956,414	(50,505)	(868)	1,905,041	1,905,041	0	100%	1,731,798	1,731,798
Goods and services	4,233,932	13,294	229,006	4,476,232	4,476,232	0	100%	4,409,458	4,409,458
Administrative fees	17,090	109	0	17,199	17,199	0	100%	14,331	14,331
Advertising	17,576	14,105	0	31,681	31,681	0	100%	22,317	22,317
Minor assets	38,885	31,922	0	70,807	70,807	0	100%	17,610	17,610
Audit costs: External	36,928	(3,662)	0	33,266	33,266	0	100%	34,638	34,638
Bursaries: Employees	8,387	(135)	0	8,252	8,252	0	100%	8,609	8,609
Catering: Departmental activities	17,456	(4,134)	0	13,322	13,322	0	100%	21,728	21,728
Communication (G&S)	146,469	(12,952)	0	133,517	133,517	0	100%	147,873	147,873
Computer services	2,309,388	33,681	229,661	2,572,730	2,572,730	0	100%	2,494,806	2,494,806
Consultants: Business and advisory services	17,472	2,300	0	19,772	19,772	0	100%	13,081	13,081
Infrastructure and planning services	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	427	427
Legal services	301,826	(7,913)	0	293,913	293,913	0	100%	340,204	340,204
Contractors	119,088	21,358	0	140,446	140,446	0	100%	155,659	155,659
Agency and support / outsourced services	77,215	28,278	0	105,493	105,493	0	100%	60,631	60,631
Entertainment	1,152	(150)	(99)	903	903	0	100%	976	976
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	292,384	(16,695)	(116)	275,573	275,573	0	100%	296,627	296,627
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	242,012	(5,922)	0	236,090	236,090	0	100%	172,590	172,590
Inventory: Other supplies	88,485	(28,223)	0	60,262	60,262	0	100%	129,990	129,990
Consumable supplies	45,982	(1,092)	0	44,890	44,890	0	100%	44,597	44,597

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	104,518	(71,382)	(440)	32,696	32,696	0	100%	115,130	115,130
	30,842	2,589	0	33,431	33,431	0	100%	30,073	30,073
	7,978	815	0	8,793	8,793	0	100%	6,052	6,052
	133	(97)	0	36	36	0	100%	85	85
	215,858	13,151	0	229,009	229,009	0	100%	200,725	200,725
Travel and subsistence	38,236	(5,305)	0	32,931	32,931	0	100%	31,862	31,862
	39,654	24,702	0	64,356	64,356	0	100%	33,668	33,668
Operating payments	18,918	(2,054)	0	16,864	16,864	0	100%	15,169	15,169
	619,995	32,681	0	652,676	652,676	0	100%	589,463	589,463
Transfers and subsidies	7,022	(131)	0	6,891	6,891	0	100%	6,944	6,944
	7,022	(131)	0	6,891	6,891	0	100%	6,944	6,944
Provinces and municipalities	150,045	5,637	0	155,682	155,682	0	100%	134,702	134,702
	150,045	5,637	0	155,682	155,682	0	100%	134,702	134,702
Departmental agencies and accounts	462,928	27,175	0	490,103	490,103	0	100%	447,817	447,817
	150,834	4,809	0	155,643	155,643	0	100%	147,831	147,831
Households	312,094	22,366	0	334,460	334,460	0	100%	299,986	299,986
	1,270,336	138,786	106,820	1,515,942	1,515,942	0	100%	1,152,248	1,152,248
Payment for capital assets	998,720	138,140	53,473	1,190,333	1,190,333	0	100%	881,633	881,633
	998,720	138,140	53,473	1,190,333	1,190,333	0	100%	881,633	881,633
Buildings and other fixed structures	261,616	7,029	53,347	321,992	321,992	0	100%	270,390	270,390
	55,538	166	40,964	96,668	96,668	0	100%	65,896	65,896
Machinery and equipment	206,078	6,863	12,383	225,324	225,324	0	100%	204,494	204,494
	10,000	(6,383)	0	3,617	3,617	0	100%	225	225
Biological assets	0	11,876	0	11,876	11,876	0	100%	28,260	28,260
	16,609,332	0	326,957	16,936,289	16,936,289	0	100%	15,570,203	15,570,203
Total									

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail per sub programme									
1.1 Ministry									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	39,649	7	(1,208)	38,448	38,448	0	100%	28,621	28,621
Compensation of employees	19,448	0	(435)	19,013	19,013	0	100%	18,788	18,788
Goods and services	20,201	7	(773)	19,435	19,435	0	100%	9,833	9,833
Transfers and subsidies	118	4	0	122	122	0	100%	5	5
Provinces and municipalities	12	4	0	16	16	0	100%	5	5
Households	106	0	0	106	106	0	100%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	1,051	(11)	(646)	394	394	0	100%	1,476	1,476
Machinery and equipment	1,051	(11)	(646)	394	394	0	100%	1,476	1,476
Total	40,818	0	(1,854)	38,964	38,964	0	100%	30,102	30,102
1.2 Management									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	65,703	(670)	(8,316)	56,717	56,717	0	100%	63,196	63,196
Compensation of employees	41,052	0	(8,434)	32,618	32,618	0	100%	36,106	36,106
Goods and services	24,651	(670)	118	24,099	24,099	0	100%	27,090	27,090
Transfers and subsidies	13	13	0	26	26	0	100%	178	178
Provinces and municipalities	13	13	0	26	26	0	100%	20	20
Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	158	158
Payment for capital assets	1,343	657	949	2,949	2,949	0	100%	2,688	2,688
Machinery and equipment	1,343	657	949	2,949	2,949	0	100%	2,688	2,688
Total	67,059	0	(7,367)	59,692	59,692	0	100%	66,062	66,062

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for the year ended 31 March 2016

1.3 Corporate Services		2015/16						2014/15	
Economic classification	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	14,613,649	(182,680)	229,661	14,660,630	14,660,630	0	100%	13,708,415	13,708,415
Compensation of employees	10,424,569	(196,637)	0	10,227,932	10,227,932	0	100%	9,335,880	9,335,880
Goods and services	4,189,080	13,957	229,661	4,432,698	4,432,698	0	100%	4,372,535	4,372,535
Transfers and subsidies	506,680	32,664	0	539,344	539,344	0	100%	489,482	489,482
Provinces and municipalities	6,997	(148)	0	6,849	6,849	0	100%	6,919	6,919
Departmental agencies and accounts	36,861	5,637	0	42,498	42,498	0	100%	34,904	34,904
Households	462,822	27,175	0	489,997	489,997	0	100%	447,659	447,659
Payment for capital assets	1,267,942	138,140	106,517	1,512,599	1,512,599	0	100%	1,148,084	1,148,084
Buildings and other fixed structures	998,720	138,140	53,473	1,190,333	1,190,333	0	100%	881,633	881,633
Machinery and equipment	259,222	6,383	53,044	318,649	318,649	0	100%	266,226	266,226
Biological assets	10,000	(6,383)	0	3,617	3,617	0	100%	225	225
Payment for financial assets	0	11,876	0	11,876	11,876	0	100%	28,260	28,260
Total	16,388,271	0	336,178	16,724,449	16,724,449	0	100%	15,374,241	15,374,241

1.4 Civilian Secretariat		2015/16						2014/15	
Economic classification	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
Transfers and subsidies	113,184	0	0	113,184	113,184	0	100%	99,798	99,798
Departmental agencies and accounts	113,184	0	0	113,184	113,184	0	100%	99,798	99,798
Total	113,184	0	0	113,184	113,184	0	100%	99,798	99,798

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Sub programme	Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing								
	2015/16						2014/15		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
2.1 Crime Prevention	30,264,492	(138,620)	(114,000)	30,011,872	30,011,825	47	100%	28,860,652	28,860,634
2.2 Border Security	1,740,952	0	(45,375)	1,695,577	1,695,577	0	100%	1,625,008	1,625,008
2.3 Specialised Interventions	3,078,936	0	36,105	3,115,041	3,115,041	0	100%	2,967,392	2,967,392
2.4 Facilities	3,360,042	138,620	0	3,498,662	3,498,662	0	100%	3,247,238	3,247,238
Total for sub programmes	38,444,422	0	(123,270)	38,321,152	38,321,105	47	100%	36,700,290	36,700,272

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	37,468,800	6,200	(136,204)	37,338,796	37,338,749	47	100%	35,797,497	35,797,479
Compensation of employees	30,333,836	(182,963)	(83,303)	30,067,570	30,067,523	47	100%	28,893,486	28,893,468
Salaries and wages	23,501,910	(332,821)	(54,016)	23,115,073	23,115,026	47	100%	22,104,117	22,104,099
Social contributions	6,831,926	149,858	(29,287)	6,952,497	6,952,497	0	100%	6,789,369	6,789,369
Goods and services	7,134,964	189,163	(52,901)	7,271,226	7,271,226	0	100%	6,904,011	6,904,011
Administrative fees	23,129	(1,780)	0	21,349	21,349	0	100%	18,047	18,047
Advertising	5,189	(3,036)	0	2,153	2,153	0	100%	1,545	1,545
Minor assets	120,672	(33,178)	0	87,494	87,494	0	100%	130,916	130,916
Catering: Departmental activities	11,609	5,515	0	17,124	17,124	0	100%	8,962	8,962
Communication (G&S)	350,895	3,795	0	354,690	354,690	0	100%	343,355	343,355
Computer services	1,711	786	0	2,497	2,497	0	100%	1,440	1,440
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,331	(1,100)	0	231	231	0	100%	260	260
Infrastructure and planning services	20	53	0	73	73	0	100%	0	0
Contractors	244,711	41,278	0	285,989	285,989	0	100%	185,664	185,664

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for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	163,549	58,966	0	222,515	222,515	0	100%	158,091	158,091
Entertainment	286	0	0	286	286	0	100%	140	140
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2,222,886	(35,284)	(59,481)	2,128,121	2,128,121	0	100%	2,137,768	2,137,768
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	223	620	0	843	843	0	100%	3,368	3,368
Inventory: Other supplies	9,013	(6,076)	0	2,937	2,937	0	100%	5,768	5,768
Consumable supplies	87,868	6,428	0	94,296	94,296	0	100%	88,507	88,507
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	181,799	(8,933)	0	172,866	172,866	0	100%	157,956	157,956
Operating leases	2,388,532	109,900	0	2,498,432	2,498,432	0	100%	2,312,565	2,312,565
Property payments	978,376	53,011	0	1,031,387	1,031,387	0	100%	964,652	964,652
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1,237	(65)	0	1,172	1,172	0	100%	573	573
Travel and subsistence	302,297	0	6,580	308,877	308,877	0	100%	360,675	360,675
Training and development	1,318	(990)	0	328	328	0	100%	478	478
Operating payments	30,744	(5,846)	0	24,898	24,898	0	100%	17,604	17,604
Venues and facilities	7,569	5,099	0	12,668	12,668	0	100%	5,677	5,677
Transfers and subsidies	226,796	(6,200)	0	220,596	220,596	0	100%	205,023	205,023
Provinces and municipalities	19,753	1,928	0	21,681	21,681	0	100%	20,161	20,161
Municipalities	19,753	1,928	0	21,681	21,681	0	100%	20,161	20,161
Non-profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	1,000	1,000
Households	206,043	(8,128)	0	197,915	197,915	0	100%	183,862	183,862
Social benefits	155,360	892	0	156,252	156,252	0	100%	142,272	142,272
Other transfers to households	50,683	(9,020)	0	41,663	41,663	0	100%	41,590	41,590
Payment for capital assets	748,826	0	12,934	761,760	761,760	0	100%	697,770	697,770
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	1,215	0	1,215	1,215	0	100%	421	421

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Buildings	0	1,215	0	1,215	1,215	0	100%	421	421
Machinery and equipment	748,826	(1,215)	12,934	760,545	760,545	0	100%	697,349	697,349
Transport equipment	624,212	40,026	12,934	677,172	677,172	0	100%	626,925	626,925
Other machinery and equipment	124,614	(41,241)	0	83,373	83,373	0	100%	70,424	70,424
Total	38,444,422	0	(123,270)	38,321,152	38,321,105	47	100%	36,700,290	36,700,272

Detail per sub programme									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	29,354,995	(134,320)	(114,000)	29,106,675	29,106,628	47	100%	28,028,469	28,028,451
Compensation of employees	26,139,357	(138,620)	(40,538)	25,960,199	25,960,152	47	100%	25,003,917	25,003,899
Goods and services	3,215,638	4,300	(73,462)	3,146,476	3,146,476	0	100%	3,024,552	3,024,552
Transfers and subsidies	208,411	(3,714)	0	204,697	204,697	0	100%	189,268	189,268
Provinces and municipalities	14,608	1,556	0	16,164	16,164	0	100%	14,797	14,797
Non profit institutions	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	100%	1,000	1,000
Households	192,803	(5,270)	0	187,533	187,533	0	100%	173,471	173,471
Payment for capital assets	701,086	(586)	0	700,500	700,500	0	100%	642,915	642,915
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	954	0	954	954	0	100%	421	421
Machinery and equipment	701,086	(1,540)	0	699,546	699,546	0	100%	642,494	642,494
Total	30,264,492	(138,620)	(114,000)	30,011,872	30,011,825	47	100%	28,860,652	28,860,634

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2.2 Border Security		2015/16						2014/15	
Economic classification	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	1,724,109	876	(45,375)	1,679,610	1,679,610	0	100%	1,614,729	1,614,729
Compensation of employees	1,616,469	0	(42,765)	1,573,704	1,573,704	0	100%	1,511,288	1,511,288
Goods and services	107,640	876	(2,610)	105,906	105,906	0	100%	103,441	103,441
Transfers and subsidies	5,336	(833)	0	4,503	4,503	0	100%	3,784	3,784
Provinces and municipalities	699	(49)	0	650	650	0	100%	684	684
Households	4,637	(784)	0	3,853	3,853	0	100%	3,100	3,100
Payment for capital assets	11,507	(43)	0	11,464	11,464	0	100%	6,495	6,495
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	232	0	232	232	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	11,507	(275)	0	11,232	11,232	0	100%	6,495	6,495
Total	1,740,952	0	(45,375)	1,695,577	1,695,577	0	100%	1,625,008	1,625,008

2.3 Specialised Interventions		2015/16						2014/15	
Economic classification	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	3,029,654	1,024	23,171	3,053,849	3,053,849	0	100%	2,907,061	2,907,061
Compensation of employees	2,578,010	(44,343)	0	2,533,667	2,533,667	0	100%	2,378,281	2,378,281
Goods and services	451,644	45,367	23,171	520,182	520,182	0	100%	528,780	528,780
Transfers and subsidies	13,049	(1,653)	0	11,396	11,396	0	100%	11,971	11,971
Provinces and municipalities	4,446	421	0	4,867	4,867	0	100%	4,680	4,680
Households	8,603	(2,074)	0	6,529	6,529	0	100%	7,291	7,291
Payment for capital assets	36,233	629	12,934	49,796	49,796	0	100%	48,360	48,360
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	29	0	29	29	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	36,233	600	12,934	49,767	49,767	0	100%	48,360	48,360
Total	3,078,936	0	36,105	3,115,041	3,115,041	0	100%	2,967,392	2,967,392

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for the year ended 31 March 2016

2.4 Facilities										
Economic classification		2015/16						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		3,360,042	138,620	0	3,498,662	3,498,662	0	100%	3,247,238	3,247,238
Goods and services		3,360,042	138,620	0	3,498,662	3,498,662	0	100%	3,247,238	3,247,238
Total		3,360,042	138,620	0	3,498,662	3,498,662	0	100%	3,247,238	3,247,238

Detail per programme 3 - Detective Service									
Sub programme	2015/16							2014/15	
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
3.1 Crime Investigations	10,745,837	0	(119,818)	10,626,019	10,626,019	0	100.0%	10,115,143	10,115,143
3.2 Criminal Record Centre	2,144,885	0	(101,030)	2,043,855	2,043,855	0	100.0%	2,015,769	2,015,769
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory	1,841,844	0	75,015	1,916,859	1,916,859	0	100.0%	1,736,564	1,736,564
3.4 Specialised Investigations	1,359,861	0	676	1,360,537	1,360,537	0	100.0%	1,282,249	1,282,249
Total	16,092,427	0	(145,157)	15,947,270	15,947,270	0	100.0%	15,149,725	15,149,725

Economic classification	2015/16							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	15,255,471	(9,145)	(3,344)	15,242,982	15,242,982	0	100%	13,994,206	13,994,206
Compensation of employees	12,457,271	(59,218)	(156,614)	12,241,439	12,241,439	0	100%	11,506,715	11,506,715
Salaries and wages	9,772,105	(36,251)	(133,380)	9,602,474	9,602,474	0	100%	9,024,923	9,024,923
Social contributions	2,685,166	(22,967)	(23,234)	2,638,965	2,638,965	0	100%	2,481,792	2,481,792
Goods and services	2,798,200	50,073	153,270	3,001,543	3,001,543	0	100%	2,487,491	2,487,491
Administrative fees	18,037	(2,020)	0	16,017	16,017	0	100%	13,113	13,113

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Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Advertising	5,263	147	0	5,410	5,410	0	100%	2,363	2,363
Minor assets	84,036	(7,370)	0	76,666	76,666	0	100%	106,667	106,667
Catering: Departmental activities	2,241	6,004	98	8,343	8,343	0	100%	8,900	8,900
Communication (G&S)	188,618	(681)	0	187,937	187,937	0	100%	168,681	168,681
Computer services	491,758	1,992	79,252	573,002	573,002	0	100%	289,639	289,639
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6,838	421	0	7,259	7,259	0	100%	13,033	13,033
Laboratory services	5,667	(1,260)	0	4,407	4,407	0	100%	5,004	5,004
Contractors	56,649	0	83,662	140,311	140,311	0	100%	67,977	67,977
Agency and support / outsourced services	20,874	(4,963)	0	15,911	15,911	0	100%	16,586	16,586
Entertainment	213	(76)	0	137	137	0	100%	63	63
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,223,194	(9,749)	(39,644)	1,173,801	1,173,801	0	100%	1,134,260	1,134,260
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	3,300	5,038	0	8,338	8,338	0	100%	68,888	68,888
Inventory: Other supplies	529	(330)	0	199	199	0	100%	179	179
Consumable supplies	263,760	25,161	53,914	342,835	342,835	0	100%	205,506	205,506
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	118,573	(6,014)	(24,012)	88,547	88,547	0	100%	101,035	101,035
Operating leases	30,066	(2,953)	0	27,113	27,113	0	100%	27,158	27,158
Property payments	3,905	(1,919)	0	1,986	1,986	0	100%	3,489	3,489
Transport provided: Departmental activity	294	(221)	0	73	73	0	100%	93	93
Travel and subsistence	170,818	19,663	0	190,481	190,481	0	100%	152,805	152,805
Training and development	41,270	20,714	0	61,984	61,984	0	100%	42,614	42,614
Operating payments	57,889	7,996	0	65,885	65,885	0	100%	50,549	50,549
Venues and facilities	4,408	493	0	4,901	4,901	0	100%	8,889	8,889

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Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Transfers and subsidies	84,421	9,145	0	93,566	93,566	0	100%	86,390	86,390
Provinces and municipalities	8,375	1,198	0	9,573	9,573	0	100%	8,912	8,912
Municipalities	8,375	1,198	0	9,573	9,573	0	100%	8,912	8,912
Households	76,046	7,947	0	83,993	83,993	0	100%	77,478	77,478
Social benefits	76,046	7,867	0	83,913	83,913	0	100%	77,049	77,049
Other transfers to households	0	80	0	80	80	0	100%	429	429
Payment for capital assets	752,535	0	(141,813)	610,722	610,722	0	100%	1,069,129	1,069,129
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	709	0	709	709	0	100%	2,287	2,287
Buildings	0	709	0	709	709	0	100%	2,287	2,287
Machinery and equipment	752,535	(709)	(141,813)	610,013	610,013	0	100%	1,066,842	1,066,842
Transport equipment	238,671	101,423	0	340,094	340,094	0	100%	392,648	392,648
Other machinery and equipment	513,864	(102,132)	(141,813)	269,919	269,919	0	100%	674,194	674,194
Total	16,092,427	0	(145,157)	15,947,270	15,947,270	0	100%	15,149,725	15,149,725

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for the year ended 31 March 2016

3.1 Crime Investigations									
Economic classification	Detail per sub programme								
	2015/16					2014/15			
	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	10,358,857	16,047	(119,818)	10,255,086	10,255,086	0	100%	9,695,857	9,695,857
Compensation of employees	9,036,674	(22,990)	(119,818)	8,893,866	8,893,866	0	100%	8,422,206	8,422,206
Goods and services	1,322,183	39,037	0	1,361,220	1,361,220	0	100%	1,273,651	1,273,651
Transfers and subsidies	70,303	8,157	0	78,460	78,460	0	100%	72,593	72,593
Provinces and municipalities	6,377	895	0	7,272	7,272	0	100%	6,741	6,741
Households	63,926	7,262	0	71,188	71,188	0	100%	65,852	65,852
Payment for capital assets	316,677	(24,204)	0	292,473	292,473	0	100%	346,693	346,693
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	23	23
Machinery and equipment	316,677	(24,204)	0	292,473	292,473	0	100%	346,670	346,670
Total	10,745,837	0	(119,818)	10,626,019	10,626,019	0	100%	10,115,143	10,115,143

3.2 Criminal Record Centre									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	2,052,307	5,623	(101,030)	1,956,900	1,956,900	0	100%	1,860,180	1,860,180
Compensation of employees	1,682,920	0	(37,374)	1,645,546	1,645,546	0	100%	1,528,462	1,528,462
Goods and services	369,387	5,623	(63,656)	311,354	311,354	0	100%	331,718	331,718
Transfers and subsidies	5,513	728	0	6,241	6,241	0	100%	4,136	4,136
Provinces and municipalities	968	153	0	1,121	1,121	0	100%	1,112	1,112
Households	4,545	575	0	5,120	5,120	0	100%	3,024	3,024
Payment for capital assets	87,065	(6,351)	0	80,714	80,714	0	100%	151,453	151,453
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	2,146	2,146
Machinery and equipment	87,065	(6,351)	0	80,714	80,714	0	100%	149,307	149,307
Total	2,144,885	0	(101,030)	2,043,855	2,043,855	0	100%	2,015,769	2,015,769

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3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory										
Economic classification		2015/16						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		1,510,097	15,636	216,828	1,742,561	1,742,561	0	100%	1,214,018	1,214,018
Compensation of employees		688,001	(27,277)	0	660,724	660,724	0	100%	571,656	571,656
Goods and services		822,096	42,913	216,828	1,081,837	1,081,837	0	100%	642,362	642,362
Transfers and subsidies		520	(232)	0	288	288	0	100%	529	529
Provinces and municipalities		198	(10)	0	188	188	0	100%	198	198
Households		322	(222)	0	100	100	0	100%	331	331
Payment for capital assets		331,227	(15,404)	(141,813)	174,010	174,010	0	100%	522,017	522,017
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	709	0	709	709	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment		331,227	(16,113)	(141,813)	173,301	173,301	0	100%	522,017	522,017
Total		1,841,844	0	75,015	1,916,859	1,916,859	0	100%	1,736,564	1,736,564

3.4 Specialised Investigations									
Economic classification	2015/16						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	1,334,210	(46,451)	676	1,288,435	1,288,435	0	100%	1,224,151	1,224,151
Compensation of employees	1,049,676	(8,951)	578	1,041,303	1,041,303	0	100%	984,391	984,391
Goods and services	284,534	(37,500)	98	247,132	247,132	0	100%	239,760	239,760
Transfers and subsidies	8,085	492	0	8,577	8,577	0	100%	9,132	9,132
Provinces and municipalities	832	160	0	992	992	0	100%	861	861
Households	7,253	332	0	7,585	7,585	0	100%	8,271	8,271
Payment for capital assets	17,566	45,959	0	63,525	63,525	0	100%	48,966	48,966
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	118	118
Machinery and equipment	17,566	45,959	0	63,525	63,525	0	100%	48,848	48,848
Total	1,359,861	0	676	1,360,537	1,360,537	0	100%	1,282,249	1,282,249

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Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
Sub programme	2015/16						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
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations	1,311,182	0	(42,716)	1,268,466	1,268,466	0	100%	1,210,919	1,210,919
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management	1,835,754	0	(2,181)	1,833,573	1,833,573	0	100%	1,673,200	1,673,200
Total for sub programmes	3,146,936	0	(44,897)	3,102,039	3,102,039	0	100%	2,884,119	2,884,119

Economic classification									
Economic classification	2015/16						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	3,095,377	(1,657)	(39,419)	3,054,301	3,054,301	0	100%	2,838,190	2,838,190
Compensation of employees	2,852,605	(13,191)	(20,081)	2,819,333	2,819,333	0	100%	2,615,119	2,615,119
Salaries and wages	2,259,730	(7,080)	(18,441)	2,234,209	2,234,209	0	100%	2,062,641	2,062,641
Social contributions	592,875	(6,111)	(1,640)	585,124	585,124	0	100%	552,478	552,478
Goods and services	242,772	11,534	(19,338)	234,968	234,968	0	100%	223,071	223,071
Administrative fees	1,852	58	0	1,910	1,910	0	100%	1,594	1,594
Advertising	202	87	0	289	289	0	100%	85	85
Minor assets	2,088	(296)	(194)	1,598	1,598	0	100%	1,288	1,288
Catering: Departmental activities	440	(99)	(98)	243	243	0	100%	118	118
Communication (G&S)	31,422	(1,880)	0	29,542	29,542	0	100%	27,977	27,977
Computer services	1,220	(50)	0	1,170	1,170	0	100%	1,120	1,120
Consultants: Business and advisory services	54	56	0	110	110	0	100%	171	171
Contractors	1,958	(548)	(491)	919	919	0	100%	1,619	1,619
Agency and support / outsourced services	3	(2)	0	1	1	0	100%	0	0
Entertainment	91	(46)	0	45	45	0	100%	145	145

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Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	121,257	(966)	(16,830)	103,461	103,461	0	100%	108,931	108,931
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	52	0	52	52	0	100%	6,384	6,384
Consumable supplies	5,799	1,434	0	7,233	7,233	0	100%	1,190	1,190
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	12,389	0	(1,725)	10,664	10,664	0	100%	11,633	11,633
Operating leases	15,102	1,055	0	16,157	16,157	0	100%	15,004	15,004
Property payments	1,467	355	0	1,822	1,822	0	100%	1,799	1,799
Transport provided: Departmental activity	119	(83)	0	36	36	0	100%	281	281
Travel and subsistence	38,621	7,841	0	46,462	46,462	0	100%	35,497	35,497
Training and development	0	2	0	2	2	0	100%	4	4
Operating payments	8,547	4,371	0	12,918	12,918	0	100%	8,230	8,230
Venues and facilities	141	193	0	334	334	0	100%	1	1
Transfers and subsidies	15,375	1,657	0	17,032	17,032	0	100%	14,837	14,837
Provinces and municipalities	992	75	0	1,067	1,067	0	100%	1,175	1,175
Municipalities	992	75	0	1,067	1,067	0	100%	1,175	1,175
Households	14,383	1,582	0	15,965	15,965	0	100%	13,662	13,662
Social benefits	14,383	1,566	0	15,949	15,949	0	100%	13,501	13,501
Other transfers to households	0	16	0	16	16	0	100%	161	161
Payment for capital assets	36,184	0	(5,478)	30,706	30,706	0	100%	31,092	31,092
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	107	0	107	107	0	100%	0	0
Buildings	0	107	0	107	107	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	36,184	(107)	(5,478)	30,599	30,599	0	100%	31,092	31,092
Transport equipment	29,212	391	0	29,603	29,603	0	100%	29,917	29,917
Other machinery and equipment	6,972	(498)	(5,478)	996	996	0	100%	1,175	1,175
Total	3,146,936	0	(44,897)	3,102,039	3,102,039	0	100%	2,884,119	2,884,119

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Detail per sub programme									
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	1,285,825	958	(37,779)	1,249,004	1,249,004	0	100%	1,188,756	1,188,756
Compensation of employees	1,170,704	0	(18,441)	1,152,263	1,152,263	0	100%	1,089,009	1,089,009
Goods and services	115,121	958	(19,338)	96,741	96,741	0	100%	99,747	99,747
Transfers and subsidies	4,878	1,407	0	6,285	6,285	0	100%	7,274	7,274
Provinces and municipalities	748	(27)	0	721	721	0	100%	893	893
Households	4,130	1,434	0	5,564	5,564	0	100%	6,381	6,381
Payment for capital assets	20,479	(2,365)	(4,937)	13,177	13,177	0	100%	14,889	14,889
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	36	0	36	36	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	20,479	(2,401)	(4,937)	13,141	13,141	0	100%	14,889	14,889
Total	1,311,182	0	(42,716)	1,268,466	1,268,466	0	100%	1,210,919	1,210,919
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management									
Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	1,809,552	(2,615)	(1,640)	1,805,297	1,805,297	0	100%	1,649,434	1,649,434
Compensation of employees	1,681,901	(13,191)	(1,640)	1,667,070	1,667,070	0	100%	1,526,110	1,526,110
Goods and services	127,651	10,576	0	138,227	138,227	0	100%	123,324	123,324
Transfers and subsidies	10,497	250	0	10,747	10,747	0	100%	7,563	7,563
Provinces and municipalities	244	102	0	346	346	0	100%	282	282
Households	10,253	148	0	10,401	10,401	0	100%	7,281	7,281
Payment for capital assets	15,705	2,365	(541)	17,529	17,529	0	100%	16,203	16,203
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	71	0	71	71	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	15,705	2,294	(541)	17,458	17,458	0	100%	16,203	16,203
Total	1,835,754	0	(2,181)	1,833,573	1,833,573	0	100%	1,673,200	1,673,200

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Sub programme	Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services							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
5.1 VIP Protection Services	1,123,223	0	34,897	1,158,120	1,158,120	0	100%	977,903	977,903
5.2 Static and Mobile Security	949,225	0	(36,189)	913,036	913,036	0	100%	909,698	909,698
5.3 Government Security Regulator	116,277	0	(2,675)	113,602	113,602	0	100%	107,649	107,649
5.4 Operational Support	239,006	0	(9,666)	229,340	229,340	0	100%	207,656	207,656
Total for sub programmes	2,427,731	0	(13,633)	2,414,098	2,414,098	0	100%	2,202,906	2,202,906

Economic classification	2015/16							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	2,364,554	(1,189)	(41,170)	2,322,195	2,322,195	0	100%	2,146,386	2,146,386
Compensation of employees	2,148,344	(34,009)	(43,822)	2,070,513	2,070,513	0	100%	1,926,152	1,926,152
Salaries and wages	1,730,673	(34,009)	(36,222)	1,660,442	1,660,442	0	100%	1,547,110	1,547,110
Social contributions	417,671	0	(7,600)	410,071	410,071	0	100%	379,042	379,042
Goods and services	216,210	32,820	2,652	251,682	251,682	0	100%	220,234	220,234
Administrative fees	754	165	0	919	919	0	100%	866	866
Advertising	547	(259)	0	288	288	0	100%	271	271
Minor assets	3,481	(97)	0	3,384	3,384	0	100%	3,732	3,732
Catering: Departmental activities	526	(27)	0	499	499	0	100%	407	407
Communication (G&S)	9,312	(533)	(347)	8,432	8,432	0	100%	8,221	8,221
Computer services	13	1	0	14	14	0	100%	15	15
Consultants: Business and advisory services	25	5	0	30	30	0	100%	24	24
Contractors	1,633	(807)	0	826	826	0	100%	2,251	2,251
Agency and support / outsourced services	664	83	0	747	747	0	100%	671	671

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Economic classification	2015/16						2014/15		
	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	62	(21)	0	41	41	0	100%	37	37
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	66,227	2,465	3,459	72,151	72,151	0	100%	61,771	61,771
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	113	0	113	113	0	100%	1,843	1,843
Inventory: Other supplies	65	36	0	101	101	0	100%	26	26
Consumable supplies	2,892	424	0	3,316	3,316	0	100%	2,067	2,067
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	6,471	50	(460)	6,061	6,061	0	100%	5,754	5,754
Operating leases	2,305	(182)	0	2,123	2,123	0	100%	2,067	2,067
Property payments	470	(176)	0	294	294	0	100%	390	390
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	100%	1	1
Travel and subsistence	117,786	25,270	0	143,056	143,056	0	100%	118,037	118,037
Training and development	72	(72)	0	0	0	0	100%	76	76
Operating payments	2,846	6,328	0	9,174	9,174	0	100%	11,688	11,688
Venues and facilities	58	55	0	113	113	0	100%	19	19
Transfers and subsidies	5,807	1,189	0	6,996	6,996	0	100%	3,290	3,290
Provinces and municipalities	829	10	0	839	839	0	100%	914	914
Municipalities	829	10	0	839	839	0	100%	914	914
Households	4,978	1,179	0	6,157	6,157	0	100%	2,376	2,376
Social benefits	4,978	1,179	0	6,157	6,157	0	100%	2,375	2,375
Other transfers to households	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	1	1
Payment for capital assets	57,370	0	27,537	84,907	84,907	0	100%	53,230	53,230
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	463	463
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	463	463
Machinery and equipment	57,370	0	27,537	84,907	84,907	0	100%	52,767	52,767
Transport equipment	26,739	7,566	27,537	61,842	61,842	0	100%	26,736	26,736
Other machinery and equipment	30,631	(7,566)	0	23,065	23,065	0	100%	26,031	26,031
Total	2,427,731	0	(13,633)	2,414,098	2,414,098	0	100%	2,202,906	2,202,906

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Detail per sub programme								
5.1 VIP Protection Services	Economic classification	2015/16					2014/15	
		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 %
Current payments		1,080,984	(189)	6,179	1,086,974	1,086,974	0	100%
Compensation of employees		923,401	(32,075)	0	891,326	891,326	0	100%
Goods and services		157,583	31,886	6,179	195,648	195,648	0	100%
Transfers and subsidies		2,018	1,014	0	3,032	3,032	0	100%
Provinces and municipalities		482	(3)	0	479	479	0	100%
Households		1,536	1,017	0	2,553	2,553	0	100%
Payment for capital assets		40,221	(825)	28,718	68,114	68,114	0	100%
Machinery and equipment		40,221	(825)	28,718	68,114	68,114	0	100%
Total		1,123,223	0	34,897	1,158,120	1,158,120	0	100%

Detail per sub programme								
5.2 Static and Mobile Security	Economic classification	2015/16					2014/15	
		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 %
Current payments		934,973	(118)	(35,008)	899,847	899,847	0	100%
Compensation of employees		901,905	(21)	(32,262)	869,622	869,622	0	100%
Goods and services		33,068	(97)	(2,746)	30,225	30,225	0	100%
Transfers and subsidies		2,582	118	0	2,700	2,700	0	100%
Provinces and municipalities		205	(13)	0	192	192	0	100%
Households		2,377	131	0	2,508	2,508	0	100%
Payment for capital assets		11,670	0	(1,181)	10,489	10,489	0	100%
Machinery and equipment		11,670	0	(1,181)	10,489	10,489	0	100%
Total		949,225	0	(36,189)	913,036	913,036	0	100%

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5.3 Government Security Regulator										
Economic classification		2015/16						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		113,914	(695)	(2,675)	110,544	110,544	0	100%	103,322	103,322
Compensation of employees		105,407	(1,913)	(2,675)	100,819	100,819	0	100%	94,165	94,165
Goods and services		8,507	1,218	0	9,725	9,725	0	100%	9,157	9,157
Transfers and subsidies		116	49	0	165	165	0	100%	151	151
Provinces and municipalities		33	16	0	49	49	0	100%	37	37
Households		83	33	0	116	116	0	100%	114	114
Payment for capital assets		2,247	646	0	2,893	2,893	0	100%	4,176	4,176
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	434	434
Machinery and equipment		2,247	646	0	2,893	2,893	0	100%	3,742	3,742
Total		116,277	0	(2,675)	113,602	113,602	0	100%	107,649	107,649

5.4 Operational Support										
Economic classification		2015/16						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		234,663	(187)	(9,666)	224,830	224,830	0	100%	203,408	203,408
Compensation of employees		217,631	0	(8,885)	208,746	208,746	0	100%	188,359	188,359
Goods and services		17,052	(187)	(781)	16,084	16,084	0	100%	15,049	15,049
Transfers and subsidies		1,091	8	0	1,099	1,099	0	100%	290	290
Provinces and municipalities		109	10	0	119	119	0	100%	99	99
Households		982	(2)	0	980	980	0	100%	191	191
Payment for capital assets		3,232	179	0	3,411	3,411	0	100%	3,958	3,958
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	29	29
Machinery and equipment		3,232	179	0	3,411	3,411	0	100%	3,929	3,929
Total		239,006	0	(9,666)	229,340	229,340	0	100%	207,656	207,656

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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 Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Programme name				
Administration	16,936,289	16,936,289	0	0%
Visible Policing	38,321,152	38,321,105	47	0%
Detective Service	15,947,270	15,947,270	0	0%
Crime Intelligence	3,102,039	3,102,039	0	0%
Protection and Security Services	2,414,098	2,414,098	0	0%
Total	76,720,848	76,720,801	47	0%

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	57,478,418	57,478,371	47	0%
Goods and services	15,235,651	15,235,651	0	0%
Transfers and subsidies				0%
Provinces and municipalities	40,051	40,051	0	0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	155,682	155,682	0	0%
Non-profit institutions	1,000	1,000	0	0%
Households	794,133	794,133	0	0%
Payments for capital assets				0%
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,192,364	1,192,364	0	0%
Machinery and equipment	1,808,056	1,808,056	0	0%
Biological assets	3,617	3,617	0	0%
Payments for financial assets	11,876	11,876	0	0%
Total	76,720,848	76,720,801	47	0%

The insignificant amount of R46 599.64 that remained at financial year end represents an amount not spent under compensation of employees.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	76,720,848	72,507,243
Departmental revenue	2	478,192	389,406
Aid assistance	Annexure 4	471	8,516
TOTAL REVENUE		77,199,511	72,905,165
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	57,478,371	54,332,228
Goods and services	5	15,235,651	14,244,265
Aid assistance	Annexure 4	471	2,342
Total current expenditure		72,714,493	68,578,835
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	990,866	899,003
Total transfers and subsidies		990,866	899,003
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	3,004,037	3,003,469
Aid assistance		0	5,422
Total expenditure for capital assets		3,004,037	3,008,891
Payments for financial assets	6	11,876	28,260
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		76,721,272	72,514,989
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		478,239	390,176
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		47	18
Annual appropriation		47	18
Departmental revenue	13	478,192	389,406
Aid assistance	3	0	752
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		478,239	390,176

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		242,548	188,893
Cash and cash equivalents	9	13,603	13,856
Prepayments and advances	10	45,873	25,531
Receivables	11	183,072	149,506
Non-current assets		179,969	150,587
Receivables	11	179,969	150,587
TOTAL ASSETS		422,517	339,480
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		192,097	141,687
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	47	18
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	577	9,985
Bank overdraft	14	178,529	120,049
Payables	15	12,944	10,883
Aid assistance repayable	3	0	752
Aid assistance unutilised	3	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		192,097	141,687
NET ASSETS		230,420	197,793
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		230,420	197,793
TOTAL		230,420	197,793

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		197,793	208,602
Transfers:		32,627	(10,809)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(7,419)	(17,725)
Debts revised	11.5	(38,493)	(45,628)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(149,460)	(126,201)
Debts raised		227,999	178,745
Closing balance		<u>230,420</u>	<u>197,793</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		77,136,861	72,889,624
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	76,720,848	72,507,243
Departmental revenue received	2	414,414	372,655
Interest received	2.3	1,128	1,210
Aid assistance received	Annexure 4	471	8,516
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(81,229)	5,965
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12 & 13	(487,618)	(380,728)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor	3	(752)	(502)
Current payments		(72,714,493)	(68,578,835)
Payments for financial assets		(11,876)	(28,260)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(990,866)	(899,003)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	2,850,027	3,008,261
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(3,004,037)	(3,008,891)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	62,650	15,541
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,941,387)	(2,993,350)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		32,627	(10,809)
Net cash flows from financing activities		32,627	(10,809)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(58,733)	4,102
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(106,193)	(110,295)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	(164,926)	(106,193)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) (as amended by Act No 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, 2010 (Act No 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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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****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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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.

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 cost.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**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.

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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.

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 Modified Cash Standard 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 Modified Cash Standard requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with Modified Cash Standard 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 date 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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**24. Inventories (*Effective from 1 April 2017*)**

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

	2015/16			2014/15	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/ not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	16,936,289	16,936,289	0	15,570,203	15,570,203
Visible Policing	38,321,152	38,321,152	0	36,700,290	36,700,290
Detective Service	15,947,270	15,947,270	0	15,149,725	15,149,725
Crime Intelligence	3,102,039	3,102,039	0	2,884,119	2,884,119
Protection and Security Services	2,414,098	2,414,098	0	2,202,906	2,202,906
Total	76,720,848	76,720,848	0	72,507,243	72,507,243

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	237,620	212,166
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	11,184	18,929
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	1,128	1,210
Sales of capital assets	2.4	62,650	15,541
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	165,610	141,560
Departmental revenue collected		478,192	389,406

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

2

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	205,250	179,121
Administrative fees	34,942	26,206
Other sales	170,308	152,915
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	32,370	33,045
Total	237,620	212,166

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

2

Fines	1,717	1,017
Forfeits	9,467	17,912
Total	11,184	18,929

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

2

Interest	1,128	1,210
Total	1,128	1,210

2.4 Sale of capital assets

2

Tangible assets	62,650	15,541
Machinery and equipment	29.2 62,637	15,477
Biological assets	29.2 13	64
Total	62,650	15,541

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 2 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		3,197	493
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		162,413	141,067
Total		165,610	141,560
3. Aid assistance			
Opening Balance		752	502
Prior period error		0	0
As restated		752	502
Transferred from statement of financial performance		0	752
Paid during the year		(752)	(502)
Closing Balance		0	752
3.1 Analysis of balance by source	3		
Aid assistance from RDP		0	752
Closing Balance		0	752
Aid assistance repayable		0	752
Closing balance		0	752
Aid assistance not requested/not received		281	0
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		37,052,587	34,999,156
Performance award		10,203	6,483
Service Based		161,602	222,394
Compensative/circumstantial		1,310,637	1,255,532
Other non-pensionable allowances		6,451,644	5,914,183
Total		44,986,673	42,397,748
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		5,904,178	5,666,475
Medical		6,578,384	6,259,913
Official unions and associations		9,136	8,092
Total		12,491,698	11,934,480
Total compensation of employees		57,478,371	54,332,228
Average number of employees		192,879	193,746

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		57,394	47,951
Advertising		39,821	26,581
Minor assets	5.1	240,188	260,213
Bursaries (employees)		8,252	8,609
Catering		39,531	40,115
Communication		712,955	696,107
Computer services	5.2	3,149,413	2,787,020
Consultants: Business and advisory services		27,402	26,569
Infrastructure and planning services		73	427
Laboratory services		4,407	5,004
Legal services		293,913	340,204
Contractors		568,491	413,170
Agency and support/outsourced services		344,667	235,979
Entertainment		1,412	1,361
Audit cost - external	5.3	33,266	34,638
Fleet services		3,752,868	3,739,357
Inventory	5.4	308,935	389,036
Consumables	5.5	803,404	733,375
Operating leases		2,578,419	2,386,867
Property payments	5.6	1,044,282	976,382
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		1,317	1,033
Travel and subsistence	5.7	917,885	867,739
Venues and facilities		34,880	29,755
Training and development		95,245	75,034
Other operating expenditure	5.8	177,231	121,739
Total		15,235,651	14,244,265
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		240,188	260,213
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	9
Machinery and equipment		240,188	260,204
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		2,199,822	2,002,518
External computer service providers		949,591	784,502
Total		3,149,413	2,787,020
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		33,266	34,638
Total		33,266	34,638
5.4 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		245,436	253,073
Other supplies	5.4.1	63,499	135,963
Total		308,935	389,036

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		63,499	135,963
Total		<u>63,499</u>	<u>135,963</u>
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		492,570	341,867
Household supplies		62,861	56,137
Uniform and clothing		85,439	26,238
Building material and supplies		22,953	29,008
Communication accessories		392	61
Other consumables		320,925	230,423
Stationery, printing and office supplies		310,834	391,508
Total		<u>803,404</u>	<u>733,375</u>
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		963,030	902,249
Property management fees		48,103	44,991
Other		33,149	29,142
Total		<u>1,044,282</u>	<u>976,382</u>
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		810,263	737,203
Foreign		107,622	130,536
Total		<u>917,885</u>	<u>867,739</u>
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		4,481	3,620
Resettlement costs		50,584	30,802
Other		122,166	87,317
Total		<u>177,231</u>	<u>121,739</u>
6. Payments for financial assets			
Material losses through criminal conduct		50	0
Theft		0	0
Other material losses	6.1	50	0
Other material losses written off	6.2	330	9
Debts written off	6.3	11,496	28,251
Total		<u>11,876</u>	<u>28,260</u>
6.1 Other material losses			
Nature of other material losses	6		
Incident Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings			
Lost Cash: CAS 546/12/2012		50	0
Total		<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 6 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
6.2 Other material losses written off	6		
Nature of losses			
Advances		24	3
Cash : Cashier		130	0
Counterfeit money		1	0
Erroneous payments		175	6
Total		330	9
6.3 Debts written off			
Nature of debts written off			
Recoverable revenue written off			
Salary related debt	6	6,220	17,116
Property related debt		1,110	21
Admin related debt		89	588
Total		7,419	17,725
Other debt written off			
Salary related debt		4,017	8,790
Property related debt		0	1,586
Admin related debt		60	150
Total		4,077	10,526
Total debt written off		11,496	28,251
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	40,051	38,106
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	155,682	134,702
Non-profit institutions	7.3	1,000	1,000
Households	7.4	794,133	725,195
Total		990,866	899,003
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		27	76
Vehicle licences		40,024	38,030
Total		40,051	38,106
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		42,498	34,904
Civilian Secretariat		113,184	99,798
Total		155,682	134,702
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		1,000	1,000
Total		1,000	1,000

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 7 continued

	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		R'000	R'000
7.4 Households			
Employer social benefit	7	417,914	383,028
Claims against the State (Households)		334,890	301,781
Payment as an act of grace		10	363
Medical expenses detainees		41,319	40,023
Total		794,133	725,195
8. Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures	30.1	1,192,364	890,226
Machinery and equipment	29.1	1,808,056	2,118,440
Biological assets	29.1	3,617	225
Total		3,004,037	3,008,891
8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2015/16			
	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	3,004,037	0	3,004,037
Buildings and other fixed structures	1,192,364	0	1,192,364
Machinery and equipment	1,808,056	0	1,808,056
Biological assets	3,617	0	3,617
Total	3,004,037	0	3,004,037
8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2014/15			
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
9. Cash and cash equivalents			
	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		R'000	R'000
Cash on hand		13,455	13,171
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		148	685
Total		13,603	13,856
10. Prepayments and advances			
Staff advances		630	497
Travel and subsistence		40,035	22,360
Advances paid	10.1	5,208	2,674
Total		45,873	25,531

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 10 continued

10.1 Advances paid

National departments

Public entities

Other institutions

Total

Note	2015/16	2014/15
	R'000	R'000
Annexure 8	3,105	0
Annexure 8	10	10
Annexure 8	2,093	2,664
	<u>5,208</u>	<u>2,674</u>

11. Receivables

Claims recoverable

Annexure 2

Staff debt

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Other debtors

Total

2015/16			2014/15		
Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
56,065	0	56,065	39,489	2	39,491
117,675	174,906	292,581	98,713	150,585	249,298
86	7	93	119	0	119
9,246	5,056	14,302	11,185	0	11,185
<u>183,072</u>	<u>179,969</u>	<u>363,041</u>	<u>149,506</u>	<u>150,587</u>	<u>300,093</u>

11.1 Claims recoverable

National departments

Provincial departments

Private enterprises

Total

Note	2015/16	2014/15
	R'000	R'000
11	45,298	32,552
	9,746	5,896
	1,021	1,043
	<u>56,065</u>	<u>39,491</u>

11.2 Staff debt

Salary related debt

Administration related debt

Inventory/property related debt

Total

11	258,650	217,254
	7,591	7,675
	26,340	24,369
	<u>292,581</u>	<u>249,298</u>

11.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance

Less amounts recovered

Less amounts written off

Transfers from note 25 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure

Total

11	119	120
	(149)	(60)
	0	0
	123	59
	<u>93</u>	<u>119</u>

11.4 Other debtors

Administration related debt

Total

11	14,302	11,185
	<u>14,302</u>	<u>11,185</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 11 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		4,252	3,752
Capital decrease		(42,755)	(49,315)
Interest correction		10	(64)
Total		(38,493)	(45,627)
12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		18	28
Transfer from statement of financial performance		47	18
Paid during the year		(18)	(28)
Closing balance		47	18
13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		9,985	1,279
Transfer from statement of financial performance		478,192	389,406
Paid during the year		(487,600)	(380,700)
Closing balance		577	9,985
14. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		178,529	120,049
Total		178,529	120,049
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	12,944	10,883
Total		12,944	10,883
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		12,944	10,883
Total		12,944	10,883
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		478,239	390,176
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2,371,788	2,618,085
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(62,948)	(6,328)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(20,342)	8,281
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		2,061	4,012
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(62,650)	(15,541)
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(487,618)	(380,728)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		(752)	(502)
Expenditure on capital assets		3,004,037	3,008,891
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		2,850,027	3,008,261

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

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

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(178,529)	(120,049)
Cash on hand		13,455	13,171
Cash with commercial banks		148	685
Total		(164,926)	(106,193)

18. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature			
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annexure 1	1,363	2,061
Claims against the department	Private parties	Annexure 5	35,243,829	26,918,721
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		Annexure 3	28,990	37,565
Total			35,274,182	26,958,347

19. Commitments

Current expenditure

Approved and contracted	1,008,585	1,016,211
	1,008,585	1,016,211

Capital expenditure

Approved and contracted	328,261	223,572
	328,261	223,572

Total Commitments	1,336,846	1,239,783
--------------------------	------------------	------------------

20. Accruals and payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification

	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Compensation of employees	2,149	1	2,150	354
Goods and services	601,080	12,600	613,680	520,453
Transfers and subsidies	28,496	17,885	46,381	44,873
Capital assets	64,988	63	65,051	30,780
Total	696,713	30,549	727,262	596,460

Listed by programme level

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
Administration		535,209	256,314
Visible Policing		116,100	250,230
Detective Service		57,023	76,822
Crime Intelligence		9,690	6,029
Protection and Security Services		9,240	7,065
Total		727,262	596,460

Confirmed balances with other departments	Annexure 3	23,155	3,598
Total		23,155	3,598

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
21. Employee benefits			
Leave entitlement		2,492,991	2,387,240
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		11	0
Capped leave commitments		5,217,897	5,188,651
Total		7,710,899	7,575,891

22. Lease Commitments**22.1 Operating leases expenditure**

	Land R'000	Buildings & other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2015/2016				
Not later than 1 year	8,790	1,067,536	59,371	1,135,697
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	21,185	1,249,444	46,029	1,316,658
Later than five years	6,760	189,249	0	196,009
Total lease commitments	36,735	2,506,229	105,400	2,648,364

2014/2015

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	45,190	3,779,496	102,721	3,927,407

22.2 Finance leases expenditure**2015/2016**

Not later than 1 year	0	0	97,424	97,424
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0	33,179	33,179
Later than five years	0	0	0	0
Total lease commitments	0	0	130,603	130,603

2014/2015

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	0	0	103,727	103,727

23. Accrued departmental revenue

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		379	273
Fines, penalties and forfeits		20	37
Interest, dividends and rent on land		8	6
Sale of capital assets		3,381	1
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		1,188	582
Total		4,976	899

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 23 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue			
Opening balance		899	1,358
Less: amounts received		899	1,358
Add: amounts recognised		4,976	899
Closing balance		4,976	899
24. Irregular expenditure			
24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure			
Opening Balance		286,782	285,537
Prior period error		0	5,002
As restated		286,782	290,539
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		15	0
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		336	92
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(286,595)	(3,775)
Less: Current year amounts condoned		(336)	(74)
Closing balance		202	286,782
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		0	18
Prior years		202	286,764
Total		202	286,782

24.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings		2015/16 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Catering	2	12	12
Food & Beverages	5	9	9
Repairs	7	19	36
Stationery	1	33	33
Subscription Fees	1	205	205
Fumigation	5	12	12
Towing Cost	11	21	21
Machinery & Equipment	1	5	6
Leases	1	1	1
Venues and Facilities	0	0	1
Total	34	317	336

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016*Detail note 24 continued***24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned**

		2015/16
		R'000
Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	
Accommodation & Meals	BAC	219
Advertisement	BAC	44
Biological Assets	BAC	29
Catering	BAC	396
Cleaning Services	BAC	238
Communication	BAC	312
Computer Services	BAC	279,991
Courier & Delivery Services	BAC	5
Day to Day Maintenance	BAC	154
Food & Beverages	BAC	299
Funeral Costs	BAC	5
Language Services	BAC	5
Renovation (Buildings)	BAC	904
Repairs	BAC	59
Resettlement Cost	BAC	14
Security Services	BAC	1,374
Stationery	BAC	43
Training	BAC	903
Transcription and Translation	BAC	19
Veterinary services	BAC	7
Medical waste removal	BAC	51
Subscription Fees	BAC	205
Furniture	BAC	45
Fumigation	BAC	14
Towing Cost	BAC	21
Machinery & Equipment	BAC	5
Licencing	BAC	1
Sita : Information Services	BAC	1,459
Leases	BAC	14
Venues and Facilities	BAC	1
Labour Hiring	BAC	95
Total		286,931

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016*Detail note 24 continued***24.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation****Incident**

	2015/16 R'000
Accommodation & Meals	13
Advertisement	512
Computer Services	10,795
Renovation (Buildings)	399
Repairs	42
Stationery	3
Training	3
Other	1,324
Furniture	843
Towing Cost	1
Machinery & Equipment	19,438
Licencing	2
Venues and Facilities	96
Maintenance	422
Cleaning Services	88
Transport	32
Clothing	320
Total	34,333

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 24 continued

24.5 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error

Relating to prior 2014/15

Accommodation & Meals

Advertisement

Biological Assets

Catering

Cleaning Services

Courier & Delivery Services

Food & Beverages

Funeral Costs

Renovation (Buildings)

Repairs

Resettlement Cost

Security Services

Stationery

Training

Transcription and Translation

Veterinary services

Medical waste removal

Furniture

Licencing

Sita : Information Services

Leases

Labour Hiring

Prisoners Meals

Relating to 2014/15

Advertisement

Total

Note	2014/15
	R'000
24	5,002
	20
	39
	29
	30
	233
	5
	266
	5
	72
	(8)
	14
	1,374
	2
	892
	19
	7
	51
	45
	1
	1,459
	13
	95
	339
	5
	5
	5,007

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance

Prior period error

As restated

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year

Less: Amounts resolved

Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery

Closing balance

Note	2015/16	2014/15
	R'000	R'000
	1,506	1,341
	0	585
	1,506	1,926
	68	0
	71	145
	(1,075)	(506)
11.3	(123)	(59)
	447	1,506

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 25 continued

	Note	2015/16 R'000	2014/15 R'000
25.2 Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification			
Current		447	1,506
Capital		0	0
Transfers and subsidies		0	0
Total		447	1,506

25.3 Analysis of Current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps / Liability investigations instituted		2015/16 R'000
	Cases	Amount R'000	
Accommodation	7	25	25
Air/Bus Tickets	6	8	8
Incorrect Payment	1	3	3
License Fees	43	28	28
Courier Services	1	3	3
Training	10	4	4
Total	68	71	71

25.4 Prior period error**Nature of prior period error****Relating to prior 2014/15**

	Note	2014/15 R'000
	25	585
Accommodation		7
Air/Bus Tickets		52
Incorrect Payment		129
License Fees		54
Training		34
Interest		3
Towing Cost		2
Gym Equipment		198
Security Services		102
Maintenance Plan Vehicles		4

Relating to 2014/15

Air/Bus Tickets		4
Total		589

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016*Detail note 25 continued*

25.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not included in the main note)	2015/16
Incident	R'000
Accommodation	159
Air/Bus Tickets	41
Incorrect Payment	362
License Fees	47
Training	110
Other	87
Total	806

26. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

Private Security Industry Regulator Authority

Department of Civilian Secretariat for Police

Independent Police Investigative Directorate

27. Key management personnel

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

Description	No of Individuals	2015/16	2014/15
		R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	4,211	4,313
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	40	53,928	52,190
Family members of key management personnel	10	6,527	0
Total		64,666	56,503

28. Impairment

	2015/16	2014/15
	R'000	R'000
Staff debtors	16,900	13,038
Other debtors	826	582
Fruitless and Wasteful	5	0
Total	17,731	13,620

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17,917,161	0	1,956,621	1,465,747	18,408,035
Transport assets	11,278,706	0	1,225,622	673,557	11,830,771
Computer equipment	2,642,103	0	256,795	426,639	2,472,259
Furniture and Office equipment	190,976	0	32,094	5,428	217,642
Other machinery and equipment	3,805,376	0	442,110	360,123	3,887,363
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	24,809	0	7,979	2,552	30,236
Biological assets	24,809	0	7,979	2,552	30,236
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	17,941,970	0	1,964,600	1,468,299	18,438,271

29.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016

	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	1,808,056	354,437	(203,419)	(2,453)	1,956,621
Transport assets	1,205,379	24,264	(4,109)	88	1,225,622
Computer equipment	107,442	156,967	(1,719)	(5,895)	256,795
Furniture and office equipment	28,053	5,832	(1,418)	(373)	32,094
Other machinery and equipment	467,182	167,374	(196,173)	3,727	442,110
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	3,617	6,812	(2,450)	0	7,979
Biological assets	3,617	6,812	(2,450)	0	7,979
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,811,673	361,249	(205,869)	(2,453)	1,964,600

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 29 continued

29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016

	Sold for (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	472,744	993,003	1,465,747	62,637
Transport assets	380,001	293,556	673,557	61,964
Computer equipment	80,604	346,035	426,639	0
Furniture and office equipment	1,258	4,170	5,428	0
Other machinery and equipment	10,881	349,242	360,123	673
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	703	1,849	2,552	13
Biological assets	703	1,849	2,552	13
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	473,447	994,852	1,468,299	62,650

29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2015

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	16,792,874	8,591	1,988,713	873,017	17,917,161
Transport assets	10,631,208	9,662	1,145,010	507,174	11,278,706
Computer equipment	2,494,494	(1,205)	324,476	175,662	2,642,103
Furniture and office equipment	160,668	(58)	35,873	5,507	190,976
Other machinery and equipment	3,506,504	192	483,354	184,674	3,805,376
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	22,738	0	5,390	3,319	24,809
Biological assets	22,738	0	5,390	3,319	24,809
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	16,815,612	8,591	1,994,103	876,336	17,941,970

29.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2014/15 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to the period Prior to 2014/2015 (affecting the opening balance)		8,591
		8,591
Relating to 2014/15		383
		383
Total		8,974

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 29 continued

29.4 Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2016

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,465,326	0	1,465,326
Additions	0	0	116,042	0	116,042
Disposals	0	0	(66,955)	0	(66,955)
TOTAL	0	0	1,514,413	0	1,514,413

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of minor assets	0	0	492,972	0	492,972
TOTAL	0	0	492,972	0	492,972

Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2015

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1,444,570	0	1,444,570
Prior period error	0	0	1,646	0	1,646
Additions	0	0	101,038	0	101,038
Disposals	0	0	(81,928)	0	(81,928)
TOTAL	0	0	1,465,326	0	1,465,326

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Number of minor assets	0	0	478,664	0	478,664
TOTAL	0	0	478,664	0	478,664

29.4.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2014/2015 (affecting the opening balance)

Relating to 2014/15

Total

Note

2014/15

R'000

1,646

1,646

27

27

1,673

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016*Detail note 29 continued***29.5 Movable assets written off****MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2016**

	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	1,465,747	2,552	1,468,299
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	1,465,747	2,552	1,468,299

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

30. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	45,707	0	556,899	315	602,291
Dwellings	33,439	0	7,394	290	40,543
Non-residential buildings	12,268	0	549,505	25	561,748
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	45,707	0	556,899	315	602,291

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detail note 30 continued

30.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work-in-Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1,192,364	11,214	(683,518)	36,839	556,899
Dwellings	103	7,291	0	0	7,394
Non-residential buildings	1,192,261	3,923	(683,518)	36,839	549,505
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,192,364	11,214	(683,518)	36,839	556,899

30.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2016

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	140	175	315	0
Dwellings	140	150	290	0
Non-residential buildings	0	25	25	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	140	175	315	0

30.3 Movement for 2014/15

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2015

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	46,576	(12)	2,082	2,939	45,707
Dwellings	35,009	0	1,077	2,647	33,439
Non-residential buildings	11,567	(12)	1,005	292	12,268
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	46,576	(12)	2,082	2,939	45,707

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016*Detail note 30 continued***30.3.1 Prior period error****Nature of prior period error**

Relating to the period prior to 2014/2015 (affecting the opening balance)

Relating to 2014/15

Total

Note	2014/15 R'000
	(12)
	(12)
	0
	0
	(12)

30.4 Immovable assets written off**IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2016**

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	315	0	0	315
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	315	0	0	315

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**ANNEXURE 1****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2016 - LOCAL**

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 2015-04-01	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 2016-03-31	Realised losses not recoverable i.e.. claims paid out
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Housing							
STANDARD BANK	0	529	0	53	73	509	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD	0	419	0	0	185	234	0
ABSA	0	876	0	0	334	542	0
HLANO FIN SERVICES	0	38	0	0	38	0	0
MPUMALANGA HOUSING FINANCE COMPANY	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD	0	78	0	0	0	78	0
GREEN START H/LOAN	0	89	0	0	89	0	0
INDLU FIN PTY LTD	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
Total	0	2,061	0	53	751	1,363	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	54	74	54	74
Department of Defence	0	0	154	540	154	540
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	1,130	153	1,130	153
Department of Arts and Culture	0	0	59	201	59	201
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	1,871	267	1,871	267
Department of Communications	0	0	313	155	313	155
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	692	259	692	259
Department of Cooperative Governance	0	0	7	15	7	15
Department of Economic Development	0	0	0	1	0	1
Department of Basic Education	0	0	32	37	32	37
Department of Higher Education and Training	0	0	177	59	177	59
Department of Environmental Affairs	0	0	99	462	99	462
Department of Energy	0	0	1,182	38	1,182	38
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	0	0	29,759	22,310	29,759	22,310
Department of Health	0	0	2,276	1,664	2,276	1,664
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	484	150	484	150
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	126	138	126	138
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	0	0	311	140	311	140
Department of Labour	0	0	132	76	132	76
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	147	16	147	16
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	2,009	1,720	2,009	1,720
Parliament : National Counsel of Provinces	0	0	66	55	66	55
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	1	38	1	38
Department of Public Works	0	0	1,576	1,529	1,576	1,529
Department of Social Development	0	0	288	107	288	107
Department of Trade and Industry	0	0	338	296	338	296
Department of Transport	0	0	577	13	577	13
Department of Water and Sanitation	0	0	164	205	164	205
National School of Government	0	0	0	43	0	43
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	85	90	85	90
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	52	51	52	51
Public Service Commission	0	0	38	38	38	38
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	17	9	17	9
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	0	0	22	27	22	27
Cooperative Governance	0	0	0	1	0	1
Statistics South Africa	0	0	144	128	144	128
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	4	5	4	5
Government Employee Pension Administration Agency	0	0	0	19	0	19
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	0	0	77	285	77	285

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016

ANNEXURE 2 Continue...

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	0	0	28	51	28	51
National Treasury	0	0	603	61	603	61
State Security Agency	0	0	130	130	130	130
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	1	0	1
Government Printing Works (Home Affairs)	0	0	36	36	36	36
South African social security agency	0	0	22	0	22	0
Department of Small Business	0	0	13	0	13	0
Public Protector	0	0	3	0	3	0
SUB TOTAL	0	0	45,298	31,693	45,298	31,693

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Offices of The Premiers	0	0	102	111	102	111
MEC Safety and Security	0	0	379	301	379	301
KwaZulu-Natal: Provincial Government	0	0	921	584	921	584
Free State Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	504	161	504	161
Western Cape Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	940	705	940	705
Limpopo Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	317	403	317	403
Eastern Cape Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	2,929	2,329	2,929	2,329
Gauteng Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	1,362	916	1,362	916
North West Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	996	531	996	531
Mpumalanga: Provincial Government	0	0	154	298	154	298
Northern Cape: Provincial Government	0	0	1,142	416	1,142	416
SUB TOTAL	0	0	9,746	6,755	9,746	6,755

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	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	280	259	280	259
SA Social security Agency	0	0	477	520	477	520
Ventures capes	0	0	12	12	12	12
Red Hot Events	0	0	2	2	2	2
African cup of Nations	0	0	244	244	244	244
SUB TOTAL	0	0	1,021	1,043	1,021	1,043
TOTAL	0	0	56,065	39,491	56,065	39,491

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**ANNEXURE 3**
INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments Amounts not included in Statement of financial position Current						
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	7,322	3,322	15,839	28,835	23,161	32,157
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	15,833	276	3,280	8,730	19,113	9,006
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	9,871	0	9,871	0
TOTAL	23,155	3,598	28,990	37,565	52,145	41,163

ANNEXURE 4**STATEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

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						
Foreign						
Norway (Sudan)	Training support	752	471	752	471	0
Total		752	471	752	471	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

ANNEXURE 5
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 2015/04/01	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Liabilities incurred during the year	Claims settled during the year			Closing Balance 2016/03/31
				Original claim Amounts	Amounts Paid	Amounts Cancelled/ Reduced	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department							
ARREST/DETENTION	15,959,839	1,005,315	9,726,825	5,219,757	174,976	5,044,781	21,472,222
ASSAULT	914,307	28,711	229,836	228,024	10,542	217,482	944,830
COLLISIONS	183,138	24,321	63,419	76,366	16,358	60,008	194,512
DEFAMATION/CRIMEN INJURIA	727,398	60,381	489,698	130,116	3,153	126,963	1,147,361
LABOUR/ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS	110,186	(5,980)	6,670	17,738	507	17,231	93,138
LOSS/DAMAGE PRIVATE PROPERTY	88,651	1,486	14,168	34,250	1,152	33,098	70,055
NEGLIGENCE	493,099	(12,407)	413,380	88,183	1,031	87,152	805,889
NOT YET CLASSIFIED	657,396	37,926	978,175	81,763	0	81,763	1,591,734
POLICE ACTIONS-COMP GENERAL & OR SPECIAL DAM	5,557,541	14,405	1,475,882	1,013,310	13,512	999,798	6,034,518
SEARCH AND SEIZURES	831,132	6,087	82,655	204,726	2,890	201,836	715,148
SHOOTING INCIDENTS	1,396,034	181,889	1,191,655	595,156	66,858	528,298	2,174,422
Total	26,918,721	1,342,134	14,672,363	7,689,389	290,979	7,398,410	35,243,829

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2016

ANNEXURE 5 (Continued)
STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 2015/04/01 R'000	Current year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Detail of finalised transactions	Movement during the year		
				Amount finalised R'000	New transactions Amount R'000	Closing Balance 2016/03/31 R'000
Civil claims against the Department	156,427	1,739	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12) State funds Claim by the Department Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3) MERITS OF LOSS CANNOT BE DETERMINED	365 7,110 13,908 424,393 724	335,486	47,152
Total	156,427	1,739		446,500	335,486	47,152

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VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**ANNEXURE 6**
INVENTORY

INVENTORY		2015/16		2014/15	
	Note	Quantity	R'000	Quantity	R'000
Inventory					
Opening balance		41,115,384	462,280	37,136,963	339,230
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		8,477,200	287,603	15,528,993	292,847
Add: Additions - Non-cash		19,323	2,184	64,904	2,142
(Less): Disposals		(1,526,518)	(3,871)	(167)	(36)
(Less): Issues		(17,099,128)	(248,938)	(13,689,851)	(166,437)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		780,499	51,209	2,074,542	(5,466)
Closing balance		31,766,760	550,467	41,115,384	462,280

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**ANNEXURE 7****Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress****MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016****BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES**

Dwellings

Non-residential buildings

Other fixed structures

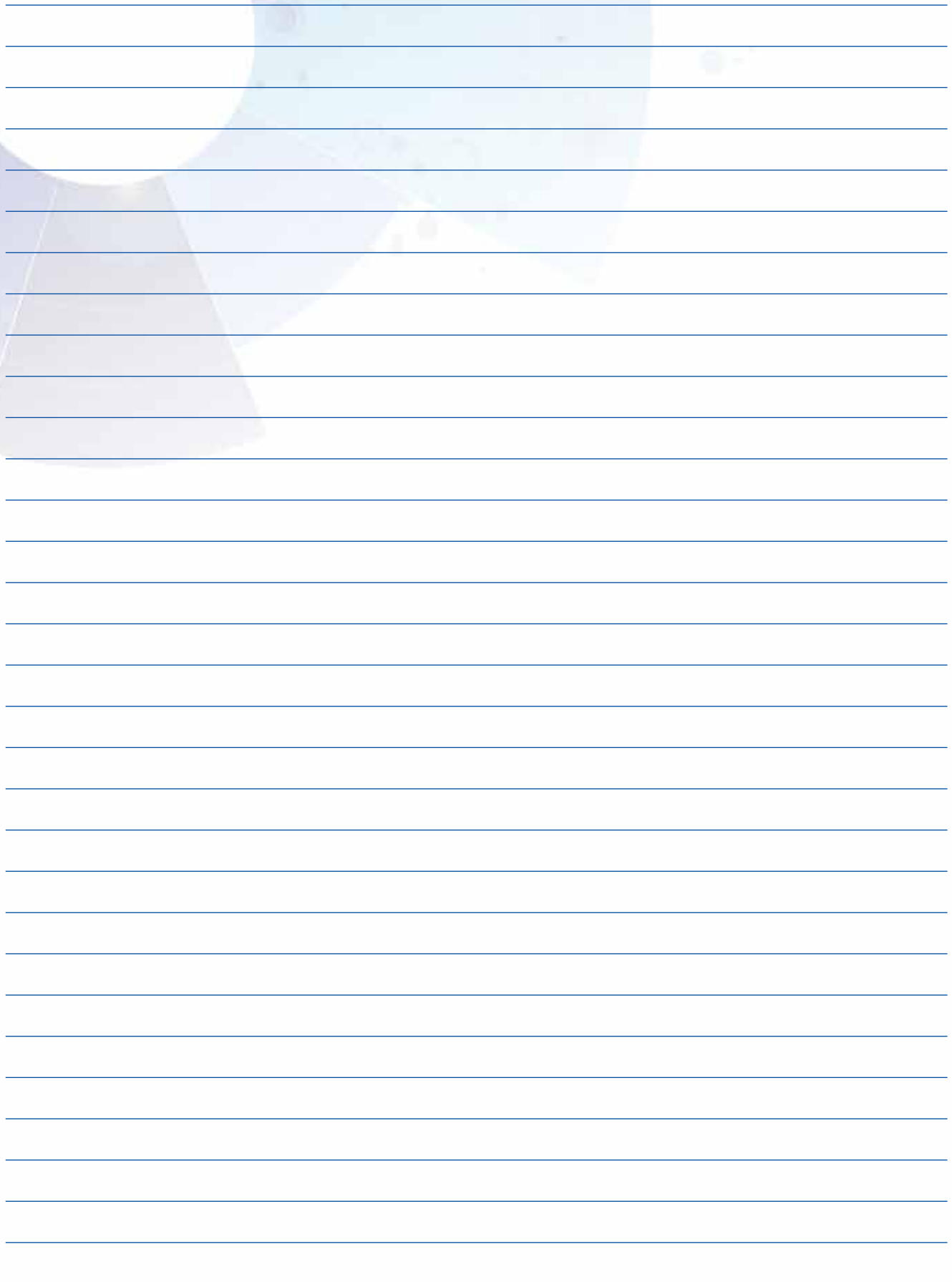
TOTAL

Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Completed Assets	Closing balance
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1,909,286	1,226,469	(1,236,201)	1,899,554
0	0	0	0
1,909,286	1,226,469	(1,236,201)	1,899,554
0	0	0	0
1,909,286	1,226,469	(1,236,201)	1,899,554

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the year ended 31 March 2016**ANNEXURE 8**
INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31	2016-03-31	2015-03-31
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	3,105	0	0	0	3,105	0
Subtotal	3,105	0	0	0	3,105	0
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA Post Office	10	10	0	0	10	10
Subtotal	10	10	0	0	10	10
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	985	853	0	0	985	853
Temporary Advances	77	89	0	0	77	89
Purchases	1,031	1,722	0	0	1,031	1,722
Subtotal	2,093	2,664	0	0	2,093	2,664
TOTAL	5,208	2,674	0	0	5,208	2,674

NOTES





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