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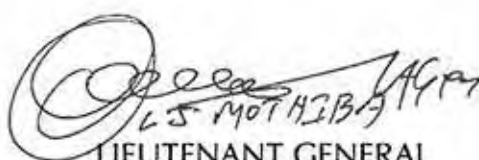
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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE **MINISTER OF POLICE**

Mr FA Mbalula, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police, for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.



LJ MOTHIBA
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
LJ MOTHIBA

31 August 2017

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PART A:
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
AFIS	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee
BMA	Border Management Authority
BRRR	Budget Review Recommendation Report
BRV	Bullet-resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CBM	Citizen-based Monitoring
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearms Register
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMA	Criminal Matters Amendment
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
COCC	Cluster Operational Command Centre
CPF	Community Police Forum
CR&CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSD	Central Supplier Database
CTICC	Cape Town International Convention Centre
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoH	Department of Health
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSC	Detective Service Centres
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry

EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
ERMC	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
ETD	Education, Training and Development
EUE	End-user Equipment
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences
FLASH	Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
FPS	Firearm Permit System
FSD	Frontline Service Delivery
FSDM	Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring
FSL	Forensic Science Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Worker
GPAA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRD	Human Resource Development
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IJS	Integrated Justice System
INTERPOL	International Police
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IS	Information Systems
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information Communication Technology
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JCPS	Justice Crime Prevention and Security
JSLP	Junior Supervisory Learning Programme
LAN	Local Area Network
LRAD	Long Range Acoustic Device
MCS	Movement Control System
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committees
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NIU	National Intervention Unit

NKP	National Key Point
NMF	National Management Forum
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigations
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
ORS	Operational Response Services
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PEP	Performance Enhancement Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POLMED	Police Medical Aid
POP	Public Order Policing
PPGM	Procurement Process Governance Management
PPS	Presidential Protection Service
PSS	Protection and Security Services
RRP	Rapid Rail Police
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANDEF	South African National Defence Force
SANEB	South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Programme
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
STF	Special Task Force
TETRA	Terrestrial Trunked Radio
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TMS	Technology Management Services
TRT	Tactical Response Team
UAMP	User Asset Management Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax

VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIC	Victim Identification Centre
VIP	Very Important Person
VIS	Victim Identification Section
WAN	Wide Area Network

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Minister of Police, MP
FA Mbalula

I would like to start by acknowledging Minister NPT Nhleko, who until March 2017, was the cabinet member responsible for policing. We present this Annual Report, having been in office for just four months. We thank Minister Nhleko for his service to the people of South Africa.

The environment, the Ministry of Police and the different departments it oversees, is a dynamic one. The main department, the South African Police Service, is the face, not just of the Ministry, but of the entire government. With 1 144 police stations and a fixed establishment of 194 605.

The Ministry also has three other entities, The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

The governing party draws its mandate from the people of South Africa, to govern in a democratic way under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. In its 5th administration manifesto, the governing party stated its commitments to four key safety and security platforms:

- Work to further reduce the levels of crime, specifically contact crimes like murder, rape and assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.
- Increase intelligence support and coordination, enhanced police visibility, enhanced focus on hot-spot areas and to address the proliferation of firearms.
- Improve the Criminal Justice System, the capacity of police, legal aid, courts and prosecutors.
- To partner with communities, which will include the formation of street committees, Community Safety Forums, strengthening the anti-crime awareness campaigns and introduce stronger legislation to combat substance abuse.

The Ministry showed improvements on all these four platforms, as evidenced by the results contained in this Annual Report.

Under my Ministry, we shall re-affirm the Vision 2030 of the National Development Plan, on peace and stability matters which states that:

"People living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the street and children play safely outside. As a result of substantially reduced levels of serious and violent crime, businesses are thriving, and local and foreign investors are establishing new businesses. This, in turn, leads to the creation of new job opportunities and the reduction of poverty and inequality. The Criminal Justice System is well-resourced, professional and is staffed by highly skilled officials who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect communities and citizens against violent crime and respect people's rights to equality and justice. South Africa's borders are effectively safeguarded, secured and well-managed".

As 2017 has been declared the Year of Oliver Reginald Tambo, we re-affirm the orientation of our government, informed by the Freedom Charter, which declares that:

"South Africa shall be a fully independent State which respects the right and sovereignty of all nations".

"South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiations, not war".

"Peace and friendship among all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all".

The safety of all our people and visitors, is the most important service any government should provide. This

safety must be provided within the ambits of our human rights obligations. The South African Police Service is obligated to design itself as a people centred organisation, with Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums, working hand-in-hand with their local police stations.

Shortly after the publication of this Annual Report, I shall be releasing the national crime statistics for 2016/2017. The statistical information aims to inform the police on crime trends and whether the methods adopted to deal with crime are responding or not. Through these statistics, we will be able to adjust our plans or change them altogether.

Our country remains seized with extreme violence, especially in poor communities. Violent property-related crimes are also showing a stubborn streak.

I wish to emphasise that in our plans going forward, the Division Crime Intelligence is to be at the forefront of our planning and strategy, as we adopt a complete intelligence led crime-fighting machinery.

There are a number of lessons in this Annual Report that will assist us in making our operations better. The noted overspending in certain components, will be our main attention.

The challenges of fixed establishment reduction, remain a matter requiring re-thinking, in order to align ourselves with the realities of an increasing urban population and weakening economy. This increases the burden on the departments I lead.

The Ministry will seek to analyse the budget for 2017/2018, in order to make necessary adjustments to respond to new priorities, based on the findings contained in this Annual Report and the upcoming Annual Crime Report.

Subsequent to the financial year-end, I have instructed the Ministry and departments to start a process of reviewing the 1996 Crime Prevention Strategy and other subsequent strategies, ensuing to respond to the new trends and the 4th industrial revolution criminal environment, including terrorism and others.

I wish to thank the Deputy Minister of Police, Mr Bongani Mkongi for his support in the past few months, the Acting National Police Commissioner and Police Management as a whole.

More importantly, I would like to thank our employees and members in uniform, who continue to serve South Africa well.



F. MBALULA
Minister of the Department of Police
31 August 2017

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



Deputy Minister of
Police, MP
BM Mkhong

I would like to echo Minister FA Mbalula's acknowledgment of Minister NPT Nhleko, who until March 2017, together with Deputy Minister MM Soty, led the Executive portfolio, responsible for policing. The results we present here reflect on the work that the previous Ministry has done. I also extend my gratitude to the Executive team and wish them good luck in their new roles.

Key to this report, are the observations regarding the official response to the Farlam Commission Recommendations and the central issue regarding the transformation of the South African Police Service. We are happy to report that, subsequent to the year under review, the Transformation Panel has begun its work and the Panel of Experts is expected to submit their recommendations to the Minister, by the end of October 2017. This will be a very important milestone towards the professionalisation of the South African Police Service. Another key issue on the policy agenda is our attempt to resolve the integration of the South African Police Services Non-Statutory Forces, which by structural design, encountered challenges in terms of its seamless integration into SAPS. Much has been done to achieve parity, in terms of leave, recognition of pension benefits, and other matters.

What now remains is the finalisation of the re-ranking of these members, so as to finalise the process of integration and the creation of a single and unified police service our Constitution demands. It is envisaged that before the end of the coming financial year, the remaining matters would be resolved and all stakeholders, including organised worker unions and cabinet, would be consulted. Given the infrastructural demands facing SAPS, such as the building of police stations, the Ministry of Police came up with the initiative of providing mobile police stations across the country. These mobile police stations are now reaching areas that were not easily reached before. The Ministry will continue this service in the 2017/2018 financial year.

The South African Government promotes a people-centered approach. This approach enabled members of the public to present complaints and grievances to the relevant office bearers, which resulted in such complaints receiving the highest possible attention and action. The Ministry of Police, together with other stakeholders, attended to these complaints and got an opportunity to engage with various sectors of our communities, through Izimbizo across the country. The problems identified during these Izimbizo, are diverse in nature and touch upon areas such as police conduct, performance, compliance, trust, and confidence matters. These community engagements have revealed that, the SAPS and police oversight institutions have made great strides within our society. Most of the challenges encountered by the community have to do with other service delivery points, such as local government services, justice and others. A multi-sectoral and integrated approach with all the stakeholders including private sector, non-governmental organisations, labour and other government departments seem to be the way to go.

In the 2017/2018 financial year, more efforts should go into focusing on crime and violent hotspot areas, such as Nyanga, which continues to be the murder capital of South Africa. In addition, we are trying to focus on national issues such as gender-based violence and strengthening our community policing initiatives. In the coming fiscal year, the SAPS will undertake scientific research in the Nyanga area, which will also be followed by a series of anti-gender based violence initiatives across the country.

The wellness of our service members is crucial to our success against criminality. As Minister Mbalula has noted, this Annual Report will be of great assistance in our work, as it provides us with a clear view of the challenges our department faces.

We are pleased to present the results and wish to thank Minister Mbalula for his consistent support. We extend our gratitude to the SAPS leadership, management and staff for carrying out the legislative mandate and their concerted efforts in making South African citizens feel safe.

BM MKHONGI
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Police
31 August 2017

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Acting National
Commissioner
Lt Gen LJ Mothiba

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

I am honoured to present the Annual Report of the South African Police Service (SAPS), as a comprehensive account to Parliament, the country, and every member of society. This report is on our performance, as based on the priorities and objectives, which were reflected in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2016/2017. As the Acting National Commissioner of the SAPS, it was necessary to continue with strategies and plans, that we as management had prioritised for implementation, which would contribute to an improvement in performance and the sustainability thereof.

The aspiration of our government, is to build a strong developmental state that is able to respond to the needs and dreams of the people of the country, as well as be able to perform better and faster. The approach by the management of this Department, was a shift towards performance management, accountability and an action driven approach, to ensure that gains made, are implemented across the country, at all our police stations.

The National Development Plan (NDP) envisions that by 2030, people living in South Africa, are and feel safe, enjoying a community life, free of fear, especially vulnerable groups; such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, the NDP specifically emphasises “building safer communities”; “building a capable state”; “promoting accountability” and “fighting corruption”, which are fundamentals that are relevant to the department in realising this vision. The SAPS continues to make positive strides in our daily struggle of conquering the menace of crime in our communities and in the country. I am incredibly proud of the work done by our men and women in blue who ensure that the perpetrators of crime are relentlessly pursued and are brought to book. We, as police officials are expected to always uphold our solemn oath of office and steadfastly strive to ensure that the people of the Republic of South Africa, are and feel safe.

The 2016/2017 financial year, which is the third stage of the five-year period, comes to an end, but is a stepping stone towards government’s five-year trajectory. These are the steps that the Department takes as it advances towards the realisation of the government’s vision 2030, for the country. The Annual Report for 2016/2017, is a consolidated report of performance of the Department and some highlights of achievement.

The 2015/2016 financial year heralded in the introduction of the Back-to-Basics Approach, which advocated that every police employee was to simply do “the right things right, every time”. The management of the SAPS had taken the Back-to-Basics Approach to every member, explaining its rationale in support of the NDP, as well as its requirements, in relation to fundamental policing practice. This initial communication of the Back-to-Basics Approach, was taken a step further when the core elements of the Approach will be introduced as the building blocks of the SAPS forthcoming strategic planning processes.

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster has identified a number of medium-term priorities, that impact directly on the SAPS. Contact crime has been prioritised by the management and during analysis of the various crime levels, it was determined that carjacking, house robbery and business robbery, generally referred to as trio crimes, were on the increase.

Despite the existence of operational and tactical plans, these crimes continued to increase unabated. Firstly, a concerted effort was and is still required, to reduce the unacceptably high levels of serious crime, in particular contact crime. The management decided that it was necessary to initiate the establishment of a national trio task team to implement a feasible approach, to reduce these stubborn crimes and to focus their concentrated efforts, at identified stations.

From a policing point of view, the 2016/2017 financial year was further characterised by the consistently increasing levels of violent public protests, which placed the SAPS under considerable pressure to tangibly demonstrate its ability to not only stabilise and contain such protests, but to do so within the context of the proportional use of force, guided by the principle of maximum restraint. Public dissent was characterised by the #FeesMustFall campaign, which led to the almost total disruption of the activities of the majority of tertiary academic institutions, significant damage to private and public property and in certain instances, the

unfortunate loss of life. Public protests, resulted in the large-scale mobilisation of SAPS members at many metropolitan areas around the country, diverting critical resources from day-to-day policing activities. These men and women in blue, the majority of whom are not dedicated Public Order Policing personnel, generally conducted themselves with professional dignity, which unfortunately, was not mirrored by participants in these public protests. For the considerable restraint demonstrated in the face of significant provocation, these police officers deserve the highest praise and the gratitude of the country, as a whole. While citizens of this country have a constitutionally guaranteed right to voice their dissent, publically, the men and women in blue will not compromise its mandated obligation to uphold and enforce the law. However, it will ensure that public protest is policed within the confines of the law and of internationally accepted public order policing practices. The SAPS is deeply concerned about the prevalence of crime in colleges and universities, across the country. The crime experienced in the education sector is a microcosm of the general crime manifested within communities nationwide, as well as in civil society, generally, in the country. For this reason, the SAPS is to form strategic partnerships with the various stakeholders, to address issues which relate to crimes, including protest actions in campuses.

The Department's overall performance is showing some tangible signs of improvement. The incidence of some categories of crime were on the decline. The SAPS's ability to resolve crime, which is reported by citizens or detected by law enforcement, has shown considerable improvement and public protest, while increasing, in terms of its tendency towards violence, is being effectively controlled. This performance must, however, be properly contextualised within the broader performance of government, in order to focus on the SAPS's contribution to government's vision for the country, but also to prevent unintended consequences. There are certain measures of performance that are completely within the control of the SAPS and others which are reliant on a coordinated multidisciplinary approach by all spheres of society.

A key dimension of the Back-to-Basics Approach is the inculcating of a culture of performance management and accountability. This process, initiated at the highest level within the organisation, involves managers and members at all levels, being called to account, in terms of performance in support of the objectives and performance indicators that were and are embedded in the Department's APP's. Integrated performance management and accountability will be cascaded down the line of command, to ensure that management and members are aware of the performance commitments which are made in the APP and the role that they have to play, in ensuring that these commitments are achieved.

It will take careful and thorough analysis, planning, adequate resourcing, rigorous performance management, but most importantly, it will require a change in the mindset of every member. The SAPS is here to serve the citizens of this country, without fear or favour, in compliance with the laws that govern the citizens of the country, taking care, as the NDP requires, that none are marginalised from the services we provide.

A number of tactical and operational intelligence products were generated and these products were an important tool in the fight against crime. The products comprised of 102 270 profiles, 134 243 intelligence analysis reports, 11 948 communication analysis reports, 1 704 communication interception analysis reports and 28 022 threat and risk assessment reports.

The reduction of serious crime remains a challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime, result in people in South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities. Therefore, the reduction of the number of reported serious crimes, crimes against women, crimes against children and the increasing number of detected crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, continues to be priorities for the SAPS. Enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations are intended to deter and detect the perpetration of crime. Proactive police actions are conducted, informed by crime analysis and identified prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at station, cluster or provincial levels. A total of 17 260 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered by through various policing interventions.

The scourge and availability of drugs, affects the moral fabric of society. Increased illicit drug use and alcohol consumption, are some of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime. The numerous and significant illicit drug seizures, by authorities at international airports and at ports of entry, point to South Africa as being considered a lucrative market for international drug syndicates. The successes achieved with the dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories, locally, also indicate that the drug market in South Africa is not solely supplied by international sources. Illicit drugs were confiscated as a result of police actions amounted to 364 315,873 kg cannabis, 3 277 158 Mandrax tablets, 84,081 kg cocaine, 658,960 kg crystal meth (Tik-

Tik) and 601,878 kg heroin. In addition, liquor consisting of 1 345 092,865 litres was confiscated as a result of various police actions. A total of 83 crime awareness campaigns were conducted, both nationally and provincially.

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, thereby ensuring that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe. As a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System a total screening of 2 723 wanted persons, 3 411 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles, which were crime related, were responded to. At various ports of entry, a total of 8 787 profiled vehicles, 7 810 containers and 8 635 cargo were searched for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/contraband. Public Order Policing Units across the various provinces received a total of 14 693 requests, of which 3 715 of these incidents were unrest-related incidents and 10 978 of these incidents, were considered to be peaceful incidents.

Policing plays a major role in combating crime in the community, by reassuring and assisting persons who are affected by crime, so that they can continue or return to enjoying their lives. Increasingly, crime investigation depends upon the collection, processing and analysis of forensic physical evidence for exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The officers appointed as detective court case officers; act as a liaison between the prosecutors and detectives, in the management of case dockets. This has resulted in the improvement of relations with the National Prosecution Authority (NPA). These detective court case officers have improved the accessibility and communication between the SAPS and the NPA.

The following outputs have been achieved by the Detective Service amongst others, the **detection rate** of 99,75% (384 349) and 69,91% (39 629), were achieved for crimes dependent on police action for detection and crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The **trial-ready rate** of 83,63% (183 087), 84,21% (313 981), 77,46% (168 628), 84,07% (918) and 78,51% (29 681) were achieved for contact crimes, all serious crimes combined, crimes dependent on police action for detection, criminal and violent conduct during public protest, crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The **conviction rate** of 80,94% (50 751), 88,64% (141 783), 97,68% (170 210), 60,56% (86) and 86% (12 192), were achieved for contact crimes (crimes against persons), all serious crimes combined, crimes dependent on police action for detection, criminal and violent conduct during public protest, crimes against persons younger than 18 years (children), respectively.

The detection rate for serious crimes, contact crimes and the crimes against women and the detection and conviction rates for public violence, remains an area of concern for management. Measures are to be instituted, to improve the detection and conviction rates in identified areas of underperformance.

Outputs achieved by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) include amongst others, the percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations, which were successfully terminated, increased from 9,62%, in 2015/2016, to 51,61%, in 2016/2017. This is an increase of 41,99% as compared to the previous financial year. The South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB) and National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime Units, dismantled a total of 45 clandestine laboratories. A detection rate of 95,37% (126 870 from a total of 133 035), was achieved in serious commercial crime-related charges.

The Criminal Record Centre, in managing criminal records, has expanded its Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) capacity, by an additional eight Local Criminal Record Centres, to enhance service delivery and support police stations and detectives in the investigation of crime. Technological capacity was also enhanced, through the opening of a state-of-the-art forensic science laboratory. Forensic Science Laboratories provides specialised technical analysis, in support of investigators, in respect of evidence.

The impact of the implementation of the DNA Act and awareness initiatives, which were undertaken during the 2016/2017 financial year, resulted in the number of forensic DNA cases, which were submitted to the FSL, to increase by 204%, from 165 852 DNA cases, to 505 257 DNA cases. A total number of 357 719 from a total of 415 029 or 86,19% of the forensic DNA profiles that were obtained, were finalised, within 30 days, from the

submission date for DNA analysis, by the FSL.

A total of 97,89% (1 178 912 of 1 204 379) original previous conviction reports were generated, within 15 calendar days. A total of 71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902) non-routine case exhibits (entries) were finalised within 75 working days. A total of 87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765) of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) were processed, within 63 working days. A total of 99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631) of integrated ballistics intelligence case exhibits (entries) were finalised (acquired), within 28 working days.

To ensure that the SAPS contributes towards a South Africa where all people are and feel safe, specific attention was given to improving training in the areas of forensics, crime investigations, the public order policing environment and preventing crimes against women and children. Overall, a total of 126 481 learners attended training interventions and 125 470 or 99,20%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.

During 2016/2017, a total of 83 members were murdered countrywide, 34 were murdered, on duty and 49 were murdered, off duty. Attacks on members of the South African Police Service are unacceptable and armed assaults on police stations should be condemned by all sectors of our society. A police station is a place where community members go to report a crime or to seek help. These premises are safe havens for victims and the communities that we serve. It is shocking that criminal elements enter with firearms and injure and kill police officials in this manner.

Communities play a crucial role in assisting the SAPS, to end the scourge of violence against women and children. It is important to note that much still needs to be done to root out gender-based violence, as well other crimes which are perpetrated against women and children. We have, however, made progress in fighting the scourge of violence against women and children. The SAPS, does not function in isolation from the communities. I, therefore urge every citizen of our beautiful and great country, to support and work together with us, in the Department's efforts to ensure a safe and secure South Africa.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the Community Policing Forums, reservists, other force multipliers, local, national and international law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, faith based organisations, oversight bodies, the JCPS cluster, other government departments and entities, all our strategic partners, stakeholders and roleplayers, that have contributed to the performance of the department, which has led to areas of success.

In conclusion, I together with the management of the SAPS, acknowledge the dedication, loyalty and commitment of the men and women of the SAPS, who on a daily basis, strive to ensure that all people in South Africa, are and feel safe.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS

Departmental receipts	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	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	236 818	265 508	(28 690)	177 349	237 620	(60 271)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 573	9 740	(8 167)	10 650	11 184	(534)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1 133	1 375	(242)	821	1 128	(307)
Sale of capital assets	83 100	89 539	(6 439)	19 108	62 650	(43 542)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	175 369	389 854	(214 485)	135 913	165 610	(29 697)
Total	497 993	756 016	(258 023)	343 841	478 192	(134 351)

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

All fees, charges and tariffs which are 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 R28,690 million is, inter alia, due to the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R4,9 million), the increase in police services rendered (R5,1 million) and the increase in the sale of scrap (R19,5 million), as a result of more auctions for non-capital assets.
- **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R8,167 million is mainly due to money forfeited to the State during the latter part of the financial year that was unforeseen.
- **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R6,439 million is mainly due to more auctions that were held, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** The positive deviation of R214,485 million is mainly due to an amount of R144,480 million, which was paid by State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to the Department, as a result of accumulated credits relevant to previous financial years, as well as an amount of R56,001 million, which was paid by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to the Department, for expenditures that were incurred by the Department, in the previous financial year. More departmental debt related to previous financial years had also been recovered.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2016/2017 financial year amounted to R80 984 836 000, which represents a spending rate of 100%. An insignificant amount of R15 235,19 remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2016/2017			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
Administration	17 715 067	17 715 067	-	16 936 289	16 936 289	-
Visible Policing	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	38 321 152	38 321 105	47
Detective Service	16 723 126	16 723 126	-	15 947 270	15 947 270	-
Crime Intelligence	3 387 920	3 387 920	-	3 102 039	3 102 039	-
Protection and Security Services	2 546 314	2 546 314	-	2 414 098	2 414 098	-
Total	80 984 851	80 984 836	15	76 720 848	76 720 801	47

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

No amounts will be requested for rollover to the 2017/2018 financial year, since the full amount as allocated for the 2016/2017 financial year was expended.

In respect of virements applied, the National Treasury provided approval for the Department to utilise funds allocated for capital purchases in order to defray current expenditure and the Accounting Officer approved that the following amounts could be viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2016/2017 financial year.

Programmes	Adjusted estimates R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Virement R'000	Variance %
1. Administration	17 382 497	17 715 067	332 570	1,91%
2. Visible Policing	40 865 906	40 612 409	(253 482)	(0,62%)
3. Detective Service	16 772 488	16 723 126	(49 362)	(0,29%)
4. Crime Intelligence	3 354 818	3 387 920	33 102	0,99%
5. Protection and Security Services	2 609 142	2 546 314	(62 828)	(2,41%)
Total	80 984 851	80 984 836	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A net overspending realised as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Higher than planned cost-of-living increases were paid and certain functions received additional capacity that also contributed towards the increased spending, i.e. Programme and Project Management, National Management Interventions and Integrity Management. Other environments also experienced financial pressures that resulted in increased spending, i.e. levies payable to the 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 the timing of personnel losses, which influenced the spending performance on compensation of employees. With regards to goods and services, the underspending is mainly as a result of a reclassification, in order to allow for finance leases, i.e. a recurring fixed cost element of cellular phone contracts to be capitalised. This in itself realised increased spending under payment for capital assets. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise, as well as lower levels of spending on reimbursements to the Department of Public Works based on invoices received in the facilities environment (devolved functions). The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,62%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of the timing of personnel losses, which influenced the spending performance on compensation of employees. With regards to goods and services, the overspending is mainly as a result of spending on certain Criminal Justice System (CJS) capital projects that did not materialise as anticipated, due to certain contracts being disputed or not awarded and tenders not being published by SITA. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets, mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise. The underspending on the Programme is marginal, i.e. 0,29%.

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The total net overspending of R33,1 million on this programme essentially realised as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees, due to higher than planned cost-of-living increases which were paid. With regards to goods and services, the underspending is mainly as a result of a reclassification in order to allow for finance leases, i.e. a recurring fixed cost element of cellular phone contracts to be capitalised. In addition, a decreased level of spending realised under payments for capital assets, mainly as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise. The overspending on the Programme is 0,99%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

A net underspending of 2,41% realised on total programme spending. When considering the economical classifications; compensation overspent by 0,12% and goods and services underspent by 0,44%, the latter that was insignificant of nature. However, payments for capital assets underspent, as a result of certain vehicle deliveries that did not realise, as well as other machinery and equipment ordered but could not be delivered by year end.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Refer to Part E: Notes to the financial statements.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The department is currently three years towards the achievement of the medium-term strategic priorities, as determined by Government, in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), for the period 2014 to 2019. This is a critical stepping stone towards the achievement of the vision of Government, as encapsulated in the NDP. The end-term performance report which will be generated by the SAPS, following the completion of the 2014 to 2019 strategic period, will comprise of the consolidated results of performance during this period.

In order for the JCPS Cluster to realise the vision of ensuring that in 2030, people living in South Africa, feel safe at home, at school and at work and that they enjoy a community life free of fear, consideration must be given to achieving the following suboutcomes of Outcome 3, which relate to the Department. The suboutcomes are the reduction of levels of contact crime, an efficient and effective Criminal Justice System, South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured and well-managed, a secured cyber space, domestic stability ensured and corruption in the public and private sectors reduced.

Over the medium term, the SAPS, will focus on intensifying the implementation of the Back-to-Basics Approach on policing, which was adopted by Cabinet, in August 2015. The Approach aims to improve police performance and conduct, by ensuring that every member of the police service does the basics of policing properly and consistently, in line with the regulatory framework for policing. This entails addressing past underperformance and organisational deficiencies that are identified in fundamental areas, such as discipline and police conduct, police visibility and the deployment of operational resources. Addressing these deficiencies lays the groundwork for a police service that is responsive to the safety and security needs of society and which upholds a high standard of conduct and professionalism, in line with the goals in the NDP, of building safer communities and Outcome 3 (all people in South Africa are and feel safe).

The Back-to-Basics Approach on policing is made up of nine elements that cut across all of the Department's programmes. However, spending on them will mainly take place in the Visible Policing and Detective Service programmes, which are the Department's core service delivery programmes. Implementing this approach is expected to improve the Department's performance on the prevention, detection and investigation of crime.

TRANSFORMING THE POLICE SERVICE

The **transformation** of the SAPS, as informed by the 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.

ENHANCING POLICE VISIBILITY

Political and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that if left unabated, will destabilise our fledgling democracy, rule of law and the advancement of the country from a developmental state to a capable state. Issues that contribute to this instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority. Therefore, it is imperative to prevent and combat violent crimes that accompany what is otherwise considered as legitimate industrial protest action and service delivery actions.

The **maintenance of internal stability** remains a challenge for the SAPS, as the key drivers of broad public discontent persisted, during 2016/2017. A growing culture of lawlessness, impunity and violence during protest actions, including disrespecting state authority, continues to be a threat to the continued development of the democratic dispensation in the country. In addition, partnerships with other government departments become crucial in addressing the root causes of public protest. The department seeks to develop a plan to expand public order policing; re-establish units in Cape Town, Durban and Nelspruit; re-establish dormant units; establish new units; and increase the number of public order policing personnel, across the country.

Enhancing police visibility entails optimising spending on personnel, vehicles and infrastructure, to ensure that the police service is accessible to communities and can make its presence felt. A significant number of police stations are to be built, upgraded and maintained. The Department also plans to prioritise the replacement of vehicles that have mileage, which is in excess of 200 000 kilometres, as these vehicles, require significant maintenance each year.

The SAPS's **specialised tactical emergency response** capability comprises of Tactical Response Teams (TRT), the National Intervention Units (NIU) and the Special Task Force (STF) and they provide a tactical solution to high-risk and strategic threats. The revitalisation of the STF will take place over the medium-term, to ensure its importance and promote proficiency in its deployment and utilisation.

The SAPS's **air wing fleet** is a crucial operational resource and the demand for air support has increased. A need exists for the current fleet to be increased and the obsolete aircraft to be replaced, thereby ensuring that the Department's ability to provide the critically needed airborne support, is not compromised.

The establishment of a Border Management Authority (BMA) to oversee **effective border control**, has been prioritised and the SAPS actively participates in the BMA, contributing, thereby to the securing of South Africa's borders, including borderlines and ports of entry and exit. The centralisation of the management of all ports of entry have improved command and control over this crucial capability.

To enhance the **African Agenda and promote peace and stability** on the continent, the SAPS will deploy members on peacekeeping missions and other interventions, as required by the United Security Council Resolutions, as and when approved by cabinet.

Effective **crime scene investigation and forensic analysis**, in support of the investigation of crime, will be enhanced through continued skills development and the modernising of forensic technologies, to support the Seven Point Plan of the CJS. The implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2010 (Act No 6 of 2010), requires the SAPS to update and maintain criminal records.

The **safety of SAPS employees** in the line of duty remains a priority, which will be enhanced through improved operational readiness and targeted resourcing of identified vulnerable areas.

In line with the NDP, the department will not only improve the **quality of service**, it provides, but also increase its footprint, in terms of fixed and mobile infrastructure. This is, however, a budget-driven matter that can only be addressed over the medium-term period, but extending into the subsequent MTSF cycle.

The management has prioritised the process of the re-engineering of frontline service delivery, by the identification of all key services provided from the community service centre (CSC). A business process mapping would be undertaken of all identified services in the CSC, taking into account the different categorisation of police stations. A focused approach would be considered to develop/review standards for all services provided from the CSC. Analysis of the eight Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring (FSDM) focus areas would be undertaken, to identify standards for implementation at all police stations.

The fixed establishment of police station, provincial and national levels, will provide a structure to inform the capacity at the respective business units of the Department. Crime patterns will also direct the deployment of personnel, within the respective criteria of the fixed establishment, which was delegated to all provincial and divisional commissioners. During 2017/2018, the SAPS will enlist 5 000 new entry-level personnel consisting out of 3 800 Police Service Act and 1 200 Public Service Act personnel. The funding of posts will be informed by the National Treasury and will be addressed by SAPS, during the 2017/2018 financial year. The capacity of specialised units will also be closely monitored and their capacity would be enhanced to ensure effective policing, in specialised environments.

The information systems priorities for 2017/2018 for consideration of system development and/or enhancements are the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), National Forensic DNA Database, Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) and Second-Hand Goods, whilst the National Photo Imaging System, ICDMS (Administer Case Functionality) and Judicial Document Image Storage System, are to be considered for implementation.

Addressing the **contributors to crime**, which include illegal drugs, vehicles and firearms, will be intensified,

with the focus shifting to the closure of identified clandestine laboratories and the targeting of drug dealers. The development of a National Implementation Plan for the Drug Master Plan, will ensure that action taken to address this crime contributor, will be properly coordinated and integrated across the SAPS's various operational capabilities.

Several **strategic partnerships** have been established, with key institutions representing various sectors of society, including, inter alia, agriculture, business and various tertiary institutions. These partnerships focused on enhancing an integrated approach to safety and security and will be developed further.

Research is a key element underlying the Department's capabilities, which necessitate the development and implementation of a structured medium-term research agenda, which is informed by management and members. The research agenda would guide external stakeholders into areas of focus where the department requires an in-depth research analysis.

The Department will prioritise the development of a number of strategies that are linked to the SAPS Strategic Plan and other emerging areas that are going to be addressed. A few of the key strategies that would be developed, during 2017/2018, are as follows:

Communication strategy and implementation plan. The purpose of this communication strategy will be to render a professional communication service, which is aimed at advancing the strategic objectives of the SAPS.

Public Order Policing (POP) Strategy: Arising from the findings of the Farlam Commission of Enquiry, it is a prerequisite for the SAPS to relook at the functioning and execution of the mandate by the Public Order Units, throughout the country. In the development of a Public Order Policing Strategy, key issues or recommendations that were made by the Commission, would be taken into account.

Rural Safety Strategy: Arising from the Human Rights Commission recommendations, the SAPS would conduct a Rural Safety Summit. During this summit, the Rural Safety Strategy would be reviewed.

The National Crime Combating Strategy and the Crime Combating Strategy: During 2016, the Civilian Secretariat of Police Service developed two white papers namely, the White Paper on Policing and the White Paper on Safety and Security. The SAPS will embark on a process of analysis, conceptualisation and operationalisation of both these papers.

In conclusion, communities are invited to join the police, in the fight against crime, with the view in working together in combating crime. Citizens are therefore urged to take part in the country's effort to ensuring a safe and secure South Africa. We would like to welcome partners and various stakeholders who would be joining us in the journey in ensuring a safe and crime free South Africa.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public Private Partnership arrangements/approvals currently exist.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

None

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

UNSOLICITED BID PROPOSALS

There were no unsolicited bids for the year under review.

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

The National Treasury Guideline relating to irregular expenditure/Log Forum/Procurement Forum/National Management Forum (NMF) is circulated to all end-users, via email each year.

Training is provided to responsible members in provinces and divisions, with regard to irregular expenditure, who must in return provide training to other members in the province and divisions.

Monthly reconciliation was implemented and the SITA and the Financial Management and Administration Division are in the process to develop a system to report on irregular expenditure on POLFIN, that will assist with the financial statements.

National Treasury's Guideline on Irregular Expenditure was circulated to provide clarity on the procedures to be followed when dealing with the identification and application of irregular expenditure.

The importance of irregular expenditure is reiterated during annual Supply Chain Management Forums and Procurement Forums held with Deputy Provincial Commissioners and Support Heads, responsible for Resource Management.

Intervention sessions are held continuously with provinces and divisions, in order to mitigate the occurrence of irregular expenditure.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

Donations to the value of R2 962 894,74 were received by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

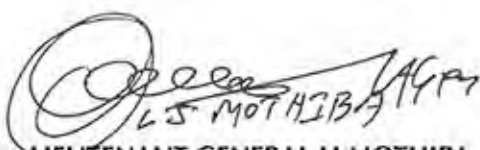
Donations to the value of R842 465,18 were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Transfers to the value of R1 177 835,43 were received by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Transfers to the value of R257 307,66 were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

Sponsorships to the value of R17 342,00 were made to the SAPS, in 2016/2017.

No sponsorships were made by the SAPS, in 2016/2017.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LJ MOTHIBA
Acting Accounting Officer
Department of Police
31 August 2017

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 which are 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 Annual Report Guide for National and Provincial Departments, as issued by the National Treasury.

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

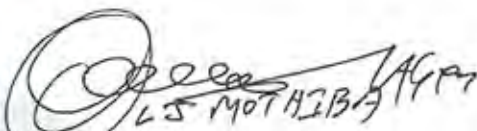
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human 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 2017.

Yours faithfully



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LJ MOTHIBA
Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2017

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 crime that may threaten the safety and security of any community.
- Investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community.
- Ensure that 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 all endeavours aimed at addressing the root cause of crime;
- preventing all acts that may threaten the safety or security of any community;
- investigating criminal conduct that endangers the safety or security of the community; and
- bringing the perpetrators to justice.

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

- uphold the Constitution and the law;
- take into account the needs of the community;

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

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

- act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard that is accessible to everybody, and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently and cost-effectively thereby optimising their use;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development of those of my colleagues to ensure equal opportunities for all;
- contribute to the reconstruction and development of, and reconciliation in, our country;
- uphold and protect the fundamental rights of every person;
- act in a manner that is impartial, courteous, honest, respectful, transparent and accountable;
- exercise the powers conferred upon me in a responsible and controlled manner; and
- work towards preventing any form of corruption and 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) (Act No 108 of 1996) and the overall execution of the department's mandate in relation to the following key pieces of legislation:

- Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 2011 (Act No 2 of 2011)
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act No 53 of 1985)
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- Explosives Act, 2003 (Act No 15 of 2003)
- Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000)
- Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No 105 of 1991)
- Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act No 72 of 1982)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)
- National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No 102 of 1980)
- Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
- 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)

- Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012)
- Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)
- Tear-Gas Act, 1964 (Act No 16 of 1964)
- Transfer of the South African Railways Police Force to the South African Police Act, 1986 (Act No 83 of 1986)

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:

- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013)
- Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007)
- Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008)
- Children's Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
- Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997 (Act No 37 of 1997)
- Customs and Excise Act, 1966 (Act No 91 of 1966)
- Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No 56 of 1986)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002)
- Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)
- Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)
- Exchange Control Regulations, 1961
- Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)
- Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No 38 of 2001)
- Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002)
- Inquest Act, 1959 (Act No 58 of 1959)
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003)
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No 18 of 1998)
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002)
- National Conventional Arms Control Act, 2002 (Act No 41 of 2002)

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996)
- National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)
- Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993 (Act No 87 of 1993)
- Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006)
- Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No 37 of 2005)
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004)
- Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 13 of 2013)
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)
- South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
- State of Emergency Act, 1997 (Act No 64 of 1997)
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2016/2017

No bills has been introduced in Parliament during 2016/2017.

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 MARCH 2017*

Acting National
Commissioner
Lt Gen LJ Mothiba



Policing
Lt Gen SF Masemola



Crime Detection
(Vacant)



Human Resource
Management
Lt Gen BC Mgwenya

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Visible Policing
Lt Gen NP Masiye



Detective Service
Lt Gen JM Nkomo



Personnel Management
Lt Gen L Ntshiea



Operational Response
Services
Lt Gen E Mawela



Forensic Services
Maj Gen LA Mangale
(Acting)



Human Resource
Development
Lt Gen NS Mkhwanazi



Protection and Security
Services
Lt Gen KJ Sitole



Crime Intelligence
Maj Gen MA Makhele
(Acting)



Human Resource
Utilisation
Lt Gen SJ Kwena

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS



Limpopo
Lt Gen NJ Ledwaba



Gauteng
Lt Gen DS de Lange



Mpumalanga
Lt Gen BM Zuma



KwaZulu-Natal
Maj Gen PB Langa (Acting)



Western Cape
Lt Gen KE Jula



Eastern Cape
Lt Gen LE Ntshinga



Northern Cape
Lt Gen RP Shivuri



Free State
Lt Gen LJ Tsumane



North West
Lt Gen BB Motswenyane



Minister of Police, MP
FA Mbalula



Deputy Minister
of Police, MP
BM Mkongi

DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Asset and Legal Management
Lt Gen SJP Schutte



National
Management
Interventions
Lt Gen GJ Kruser



National Head
Directorate for
Priority Crime
Investigation
Maj Gen
Y Matakata
(Acting)



Management
Advisory Services
(Vacant)



Supply Chain Management
Lt Gen RJ Mokwena



Management
Interventions (Region A)
Lt Gen MD Magadla



Divisional
Commissioner
Counter
Intelligence
(Vacant)



Financial Management and
Administration (CFO)
Lt Gen PA Ramikosi



Management Interventions
(Region B)
Lt Gen SJ Jephta



Technology Management
Services
Lt Gen AL Shezi



Management Interventions
(Region C)
(Vacant)



Legal and Policy Services
Lt Gen S Khan



Research
Lt Gen BM Zulu

HEADS



Executive Support
(Vacant)



Organisational
Development
Maj Gen
MJ Makgato



Internal Audit
Maj Gen
DT Nkosi



Strategic
Management
Maj Gen L Rabie



Crime Registrar
Maj Gen
TN Sekhukhune



Corporate
Communication
and Liaison
Brig S De Beer
(Acting)



Presidential
Protection Service
Maj Gen
MMA Dladla



Programme
and Project
Management
Maj Gen
TN Mathonsi

*Note: Due to changes in executive leadership, the current incumbents are reflected for the posts of Minister of Police, Deputy Minister of Police, Acting National Commissioner and National Head Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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 personnel	16	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	33
National Commissioner (General)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deputy National Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Divisional Commissioner and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	11	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	19
Provincial Commissioner (Lieutenant General)	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Top management	18	13	1	1	0	1	1	0	35
Major General	89	69	17	6	10	1	19	5	216
Brigadier	252	159	41	22	38	10	94	48	664
Senior management	341	228	58	28	48	11	113	53	880
Colonel	885	415	131	60	119	47	392	149	2 198
Lieutenant Colonel	2 631	1 353	381	215	235	99	1 020	591	6 525
Captain	7 189	3 207	1 076	505	497	218	2 237	1 397	16 326
Commissioned officers	10 705	4 975	1 588	780	851	364	3 649	2 137	25 049
Non-commissioned officers	72 647	27 602	10 220	3 222	2 192	364	7 449	1 991	125 687
Public Service Act employees	12 165	20 652	1 433	3 413	318	754	485	3 699	42 919
Total employees	95 893	53 486	13 300	7 446	3 409	1 494	11 697	7 880	194 605

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Provinces	9
Police Stations	1 144
Republic of South Africa (RSA) Population	55 908 900 (mid-year estimate, 2016)
RSA Land Surface	1 219 090 Km ²
Establishment	194 605
SA Police Service Act Employees	151 651
Public Service Act Employees	42 954
Police/Population Ratio	1:369

10. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following entities report to the Minister of Police:

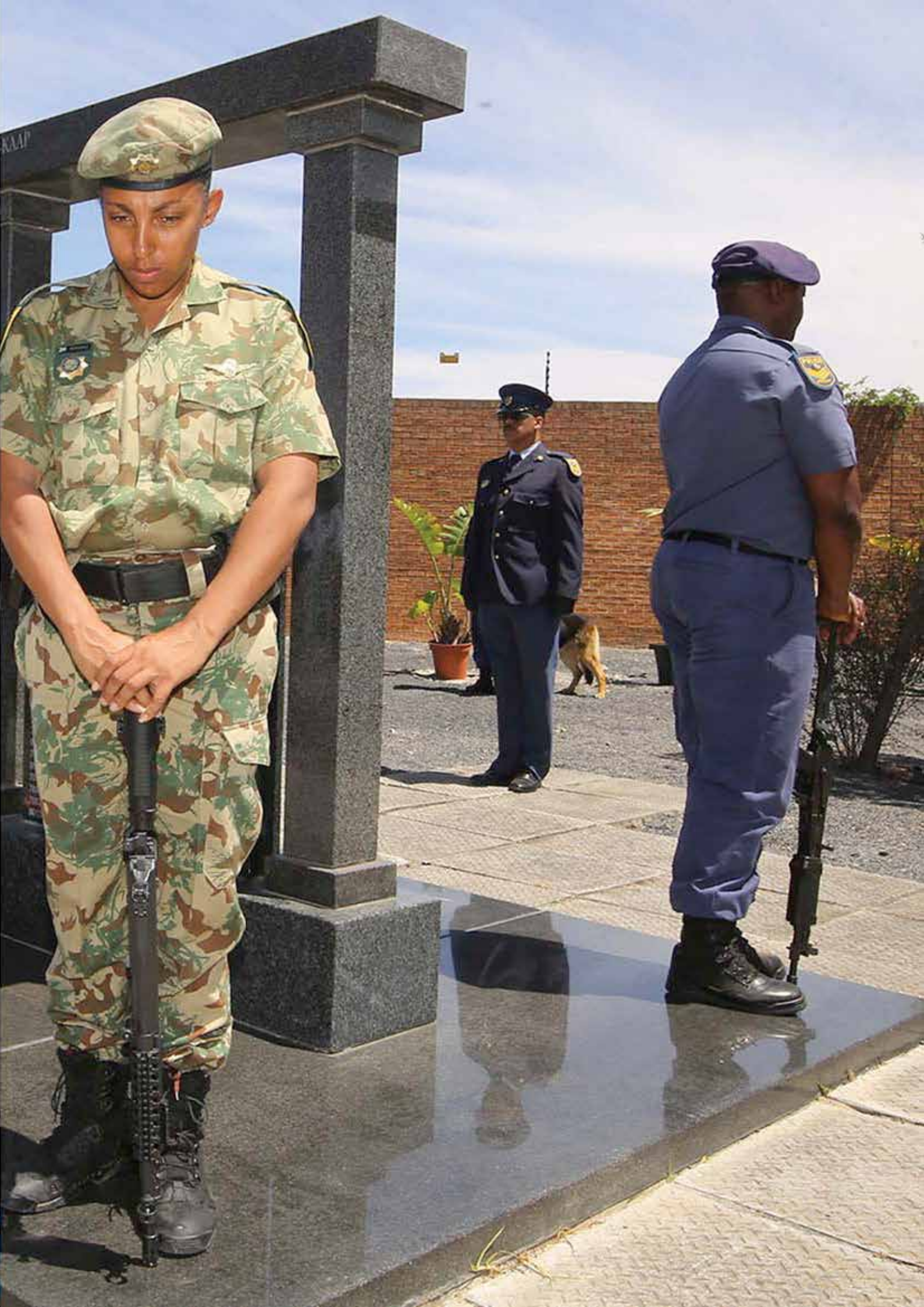
Name of entity	Legislation	Financial relationship	Nature of business
The South African Police Service	The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)	Department of Police: Vote 23	Creating a safe and secure environment for all the people in South Africa
The Civilian Secretariat for Police 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	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	Investigating 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	Provide for the regulation of the private security industry

ROLL OF HONOUR

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, 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 six members died as a result of a motor vehicle accident).

Persal number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
7087241-4	Constable	Gungqa JV	2016-06-17
7172727-2	Constable	Magxala SS	2016-12-26
Free State			
8298155-8	Constable	Ncembu KM	2016-12-03
7189417-9	Constable	Mtiyane J	2017-02-22
Gauteng			
7134944-8	Constable	Manyuwa TE	2016-04-02
7186634-5	Constable	Msibi SS	2016-04-25
0618555-0	Captain	Maduna KA	2016-06-05
7046125-2	Constable	Maringa V	2016-06-09
7185864-4	Constable	Thapedi TJ	2016-06-28
7135964-8	Constable	Mdhluli TJ	2016-07-23
0603566-3	Captain	Lamola MA	2016-10-12

Gauteng			
7111404-1	Constable	Manabile MJ	2016-11-20
7000869-8	Sergeant	Mabena A	2016-12-20
7149367-1	Constable	Tladi T	2017-01-12
0463528-1	Warrant Officer	Mahlangu AV	2017-01-22
7186644-2	Constable	Mokgawa EM	2017-03-14
7111954-0	Constable	Ramulifho T	2017-03-27
KwaZulu-Natal			
0481440-1	Warrant Officer	Didi JC	2016-05-23
7161283-1	Constable	Ndlovu VN	2016-11-01
7210062-1	Constable	Nikwe S	2016-12-13
7181692-5	Constable	Kwela TQ	2017-02-14
Limpopo			
0513242-8	Warrant Officer	Homu J	2016-05-28
8270964-1	Constable	Mhangwani TVR	2017-03-07
Mpumalanga			
7146137-0	R/Constable	Makhuvela MT	2017-02-27
North West			
7163695-1	Constable	Mogapi BG	2016-07-21
0452127-7	Lieutenant Colonel	Mokhunoane TA	2016-09-09
Northern Cape			
0434350-6	Warrant Officer	Vertue D	2017-03-08
7164252-8	Sergeant	Vis GI	2017-03-08
Western Cape			
7064620-1	Constable	Sikade LP	2016-04-18
7042769-1	Constable	Sandla M	2016-06-13
7172010-3	Constable	Ladlokova A	2016-11-22
Operational Response Service			
7137647-0	Constable	Tsineng KK	2016-08-13
2056879-7	Constable	Nene NN	2016-08-22
7016749-4	Sergeant	Roji X	2016-11-08
7156163-3	Constable	Mnyakana MS	2016-11-08
7151622-1	Constable	Ntete P	2016-11-08
7077918-0	Constable	Siwisa M	2016-12-12
7056377-2	Constable	Chiliza SJM	2017-02-28
Crime Intelligence			
7187695-2	Constable	Kekana PE	2016-04-20
7197556-0	Constable	Qwanti S	2017-02-10





PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), currently performs 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. Material findings are reported under the predetermined objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 322 to 330 of the Report of the Auditor-General, as published in Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The purpose of service delivery improvement initiatives is to enhance SAPS service delivery by institutionalising Batho Pele through an integrated approach to the managing of service delivery improvement.

The Service Delivery Improvement Programme (SDIP) includes the following:

- Development and implementation of service delivery improvement plans by front and back offices.
- Improving of the functioning of front and back offices, in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency.
- Participation by the Department in national Batho Pele initiatives such as "Africa Day" and "Africa Public Month".

CITIZEN-BASED MONITORING

The Citizen-based Monitoring (CBM) was piloted by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) at police stations across the country from 2013 to 2015. During 2016/2017, with the support of the DPME, the programme was rolled out to nine identified Frontline Service Delivery police stations during the 2016/2017 financial year. These police stations were selected because they were part of the Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) Project that had been initiated by SAPS top management and are listed below:

- Kabokweni, Mpumalanga
- Wolmaransstad, North West
- Amangwe, Kwazulu-Natal
- Kopanong, Free State
- Alexandra, Gauteng
- Rondebosch, Western Cape

- Butterworth, Eastern Cape
- Hartswater, Northern Cape
- Thabazimbi, Limpopo

The CBM programme is a government initiative that was introduced to promote mutual communication between the local government facility and its community to enhance service delivery. This programme therefore creates a platform for the SAPS and the community to discuss expectations, needs and challenges and to develop mutual and workable solutions.

The Citizen-Based Monitoring process takes place in three phases:

- **Planning**

The planning meeting with all government departments, non-government organisations, Community Police Forums (CPFs) and other community-based organisations. The implementation plan is finalised after the planning meeting.

- **The collection of data (survey week)**

Volunteers from the local community volunteer to do door-to-door visits to interview citizens while completing the survey form. The data is then captured and a report on the findings is generated.

- **Feedback**

Feedback is then given to the community, whereby the report is presented to all. Priority issues are then identified from the report. A root cause analysis is done to determine the cause of these problems. During this phase a platform for discussion between the community and SAPS is created to jointly agree on possible solutions to the existing problems in the area.

FINDINGS

During this process it was detected that the issues that were identified in the CBM, were similar (generic issues) with those issues that were identified in the FSD project at all nine police stations. A total of 14 066 community members and 213 staff members were interviewed and had completed the survey questionnaire.

Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring Programme

As part of the JCPS Cluster, the SAPS plays a crucial role in the attainment of Outcome 3 (All people in South Africa are and feel safe). Particularly, the SAPS contributes to suboutcome 1 (Reduced levels of contact crime), suboutcome 2 (An efficient and effective Criminal Justice System), suboutcome 4 (Secure cyberspace) and subcome 5 (Ensure domestic stability).

The 2016/2017 Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring Programme which has been in place since 2011, covers activities which were undertaken during this reporting period and includes the baseline monitoring of the eleven new facilities and the improvement monitoring of the eight facilities emanating from 2011.

The report, which is generated, is intended to provide the perspective of the citizen's views of service delivery, through the FSDM Programme at a sample of police stations. The report is meant to encourage the use of the FSD monitoring evidence to routinely inform improvements, as well as to influence the decision making and the mainstreaming of the FSDM into the monitoring practices of the SAPS.

In the context of the SAPS, monitoring of activities are based on the CSCs of police stations. This is done by assessing their state of compliance to the general acceptable standards of frontline service delivery on the following performance areas of frontline monitoring, also against the SAPS facility standards for the status of a facility and quality of service:

- location and accessibility;
- visibility and signage;
- queue management and waiting times;
- dignified treatment;
- cleanliness and comfort;
- opening and closing times (service availability and effectiveness);
- safety; and
- The Complaints and Compliments Management System.

There have been some improvements noted, but these have been slow, and challenges still persist. Facility maintenance, inappropriate infrastructure and safety are issues raised in all these facilities.

OVERALL FINDINGS

A total of 11 police stations were assessed for baselines during the 2016/2017 financial year. Four of these police stations received average scores indicating good performance, whereas the remaining seven were scored as 'fair' on average. The SAPS sector received overall 'average' scores of 'good' performance in three key performance areas, those being Location and Accessibility, Dignified Treatment, as well as Service Availability (opening and closing times). The remaining five received average ratings of 'fair' performance. Location and Accessibility scored the highest on average, whereas Complaints Management Systems was scored the lowest on average.

The SAPS has initiated a project to deal with the DPME findings and to address the systemic issues which have been highlighted.

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department has completed a Service Delivery Improvement Plan. The tables below highlight the SDIP and the achievements, to date.

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 points, that are affected by crime and violence	A victim-friendly service provided at frontline service points	Victim-friendly service provided at all frontline service points	All 1 144 police stations provide a victim-friendly service.
Ensuring openness and transparency		Some SAPS members are not fully aware of the strategic direction of the SAPS, in support of the NDP	All members are fully aware of the SAPS strategic landscape	All level 14 Senior Management Service members and top management of the SAPS were briefed on the SAPS strategic direction in support of the NDP, including the Annual Performance Plan 2017/2018, during February 2017.
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 that have access to SAPS points, that are affected by crime and violence	1 144 SAPS frontline service points	Access to frontline service points within defined geographic access norms	A phased in approach has been applied in the determining the geographic access norms: • Phase 1: Access norms determined • Phase 2: Awaiting funding for implementation
		SAPS corporate image not standardised at all service points	Standardised corporate image across all service points	The corporate image is standardised, in terms of SAPS Corporate Image Guidelines.
		Inadequate victim-friendly facilities to meet the needs of communities	Improved access to victim-friendly facilities for victims of crime	34 victim-friendly facilities were standardised to provide access to victims of crime.
	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	23 frontline service points were standardised to provide access for the disabled persons.

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.				
Setting service standards	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Inconsistent levels of command and control in the SAPS	Effective command and control at all levels	The Acting National Commissioner briefed all SAPS top management on the requirements of the Back-to-Basics Approach during a strategic planning session, held in November 2016.
		Inconsistent implementation of sector policing at service points	Sector policing fully implemented at identified service points	A total of 769 or 99,61% of the 772 identified police stations have implemented sector policing and three have not.
		Inconsistent feedback to complainants who report crimes	SMS notifications to all complainants who report cases to the SAPS	SMS notifications were sent to complainants who reported crimes to the SAPS.
Ensuring redress		Inconsistent application of prescripts, regarding all service delivery complaints	Centralised national complaints nodal point to manage all complaints at all front offices	Management Intervention facilitated a SDIP at 10 police stations, per province, with the highest number of complaints in the province.
Providing value for money		Station interventions not conducted in a coordinated manner	Station interventions to be conducted at all police stations	270 station interventions were conducted by Management Intervention.
Service Delivery Objective 4: Stakeholder engagement will drive the effective involvement of all stakeholders and particularly local communities, in the fight against crime.				
Enhancing consultation	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Inconsistent consultation with communities on policing services and standards	Service delivery charters at all service points which have been developed in consultation with the community	Service delivery charters were compiled for four new police stations.
Providing information		Inadequate 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's services and the levels of quality they are entitled to receive	The SAPS communicates a range of information to the general public, through the SAPS Annual Performance Plan, the Annual Report and the Annual Crime Report, including a number of media statements and releases.

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 CSCs at 1 144 police stations can be accessed throughout the country	Enable continuous access throughout the country to police stations by building, upgrading and improving establishments	In 2016/2017, the final Deed of Sale document was signed off on the first of the investments. This was Ingogo Police Station, in KwaZulu-Natal that was transferred to the SAPS. A total number of eight police facilities were repaired and renovated, during the 2016/2017 financial year.
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.

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Awareness campaigns	Engage with all communities through effective public education and awareness programmes to raise awareness	During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total number of 22 national and 61 provincial awareness campaigns were conducted. The SAPS held joint interdepartmental crime awareness campaigns in the Eastern Cape in Gelvendale and Bethalsdorp (Cleary Park Shopping Mall, David Livingstone High School, Woolhope High School, Chatty High School and Bertram High School), focusing on substance abuse, the buying of stolen goods, firearm violence and liquor and second-hand goods-related crimes. The SAPS participated in various crime awareness campaigns, during Women's Month, in August 2016. Pamphlets were distributed and road blocks and door-to-door campaigns were conducted. During Crime Victim Rights Week, in September 2016, dialogues on victims' rights were conducted in the Tonga Cluster, the Pienaar Cluster, the Milnerton Cluster and the Worcester Cluster. During the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women and Children, promotional material was distributed. During festive season operations, promotional material was distributed at the Beachwood Hotel, the Huis Davidtsz Old Age Home, at Menlyn Mall and in KwaMhlanga.
Rural safety	To address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community	The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 845 police stations, partially implemented at 17 police stations and not implemented, at 17 police stations yet, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.
SAPS Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line	Information/intelligence on criminal activity directly from the public	A total of 105 414 calls were received at the SAPS Crime Stop number (0860010111), during 2016/2017. These calls resulted in 29 positive cases being registered, 32 arrests and seizures to the value of R2 580 998,78. 7 492 SMS tip-offs were received on the Crime Line SMS facility (32211), resulting in 65 positive cases, 85 arrests and seizures to the value of R2 132 703,71.
Community Police Forums	Effective liaison with all communities in delivering services, in order to improve cooperation and joint problem solving	99,39% of the 1 144 police stations had functional CPF structures at police station level. This was to ensure that the police liaise and work with the community in delivering services, in order to improve coordination, as well as joint problem solving.
Sector policing	Practical policing approaches to compliment community participation, in accordance with policing needs and community requirements	Sector policing is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach, to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention. A total of 769 or 99,61% of the 772 identified police stations have implemented sector policing and three have not.

Service delivery information tool Corporate Communications

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
SAPS Website	A user-friendly website with updated content relating to the SAPS	There were a total of 92 945 029 hits on the website, during 2016/2017. The website was visited 3 545 022 times, by 1 318 521 unique visitors.
SAPS Intranet	An internal website with updated content to keep members informed	A variety of documents are published on the SAPS Intranet for the members. Documents include; circulars, instructions, regulations, directives, policies, news, events and vacancies.
Social media	Communication tool to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and successes	Twitter had 288 206 followers with an average of 910 tweets, per month. The SAPS had 399 323 "likes" on Facebook with an average of 220 posts, per month. YouTube had a total of 116 subscribers with a total of five videos uploaded. Instagram had a total of 2 272 followers with an average of 65 posts, per month.
Media monitoring	Updated monitoring reports issued on media reports	1 230 media monitoring reports were issued in 2016/2017 (three reports issued, per day).
Internal communication	Informed SAPS personnel	The following communiques were distributed by email, during 2016/2017: • 129 messages relating to organisational policy, events and projects; • 1 214 messages on positive and negative issues in the media (enquiries); • 54 government messages from the Government Communication Information System; • 236 media monitoring synopsis messages relating to important SAPS issues; • Two Senior Management Services messages to all SAPS official cell phones; • 23 Police Medical Aid (POLMED)-related messages; • 12 salary advice envelopes and messages; • 2 188 emails circulated; • 37 email footers rotated; • Nine screensavers rotated; and • 72 notice boards.
Language management	A section within the organisation which aims to provide a professional language service to the SAPS, regarding all official languages and to promote the development of the historically diminished languages. The services for the languages that are not available in-house are outsourced. In-house languages are English, Afrikaans, isiZulu, isiXhosa, Sepedi, Xitsonga and Tshivenda.	The services that are rendered by Language Management are translation, editing, checking, interpreting and transcription. A total number of 2 364 pages were translated, 303 pages were checked, 8 955 pages were edited, 2 727 pages were transcribed and 117 interpreting sessions were rendered. A total of 240 terms were developed for all in-house African languages.

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
The following complaints mechanisms are in place: • Management Intervention-complaints Management: National Complaints Service Centre E-mail: complaintsnodalpoint@saps.gov.za, 0800333177 • SAPS website • The Ministry of Police • The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service • The Acting National Commissioner's Office	A centralised mechanism for citizens and SAPS members to lodge complaints pertaining to poor service delivery or unfair labour practice	A total of 8 364 service complaints against the SAPS were received, during 2016/2017. A total number of 7 458 of the 8 364 service complaints received, were concluded. A national management intervention project was introduced, during 2016/2017, to ensure a sustainable professional practice towards the management of service complaints against the SAPS. The key areas of the intervention are as follow: • Drafting of a National Instruction and Standard Operational Procedure for Complaints Management. • Facilitating of a SDIP at 10 police stations, per province with the highest number of complaints in the province. The development of a corporate main frame system to optimise the administration of complaints. • Introduction of a Complaint Management Spreadsheet Database, as an interim measure to improve record keeping.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The White Paper on Policing and the White Paper on Safety and Security were adopted by Cabinet, in April 2016. Following this, the development of the implementation plan for the White Paper on Safety and Security, commenced. The implementation plan focuses on national level of government's role in implementing safety initiatives. It outlines the approach to implementation, the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and the programmatic interventions that will contribute to the promotion of safety, as well as crime and violence prevention.

The NDP calls for the establishment of a National Policing Board with multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary expertise, which will be responsible for setting criteria for recruiting, selecting, appointing and promoting police officers. The Board will also develop a professional code of ethics and analyse the professional standing of policing, based on international norms and standards. This is to contribute to building a professional, disciplined and demilitarised police service. A discussion document for establishing a National Policing Board, has been developed.

The Use of Force Policy and Guidelines for the South African Police Service was submitted to the Ministry of Police for approval. This policy was referred by the Minister to the Panel of Experts who were implementing the Farlam Commission recommendations for final perusal. The purpose of this Policy is to provide direction to the police service on the legal and professional standards which are required when exercising the use of force. The policy articulates a human rights compliant approach, which must inform police management, strategy and operations.

The framework for establishing a Single Police Service was finalised and approved. The 2016 White Paper on Policing, outlines the policy position around the establishment of a single police service. The policy intent is essentially informed by the need to improve efficiencies, in terms of law enforcement and policing in the country, through developing and embedding a culture of integrated and collaborative planning.

The Policy on Reducing Barriers to Reporting on Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence was submitted to the Ministry of Police, for approval. The policy aims to ultimately reduce inherent barriers that exist within the CJS

more broadly and the South African Police Service, more specifically.

3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

The NDP envisages that by 2030, people living in South Africa are and feel safe, enjoy a community life, free of fear, specifically with regard to vulnerable groups, such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The NDP therefore emphasises “building safer communities”; “building a capable state”; “promoting accountability” and “fighting corruption”. These are fundamentals applicable to the SAPS, in realising this vision.

The MTSF 2014-2019, has formulated 14 broad strategic outcomes, which serve as a guide to implement the fundamentals of the NDP. The following outcomes are directly related to the Department:

- Outcome 3 – All people in South Africa are and feel safe (Chapters 12 and 14 of the NDP)
- Outcome 11 - Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world (Chapter 7 of the NDP)

The Presidency, together with the JCPS Cluster, developed a number of suboutcomes to realise the broad strategic outcomes of the MTSF. The suboutcomes relating to the SAPS to realise **Outcome 3** are; to reduce levels of contact crime, an efficient and effective CJS, securing cyberspace, ensuring domestic stability and reduce corruption in the public and private sector.

A summary of progress for the first three years of the implementation of the MTSF – 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, is reflected below:

REDUCE LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

The reduction of serious crime remains a challenge for the SAPS. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime, result in people in South Africa living in fear and feeling unsafe, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities. Therefore, the reduction of the number of reported serious crimes, crimes against women, crimes against children and the increasing of the number of detected crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs, continues to be priorities for the SAPS. Enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations are intended to deter and detect the perpetration of crime. Proactive police actions are conducted, informed by crime analysis and identified prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

During the first three years of the MTSF, reported serious crime reduced from 1 826 967, in 2013/2014 to 1 745 385, in 2016/2017. The target is to reduce serious crime to 1 651 437, by 2018/2019. Crimes against women indicated an increase from 171 591 reported crime, in 2013/2014 to 173 405, by the end of March 2017. The target is to reduce crimes against women to 155 108, by 2018/2019. A reduction for crimes against children was recorded from 45 953 reported crimes, in 2013/2014 to 44 252 reported crimes, in 2016/2017, against a target of 38 785, by 2018/2019. Reported crime for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs, increased by 12,26% from 260 732, in 2013/2014 to 292 689, in 2016/2017. The MTSF target is to increase to 481 354 reported crimes, by 2018/2019. Drug-related cases are usually not reported to the police, but are largely dependent on the deployment of law enforcement personnel.

Increased illicit drug use and alcohol consumption, are some of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime. Numerous and significant illicit drug seizures, by authorities at international airports and at ports of entry, point to South Africa being considered a lucrative market for international drug syndicates. The successes achieved with the dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories locally, also indicate that the drug market in South Africa is not solely supplied by international sources. From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, 1 166 685,001 kg of cannabis were seized by the SAPS. A total of 4 425 801 Mandrax tablets, 513,688 kg cocaine, 1 976,008 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 1 158,996 kg heroin have also been seized. During the same period, the SAPS dismantled 125 clandestine drug laboratories.

Progress, in relation to the detection and trial-ready case docket rate for contact crime, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, is as follows:

The detection rate decreased marginally over the past three years, as indicated by the following: 2014/2015 an achievement of 54,30%, 2015/2016 an achievement of 53,09% and in the 2016/2017 financial year, an achievement of 52,28%, with the result, that the Department must implement corrective measures to achieve the target of 57%, set for 2018/2019. In respect of the trial-ready case docket rate, performance increased, from 63,23% in 2014/2015 to 69,77%, in 2015/2016 and to 83,63%, in 2016/2017, against a target of 66%, set for 2018/2019.

The SAPS is responsible for the control of the legal/illegal cross-border movement of persons and goods, at all identified and declared ports of entry, thereby ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe. From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, the Department managed to arrest 46 849 persons for crimes such as; stock theft, human trafficking, maritime-related offences, illegal goods, undocumented persons, stolen/hijacked vehicles, illicit drugs and illegal firearms and ammunition. During the same period, a total of 33 780,786 kg cannabis and 1 668 038 Mandrax tablets, were confiscated. Other drugs confiscated at ports of entry were 196,325 kg heroin, 789,280 kg cocaine and 892,065 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).

To ensure that the SAPS contributes towards a South Africa where all people are and feel safe, specific attention was given to improving training in the areas of forensics, crime investigations, the public order policing environment and preventing crimes against women and children. Efforts to ensure competency standards for all trainees in these areas, are met. The target set for 2018/2019, is that 96,5% of learners are declared competent, upon completion of their training. The table below provides an overview of the number of learners declared competent, in terms of these priority areas, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017:

Priority	Number of members trained	Number of members declared competent	Competency rate
Forensic service-related learning areas	38 853	38 335	98,67%
Crime investigation learning areas	41 209	40 894	99,24%
Crimes against women and children-related learning areas	53 535	53 253	99,47%
Public order policing-related learning areas	38 319	38 261	99,85%
Cybercrime	179	153	85,47%

At the end of March 2017, a total of 1 137 or 99,39% of the 1 144 police stations had functional CPF structures at police station level. These structures are used to ensure that the police liaise and work with the community in delivering services, in order to improve coordination, as well as joint problem solving.

The implementation of school safety programmes is guided by the School Safety Protocol, which was entered into by the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education, in 2011. To realise the objectives of the Protocol, the SAPS is to link schools to local police stations and to raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence and its impact on individuals, families and education. Schools are identified, on the basis of crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. Provinces have identified schools, to address activities relating to specific crimes and/or challenges, focusing on bullying, sexual offences, substance abuse, vandalism, burglary, dangerous weapons and gangsterism, amongst other threats. In 2016/2017, a total number of 1 212 schools were identified for the implementation of school safety programmes. A total of 1 210 school safety programmes, were conducted at these schools. One of the identified schools closed, namely; the East Coast Christian School, in KwaZulu-Natal and two schools in the same Province merged, namely; the Vumelethu Secondary School and the Samuel Mkhize Secondary School. As a result, the number of identified schools where school safety programmes would be implemented was adjusted from 1 212 to 1 210.

AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CJS

In respect of interviews conducted with complainants by investigating officers, a reliable functionality on current systems is in the development stage. Despite this, the Station Management Framework is used as a monitoring tool for the implementation of feedback to complainants. Docket inspections are conducted at police station level and at cluster level, to determine the level of compliance to docket administration

prescripts and investigative processes. System functionality is also in the development stage, for computer generated investigation progress reports, to complainants.

Progress, in relation to the detection and trial-ready case docket rate for serious crime, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, is as follows:

The detection rate decreased marginally over the past three years, as indicated by the following: 2014/2015 an achievement of 37,40%, 2015/2016 an achievement of 36,90% and in the 2016/2017 financial year, an achievement of 36,22%, with the result, that the Department must implement corrective measures, to achieve the target of 40%, set for 2018/2019. In respect of the trial-ready case docket rate, performance increased, from 63,63% in 2014/2015, to 69,63% in 2015/2016, to 84,21% in 2016/2017, against a target of 66%, set for 2018/2019.

The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) is an independent investigative body that ensures that policing is committed to promote respect for the rule of law and human dignity. The mission of IPID is to conduct independent, impartial and quality investigations, of identified criminal offences, allegedly committed by members of the SAPS and to make appropriate recommendations are in line with the IPID Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011). The SAPS received 3 251 recommendations, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017 and initiated 3 150. A total number of 69 recommendations were not initiated, due to service terminations. Recommendations implemented in 2016/2017 exclude 32 recommendations that were still pending at the time of reporting. Disciplinary cases linked to IPID recommendations, in respect of alleged criminal offences by members of the SAPS, are to be finalised within 60 calendar days. The target is to finalise 95%. A total of 243 disciplinary cases, from a total of 284 recommendations received, during 2016/2017, were finalised within 60 calendar days, resulting in an achievement of 85,56%.

SECURING CYBERSPACE

Cybercrime internet-related fraud and contraventions under the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002) still remain a threat in South Africa. 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, by using modern telecommunication networks, such as the Internet and mobile phones. Such crimes may threaten a nation's security and the financial health of individuals. The SAPS has measured performance, in relation to the detection rate for cybercrimes that were investigated, from the 2015/2016 financial year. During 2015/2016, a detection rate of 68,68% (125 from a total of 182 cases) was achieved and in 2016/2017, 44,92% (93 from a total of 207 cases) with the result, that the target of 40%, set for 2018/2019, has been achieved.

ENSURING DOMESTIC STABILITY

POP Units deal with the combating of crime and the maintenance of public order through crowd management, in terms of section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. For the period, 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017, a total number of 9 546 unrest crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised.

POP's capacity was increased with 360 members, from 4 665 in August 2014, to 5 025, in March 2017. The 5 025 members, comprises of 4 648 Police Act and 377 Public Service Act personnel. This figure excludes 580 members, who are still at training. The target set for 2018/2019, is to increase the number of personnel recruited for POP to 9 500.

Performance indicators relating to the detection, trial-ready case docket and the conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests, were introduced in the 2016/2017 financial year. Progress in relation to the above is as follows:

A target of 49% was set for the detection rate and 44,55% was achieved. A target of 70% was set for the trial-ready case docket rate and 84,07% was achieved. A target of 71% was set for the conviction rate and 60,56% was achieved. During the 2017/2018 strategic planning session, a decision was taken by management, to remove the performance indicators relating to criminal and violent conduct in public protests. The following were cited as some of the challenges encountered in reporting on these performance indicators:

The identification and arresting of perpetrators is difficult due to the large groups of people that participate in protest actions. In some instances, large groups of suspects are arrested, requiring *prima facie* evidence to be obtained against each and every accused. This requires specialised equipment, including trained officials in the utilisation of the equipment. The department has prioritised capacitation, training and acquiring of specialised equipment with the intent of addressing these incidents.

4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the South African Police Service; and provide for the functions of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service.

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

The Administration Programme comprises the following four subprogrammes:

- Ministry
- Management
- Corporate Services
- Civilian Secretariat

Tables 1 and 2 below, outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for subprogrammes under Programme 1:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 1: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
A capacitated, professional police service able to intensify the fight against crime and make our country safer, focusing on the human resource capability	98,5%, in terms of the revised target of 197 842 for 2013/2014 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 852) ¹ on 31 March 2014.	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).	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).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment (198 062)	98,25%, in terms of the approved target of 198 062 for 2016/2017 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 605 on 31 March 2017).	0,25% points	Target achieved. An additional 860 re-enlistment posts were filled.
A capacitated, professional police service able to intensify the fight against crime and make our country safer, focusing on the human capital development	A total of 216 516 members attended training and 212 479 or 98,1% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	A total of 180 533 members attended training and 177 262 or 98,2%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.	A total of 113 376 learners attended training and 111 509 or 98,35% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	Maintain 96,5% of learners declared competent	99,20% (a total of 126 481 learners attended training and 125 470 were declared competent upon completion of their training).	2,70% points	Target achieved. Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted, as per Education Training and Development (ETD) practice.

¹ The Accounting Officer took a decision during the 4th quarter of 2013/2014, to fill vacant posts on higher levels, as opposed to the entry levels and subsequently SAPS had to downscale on the entry level enlistments, which resulted in the establishment target being reduced.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
An effective discipline and integrity management capability	84,4% (of the 764 recommendations received from IPID, 645 were implemented).	100% (of the 1 000 recommendations received from IPID, 978 were implemented). 22 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% or 1 261 recommendations from a total of 1 284 were implemented). 23 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% initiated within 30 days of receipt	100% (from a total of 967 recommendations received from IPID, 911 were implemented). 24 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	-	Target achieved.
	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	90% IPID-related disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days	85,56% (243 from a total of 284 cases finalised within 60 days).	-4,44% points	Target not achieved. Delay by employee representatives. The transition to the new SAPS Disciplinary Regulation, 2016 contributed to the underperformance, due to functionaries acquainting themselves with the provisions of the new regulations.
	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	90% (4 315 from a total of 4 784 cases finalised within 90 days).	92,63% (3 949 from a total of 4 263 cases finalised within 90 days).	90% of disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days	88,77% (3 691 from a total of 4 158 cases finalised within 60 calendar days).	-1,23% points	Target not achieved. Delay by employee representatives. Prescribed time frame exceeded, due to the complexity of certain cases. The transition to the new SAPS Disciplinary Regulation, 2016 contributed to the underperformance, due to functionaries acquainting themselves with the provisions of the new regulations.

2 Recommendations implemented exclude 32 recommendations that were still pending within the 30 days at the time of reporting.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Infrastructure development and public access to policing services in respect of:		New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% (217) of planned capital assets	44,24% (96 from a total of 217).	-35,76% points	Target not achieved. Challenges were experienced with non-compliant service providers, community unrest, and legal/labour disputes. Funds were re-directed to unfunded prioritised projects.
	• Capital works	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% of planned leases	74,38% (906 from a total of 1 218).	-5,62% points	Target not achieved. Delays encountered from the Department of Public Works, to timeously conclude lease agreements with lessors.
	• Leases	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% (448) of planned maintenance projects	79,46% (356 from a total of 448).	-0,54% points	Target not achieved. The delay in the conclusion of maintenance contracts, for both generators and air conditioners. Poor performance by appointed service providers.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 2: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of filled posts, in terms of the approved establishment	98,5%, in terms of the revised target of 197 842 for 2013/2014 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 852) ³ on 31 March 2014.	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).	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).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment (198 062)	98,25%, in terms of the approved target of 198 062 for 2016/2017 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 605 on 31 March 2017).	0,25% points	Target achieved. An additional 860 re-enlistment posts were filled.
Percentage of received service terminations submitted to Government Pensions Administration Agency (GPAA)	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	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%).	53,18% (1 842 from a total of 3 464 service terminations were finalised within 60 working days). ⁴	60% received service terminations submitted to GPAA within 60 calendar days from date after the employee's exit from the service	55,49% received terminations submitted to GPAA (1 861 from a total of 3 354).	-4,51% points	Target not achieved. Family disputes resulted in cases being delayed. The periodic unavailability of the GPAA System to upload service termination-related documents. A delay in the finalisation of the National Instruction, to guide the service termination process.

³ The Accounting Officer took a decision, during the 4th quarter of 2013/14, to fill vacant posts on higher levels, as opposed to the entry levels and subsequently SAPS had to downscale on the entry level enlistments, which resulted in the establishment target being reduced.

⁴ The measurement for this performance indicator was revised, in 2016/2017.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Average time taken to fill vacant funded posts	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	Average time taken to fill vacant posts was 4.8 months.	2.89% (61 from a total of 2 113) vacant funded posts were filled within three months ⁵ .	90% of vacant funded posts to be filled within six months after becoming vacant	90,88% (1 714 from a total of 1 886 funded posts were filled within six months).	0,88% points	The implementation of the newly developed PERSAP function 2.21 and the training of personnel on the utilisation thereof, resulted in increased turnaround time in the finalisation of service terminations. In addition to the 2016/2017 service terminations, the Department dealt with 8 255 backlog cases, as at 31 March 2016. Management Intervention is currently implementing an intervention to address process-related challenges within this environment. Target achieved. Provincial and Divisional Commissioners were sensitised on the process and the number of vacant funded posts to be filled. Monitoring processes were enhanced to ensure compliance.

⁵ The target was reviewed in 2016/2017, to be aligned with the prescripts of the Department of Public Service and Administration, which provides for the filling of posts within six months.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of people with disabilities employed, in relation to the total workforce	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	2% of members with disability, in relation to the total workforce	1.17% (2 281 from a total of 194 605).	-0.83% points	Target not achieved. The target is dependent on the ring-fencing of funded posts for disability appointments. The 5% of the available funded posts ring-fenced for disability appointments did not materialise, during 2016/2017. It is planned to be implemented in 2017/2018, as soon as the 5% dedicated posts become available for recruitment and appointment.
Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	90% (4 315 from a total of 4 784 cases finalised within 90 days).	92.63% or 3 949 from a total of 4 263 cases were finalised within 90 days ⁶ .	90% of disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days	88.77% (3 691 from a total of 4 158 cases finalised within 60 calendar days).	-1.23% points	Target not achieved. Delay by employee representatives. The transition to the new SAPS Disciplinary Regulation, 2016 contributed to the underperformance, due to functionaries acquainting themselves with the provisions of the new regulations.

6 The target was reviewed, in 2016/2017.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	84,4% (of the 764 recommendations received from IPID, 645 were implemented).	100% (of the 1 000 recommendations received from IPID, 978 were implemented). 22 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% or 1 261 recommendations from a total of 1 284 were implemented). 23 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% initiated within 30 days of receipt	100% (from a total of 967 recommendations received from IPID, 911 were implemented). 24 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	90% finalised within 60 calendar days	85,56% (243 from a total of 284 cases finalised within 60 days).	-4,44% points	Target not achieved. Delay by employee representatives. The transition to the new SAPS Disciplinary Regulation, 2016 contributed to the underperformance, due to functionalities acquainting themselves with the provisions of the new regulations.
Average acceptable rate of unscheduled absence (sick and incapacity leave)	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	3,09%	3,04% (563 151)	A maximum of 4,25%	3,54% (134 956)	0,71% points	Target achieved. Interventions and awareness campaigns embarked upon, resulted in the set target being achieved.
Percentage operational employees debriefed subsequent to attending a crime scene and operations ⁷ , in relation to requests received and incidents reported	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	100% (5 156 employees debriefed, in relation to 2 605 debriefing requests ⁸ received).	100% (6 765 employees debriefed, in relation to 2 048 debriefing requests received).	Debrief 100% employees, as requested	100% (11 394 employees were debriefed, from a total of 2 302 requests received).	-	Target achieved.

7 Recommendations implemented exclude 32 recommendations that were still pending within the 30 days at the time of reporting.

8 This relates to defined incidences of a violent nature that members attend to, e.g. violent protests and murder crime scenes.

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

Strategic objectives: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training, in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP)	A total of 216 516 members attended training and 212 479 or 98.1% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	A total of 180 533 members attended training and 177 262, or 98.2%, were declared competent upon completion of their training.	A total of 113 376 learners attended training and 111 509 or 98.35% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	Maintain 96.5% of learners declared competent	99.20% (a total of 126 481 learners attended training and 125 470 were declared competent upon completion of their training).	2.70% points	Target achieved. Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted, as per ETD practice.
Number of internships undertaken	A total number of 279 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2014.	A total number of 774 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2015.	A total number of 1 037 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2016.	Increase by 10% to 851	A total number of 1 046 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2017.	195	Target achieved. The total number of 1 046 includes, 157 interns that were still active interns from the 2015/2016 financial year, in addition to the 889 internships that were undertaken in the 2016/2017 financial year.
Ratio of personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2014 was 3.82:1 based on a total number of 50 966 motor vehicles and a total number of 194 852 personnel.	The ratio at the end of March 2015 was 3.70:1 based on 52 347 motor vehicles and 193 692 personnel.	The ratio at the end of March 2016 was 3.77:1 based on 51 610 motor vehicles and 194 730 personnel.	Maintain a ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2017 was 3.97:1 based on 49 042 motor vehicles and 194 605 personnel.	0.54	Target achieved. Alignment of procurement to the demand. Reprioritisation of the issuing of vehicles to critical areas. Implementation of Vehicle Risk Committees, where all vehicle-related issues were discussed.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services						
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017
Percentage of firearms and bullet-resistant vests distributed, in relation to the demand	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	Firearms: 100% (3 000) firearms planned for, were procured. 100% (1 726) firearms requested, were distributed Bullet-resistant Vests (BRVs): 100% (4 313) bullet-resistant vests planned for, were procured. 100% (11 156) bullet-resistant vests requested, were distributed, including 6 843 additional bullet-resistant vests issued from the buffer stock.	Firearms: 100% (3 000) firearms planned for, were procured. 100% (1 062) firearms requested, were distributed. Bullet-resistant Vests (BRVs): 100% (10 500) bullet-resistant vests planned for, were procured. 100% (8 878) bullet-resistant vests requested, were distributed from the buffer stock.	100% firearms and bullet-resistant vests distributed, in relation to the demand ¹⁰	Firearms: 100% (3 752) firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand. Bullet-resistant Vests (BRVs): 100% (24 136) bullet-resistant vests were distributed from the buffer stock, in relation to the demand.	-
Percentage of official SAPS firearms dot-peek marked	There were 8 901 standardised firearms that have been marked on a quotation basis, during 2013/14, accumulating to 254 302 (97,98%) from a total of 259 539 ¹¹ , due to be marked in the financial year.	98,4% (255 263 from a total of 259 494 ¹²) of official SAPS firearms were dot-peek marked.	100% (258 066 from a total of 258 066 ¹³) of official SAPS firearms were dot-peek marked.	100% ¹⁴	100% (255 429 of the active SAPS firearms were dot-peek marked).	-
						Target achieved.

¹⁰ The demand figures are only ratified when the end-user has confirmed their budget and funding.

¹¹ This figure excludes 1 101 heritage firearms.

¹² This excludes 1 101 heritage firearms.

¹³ This excludes 1 023 heritage firearms.

¹⁴ The total number of outstanding firearms changes from day-to-day by way of losses, boarding and receipts.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan in respect of:	Capital works	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% (217) of planned capital assets	44,24% (96 from a total of 217).	-35,76% points Target not achieved. Challenges were experienced with non-compliant service providers, community unrest, and legal/labour disputes. Funds were redirected to unfunded prioritised projects.
	Leases ¹⁵	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% of planned leases	74,38% (906 from a total of 1 218).	-5,62% points Target not achieved. Delays encountered from the Department of Public Works, to timeously conclude lease agreements with lessors.
	Planned maintenance	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	80% (448) of planned maintenance projects	79,46% (356 from a total of 448).	-0,54% points Target not achieved. The delay in the conclusion of maintenance contracts, for both generators and air conditioners. Poor performance by appointed service providers.

¹⁵ All leases are concluded by the Department of Public Works (DPW) (Lessee). SAPS function is to ensure that all leases are in place by way of, monitoring, tracking, managing and reporting on progress based on the activation, thereof.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services.							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of identified Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	96%	95%	82%	-13% points	Target not achieved. Approval for the National Network Upgrade Programme contract was obtained on 6 September 2016 (2 nd quarter). As a result, the cabling of planned sites commenced in the 3 rd and the 4 th quarters. To avert this situation going forward, there were engagements with the SITA, to establish multi-year contracts, which will enable continued ICT infrastructure and services capability.
Percentage of prioritised Information Systems (IS)/Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within SAPS	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	89%	75%	89%	14% points	Target achieved. Performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms implemented, to ensure the achievement of predetermined deliverables.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of IS/ICT Governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	86%	70%	88%	18% points	Target achieved. Performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms implemented, to ensure the achievement of predetermined deliverables.
Percentage apportioned operational budget allocations, in terms of baseline amounts to cost centres	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% by the end of June 2016.	100%	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of legitimate invoices paid within 30 days	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	98% (1 613 113 invoices from a total of 1 648 290 were paid within 30 days).	99,24% (1 606 248 from a total of 1 618 495 invoices were paid within 30 days).	99% paid within 30 days	99,75% (1 544 406 from a total of 1 548 292 invoices were paid within 30 days).	0,75% points	Target achieved. Compliance to prescripts relating to the payment of legitimate invoices, enhanced the Department's performance.
Percentage of planned inspections completed	1 160 (147%) of 790 inspections were carried out. This includes 728 (542 complete inspections, 78 focused inspections, and 108 follow-up inspections), and an additional 432 urgent inspections also carried out, during 2013/2014.	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.	Inspections were conducted at 1 118 sites. This includes 789 planned and 329 requested inspection sites conducted, during 2015/2016 ¹⁶ .	100% of planned inspections completed	100% (270) ¹⁷	-	Target achieved.

16. The mandate of the Inspectorate in 2015/2016 was to conduct inspections at inspection sites to determine compliance with the regulatory framework and whether service standards are met in the performance of duty towards internal and external clients. The Management Intervention structure was established in the latter part of the 2015/2016 financial year and incorporated the Inspectorate structure and functions, to a certain extent.

17. The variance between the actual achievement in 2015/2016, in relation to the achievement of 2016/2017 is as a result of the diverse management intervention focus, in terms of compliance, service delivery improvement and capability development.

Strategic objectives: To regulate the overall management of the department and provide centralised support services								
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat								
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation	
The finalisation rate of complaints against the Service, in terms of the Standing Order (General) 101	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	70% ¹⁸ complaints against the Service finalised within 30 working days	77.82% (6 509 from a total of 8 364) complaints finalised within 30 working days.	7.82% points	Target achieved. Implementation of the National Management Intervention Project Plan on Complaints against the SAPS, addressed non-compliance and underperformance. Improved recordkeeping through the implementation of the Complaint Management Spreadsheet Database. Increased emphasis placed by management on the importance to address complaints against the Service, within the required time frame.	
Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	101.4% (291 from a total of 287 planned audits were completed).	95.53% (363 from a total of 380 planned audits were completed).	100% ¹⁹	100% (311 from a total of 311 planned audits completed).	-	Target achieved.	
Percentage of planned management interventions completed	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% of planned management interventions completed	100% (270) completed. An inspection is the diagnostic phase of an intervention. The commencement of an inspection means that an actual intervention has commenced.	-	Target achieved.	

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Personnel Management, Human Resource Utilisation, Human Resource Development, Supply Chain Management (SCM), Technology Management Services, Financial Management and Administration and Management Intervention Divisions, as well as the Internal Audit Component are the joint custodians of Programme 1: Administration, as contained in the Strategic Plan and the APP of the SAPS.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The **Personnel Management Division** is responsible for the management of human resource practice and administration, employee relations and lifecycle management, as well as employee health and wellness.

- The following outputs have been achieved by Personnel Management:

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 objective of the SAPS. An Enlistment Plan is compiled annually, according to the allocated budget and the set targets and priorities, which are 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. The SAPS allocation for entry-level appointments, in 2016/2017, was 4 904. A total of 3 508 posts were allocated for SAPS Act personnel trainees, 200 posts were allocated for forensic analysts and 1 196 posts were allocated for Public Service Act personnel. Arising from a total of 4 904 allocated posts, 4 883 posts were filled. A total of 21 posts were not filled, due to the fact that 14 posts were not allocated to any business unit and seven forensic analyst posts could not be filled by the end of March 2017. The 14 entry-level annual allocation posts were re-distributed as follows: Free State (three), Mpumalanga (four), Corporate Support (two) and Human Resource Utilisation (five); for filling by 1 August 2017. Arising from the seven forensic analyst posts, three posts are in the process of confirmation and four are to be withdrawn.
- 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 of service. In 2016/2017, a total of 7 639 SAPS employees received grade progression. A total of 171 employees were Public Service Act personnel and 7 468 were SAPS Act employment personnel.

Service terminations finalised within the stipulated time frame

- A target of 60% was set to finalise service terminations, within 60 calendar days. A total of 4 118 service terminations were received, during the 2016/2017 financial year, of which 1 861 were finalised within 60 calendar days, with an achievement of 55,49% and a total of 1 493 were finalised beyond the prescribed time. There were 764 terminations still pending, including 186 pending within the 60 calendar days and 578 pending beyond the 60 calendar days. A total number of service terminations finalised within and beyond were 3 354, as opposed to the 4 118 service terminations received, thereby reflecting a finalisation rate of 81,45%.

Disciplinary cases finalised

- Up until 30 November 2016, disciplinary cases in the SAPS were dealt with, in terms of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations, 2006 and adopted, in terms of the Safety and Security Sectoral Bargaining Council Agreement 1 of 2006. The new Disciplinary Regulation, 2016 came into effect in December 2016. The purpose of the Regulations are 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.
- In ensuring that disciplinary cases against members are finalised within a required time frame, a target

was set to finalise 90% of the cases, within 60 calendar days for 2016/2017. During this period, a total number of 4 266 cases were received, of which 3 691 or 88,77% of the cases were finalised within 60 calendar days. A total of 402 cases were finalised beyond the 60 calendar days. There were 173 cases still pending, including 108 pending within the 60 calendar days and 65 pending, beyond the 60 calendar days. The finalisation rate of cases was 95,94%, (4 093 from a total of 4 266 cases).

Employee health and wellness programmes

- The operational demands of SAPS employees have exposed them to different risks which include, amongst others; occupational, operational, physiological, psychological and emotional risks. The traumatic events that they get exposed to, requires constant support and care services, which are provided by the employer. The existence of the Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) Component, which comprises of psychologists, social workers, occupational health practitioners, occupational therapists and chaplains, are an indication that the organisation is aware of members' risks and their need to be supported throughout their work life and beyond. In order to respond to the challenges that members are exposed to, EHW provides the following services:
 - Reactively offered interventions aimed at providing support and care; like counselling and therapeutic services, debriefings, hospital visits, memorial services, etc. During 2016/2017, 30 335 employees and 8 243 secondary clients, whom are mostly family members, were reached after requesting services from EHW professionals. This number includes, 77% SAPS Act personnel and 23% Public Service Act personnel. The three most common reasons for employees being referred to EHW during the financial year were; personal health, psycho-social issues and strained relationships within the family. The EHW component aims to attend to all requests that it receives, thus a target of 100% is an indication that all received requests will and must be attended to, by one or a combination of EHW professionals.
 - EHW professionals provide proactive interventions which are often aimed at educating employees and raising awareness on different health and wellness matters. This involves training of members and managers on different programmes, which include Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), Communicable Diseases Programmes, Disability Management Programmes, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Depression and Bipolar Programmes, while also emphasising Ethical Conduct and Behaviour and Relationship Programmes. EHW also uses different platforms to educate, motivate and train members on addressing health and wellness matters. During the 2016/2017 financial year, EHW reached 179 586 employees, proactively. EHW also ensures that there is reasonable accommodation for employees with disabilities, through the implementation of the Job Access Strategy, wherein assistive devices are made available upon application by people with disabilities. Currently, the SAPS has 1,17% of people with disabilities who are registered on the SAPS database and 59 have received assistive devices. A budget of R4 million was made available to deal with HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other communicable disease interventions, of which 99% of the allocated budget was spent on HIV/AIDS-related programmes.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the SAPS and Cultuur en Ontspanningscentrum Netherlands was entered into, wherein SAPS members will be trained on dealing with key populations, which include Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex groups, as part of service delivery. Other key matters are the development and review of EHW compliance structures, such as the reviewed EHW policies, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and National Instruction. This will be made visible through the implementation of the EHW Strategy that has also been developed, in partnership with the SAPS Corporate Communication Component. The EHW component is committed to ensuring that a healthy and productive workforce is achieved, through the implementation of EHW programmes in partnership with service providers, such as medical aids, Health Risk Managers, Community-based Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations and corporate partners. The two highlights from the Spiritual Services environment were the National Prayer Day, which was conducted at the end of September 2016 and the Festive Season visits to police stations, to encourage and motivate employees.
- The sections Psychological Services, Quality of Worklife, Social Work Services and Spiritual Services which are under the component EHW, presented various proactive programmes to SAPS employees,

during 2016/2017 financial year. These programmes aimed at preventing maladaptive or risky behaviour by building employee capacity through developing their personal skills and improving their resilience. They were empowered to improve their performance and ultimately their quality of work life. The table below provides the programmes that were presented to employees, during 2016/2017.

Ethical Awareness	Personal Wellness and Growth	Choose Life (Suicide Prevention)
Domestic Violence	Stress Management	Anger Management
EduPsych	Trauma Management	Personal Finance Management
Biblical Portrait Marriage	Relationship Programme	Disability Awareness
HIV Awareness Programme	Effective Parenting in a Defective World	Old Mutual – On the money
God's Answer to AIDS	Colleague Sensitivity	Combating HIV/AIDS through Spiritual and Ethical Change
Relationship Building and Enhancement	Self-Empowerment	Team Development
Initial Debriefing Training	Substance Dependency	Combined HIV and Tuberculosis Awareness Programme
Sexual Harassment	Resilience Training (Western Cape)	Pre-Retirement ABSA Wealth Creation
Pre-Retirement SAPS	Religious Diversity	Station Management Learning
Tuberculosis Awareness Programme	Change Management	Diversity Management (Western Cape)
Pre-Retirement ABSA Wealth Preservation	Interviewing Skills	Peer Education
BA Policing – Grooming Camp		

- Although, 179 586 employees were reached, during the 2016/2017 financial year, one employee could have attended more than one of these programmes.

HUMAN RESOURCE UTILISATION

The **Human Resource Utilisation Division** comprises of three components namely; Human Resource Strategy and Planning, Performance Management and Labour Relations. The aim of the Division is to ensure a stable, yet service driven workforce of professional personnel. Part of this focus is to ensure representation of people with disabilities in the workplace. Personnel with disabilities are equipped with assistive devices to ensure that the incumbents can perform duties optimally and render services to the set standards.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The **Human Resource Development (HRD) Division** is responsible for all Education, Training and Development (ETD) of personnel employed by SAPS. In order to measure the success of these ETD interventions, the Division set a target competency rate of 96,5%, for all learners to be found competent upon the completion of their training, for the 2016/2017 financial year.

● The following outputs have been achieved by the Human Resource Development Division:

- The SAPS had two predetermined objectives, in terms of human resource development, for the 2016/2017 financial year. These were the percentage of learners that were declared competent upon completion of their training, in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan (TPP) and the number of internships undertaken.
- In terms of the percentage of learners that were declared competent upon completion of their training, a total of 126 481 learners attended training, of which, 125 470 learners were declared competent upon completion of their training. This number, calculated as a percentage, resulted in a competency rate of 99,20%. The target competency rate set for the period under review, was 96,5%.

- In terms of the number of internships undertaken, the total number of interns that were placed at the end of March 2017, was 1 046. The target set for the number of internships to be undertaken for the period under review was 851.

Identified training priorities

- During the period under review, there were specific training priorities that were identified for the Government's Programme of Action, as being critical areas in need of ETD interventions. These identified training priorities were as follows:
 - Crimes against women and children - a total of 13 516 learners attended training relating to crimes against women and children, of which, 13 458 or 99,57% learners, were declared competent upon completion of their training. The target competency rate for the period under review was 96,5%.
 - Crime investigation - a total of 12 868 learners attended training relating to crime investigation, of which, 12 762 or 99,18% learners, were declared competent upon completion of their training. The target competency rate for the period under review was 96,5%.
 - Forensic crime investigation - a total of 13 882 learners attended training relating to forensic crime investigation, of which, 13 750 or 99,05%, learners were declared competent upon completion of their training. The target competency rate for the period under review was 96,5%.
 - POP - a total of 8 203 learners attended training relating to POP, of which, 8 203 or 100% learners, were declared competent upon completion of their training. The target competency rate for the period under review was 96,5%.
 - Basic Police Development – a total number of 5 040 entry level trainees completed training during the period under review and 4 951 or 98,23% trainees were declared competent. The target that was set for the 2016/2017 financial year, was that 96,5% entry level trainees were to be declared competent upon completion of their training.
 - A total of 523 Introductory Police Development Trainees completed training during the period under review, of which 540 or 96,85% were declared competent. The target that was set for the 2016/2017 financial year, was that 96,5% of Introductory Police Development Trainees were to be declared competent upon completion of their training.
- The Ceremonial Discipline Section was established, during the period under review and will provide guidelines and directives to the organisation, in order to enhance the standardisation of official ceremonies and discipline within the SAPS.
- Trainees who were declared competent prior to the festive season of 2016/2017, were deployed immediately after their passing-out parades, in areas such as shopping malls, in order to enhance public safety and security during the period.

Professionalisation of the SAPS through effective and efficient Human Resource Development

- The National Planning Commission in the Presidency has made it clear through the NDP, that South Africa, in 2030, will be a South Africa that has, inter alia, an effective, efficient and professional policing service.

Accreditation of academies

- In order to assist in the realisation of the vision of the NDP, the SAPS received accreditation for its training academies at Arcadia, Mankwe and Potchefstroom. Nine Basic Police Development Academies, 11 In-Service Police Development Academies and 16 Provincial Human Resource Development Centres were re-accredited. Accreditation means that the training facilities meet specific standards that are set

by the SASSETA. This goes a long way to contributing to the professionalisation of the SAPS.

Registration of assessors and moderators

- Whilst the accreditation of premises is an important step to ensuring that education, training and development initiatives provided by the SAPS is of an acceptable standard, it is of paramount importance that the personnel involved in the delivery of such interventions meet specific standards, as well. A total of 20 new assessors were registered and 1 123 assessors were re-registered with the SASSETA. A total of 11 new moderators were registered, while 553 moderators were re-registered with the SASSETA.

Registration of organisational standards

- In addition to the accreditation of academies and the registration of assessors and moderators, 26 organisational standards, which also contribute to the standardisation of training across the organisation, were developed and registered for use.

National Certificate in Policing

- The SAPS has come a long way in ensuring that the education, training and development that it provides to its trainees, as well as to those who are appointed laterally, is recognised and accredited, as well. To this end, a total of 9 000 learners received their National Certificate in Policing, which is a qualification registered on Level 5 of the National Qualification Framework.

Recognition of prior learning

- Classroom-based training is not the only way for personnel to become qualified. The SAPS is currently involved in the implementation of the Recognition of Prior Learning process. During the period under review, a total of 228 Portfolios of Evidence, were signed off for cycle eight of the process, which have subsequently been prepared for verification by the SASSETA. A further 223 applications have also been received for cycle nine, for which the pre-screening process has been finalised.

Bursaries

- The SAPS National Bursary Committee was established with the Deputy National Commissioner: Human Resource Management, as chairperson. All bursary matters are managed and coordinated by this committee. A SAPS bursary policy was approved by the SAPS Policy Committee.
- A total of 272 students studying at the SAPS Academy Paarl towards the BA: Police Science Degree, were reimbursed for the 1st and 2nd semesters of the 2016 academic year, as well as, for the 1st semester of the 2017 academic year. A total of 37 Non-Statutory Forces members were reimbursed for the 1st and 2nd semesters of the 2016 academic year, as well as, for the 1st semester of the 2017 academic year.
- A total amount of R1 927 562,00, was paid to students who were studying for Bachelor of Arts: Police Science Degree, on a full-time basis, at the SAPS Academy Paarl. A further R537 216,00 was paid out to learners, for job specific learning interventions. There was also a bursary rollover amount of R577 713,00, from the 2015/2016 financial year. The total amount which was paid, plus the rollover for the aforementioned categories of bursaries in the SAPS, during the 2016/2017 financial year, was R3 042 491,00. However, the total amount that the SAPS committed for the awarding of bursaries, during 2016/2017 was R6 469 858,00.

Development of new learning programmes

SAPS Garage Administration Learning Programme

- The purpose of the SAPS Garage Administration Learning Programme, is to enable all support personnel (SAPS Act and Public Service Act), who are working in the SAPS garages environment, to render an

effective, efficient and economical administrative service, thereby improving service delivery at SAPS Garages.

- Two train-the-trainer courses were presented from 2014 to 2016. A total of 39 trainers have been trained, to present the programme at national and provincial level.

Crowd Conflict Management Learning Programme

- The need to develop a training programme which addresses communication skills to be utilised in managing crowds, was identified, in 2014. The process in addressing the need was initiated in January 2015 and the purpose of the programme was: "to equip the learner with the necessary skills, knowledge and abilities to manage crowd conflict situations". Members who will be trained according to this programme, will be referred to as "Crowd Conflict Managers".
- The programme was developed, during 2016 and a pilot programme was presented in October 2016. The Programme was presented to the ETD Evaluation Committee, within the HRD Division on, 7 February 2017. A total of 19 trainers from the provinces and divisions, were successfully trained in presenting the learning programme.
- The target group includes members from the Operational Response Services (ORS) and Visible Policing Divisions, which include; company commanders/station commanders, POP Operational Commanders, platoon commanders and section leaders.

Review of learning programmes

Investigation Case Docket Management System

- The existing Crime Administration System (CAS) is used to record and manage information regarding cases during their life cycle within SAPS. When cases are forwarded for adjudication to other departments that are participating in the Integrated Justice System (IJS), the process becomes manual and results in the loss of efficiency. ICDMS was developed in an attempt to restrict the inefficiencies that were mentioned. Given the fact that the ICDMS is system based, an e-Learning approach was adopted as the most suitable ETD Solution, to address the need to train the increasing number of ICDMS users and consequently curb the existing backlog.
- To address the four profiles that exist within the ICDMS, an e-Learning solution for each of the following profiles was developed, piloted and trainers were trained, during the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - "D" Profile: Client Service Centre Personnel
 - "E" Profile: Station Commander
 - "F" Profile: Detective
 - "G" Profile: Detective Commander
- The learning programme focuses on the duplication of the "live" ICDMS. This was done by utilising appropriate software that simulates the ICDMS, enabling the learner to capture fictitious data in his/her respective user profile, as if in the "real" ICDMS.

Junior Supervisory Learning Programme

- The Junior Supervisory Learning Programme (JSLP) aims to equip Public Service Act personnel within the SAPS, who perform duties as junior supervisors, with the necessary skills, knowledge and abilities to perform their duties successfully. Although the JSLP was prioritised for review, during the 2015/2016 financial year, it was only finalised, during the 2016/2017 financial year when the pilot programme, with

the target group from all provinces, was conducted, in order to test the significance of the programme. The programme was tested and recommended in the 2016/2017 financial year and a capacity of trainers was created when the train-the-trainer programme was implemented, early in 2017.

Advances and Claims Management Learning Programme

- The SAPS Claims Course was prioritised for review, during the 2016/2017 financial year. During the review, it was decided that the course's name would be changed to the Advances and Claims Management Learning Programme, in order to better reflect the content of the programme. The purpose of the programme is to equip personnel with the knowledge, skills and abilities that relate to advance and claims management, within the SAPS environment. The programme targets all members and officials in the SAPS, that are responsible for the management and payment of claims at approximately 400 claims offices/POLFIN service points.

Supply Chain Management and Asset Management Processes Learning Programme

- The Supply Chain Management and Assets Management Process Learning Programme was reviewed, during the 2016/2017 financial year. A request was received by the SCM Division, to split the programme into two distinct parts, namely; the Supply Chain Management Learning Programme and the Asset Management Process Learning Programme. This resulted in training interventions being conducted over a shorter period and focused on specific target areas. The Supply Chain Management Learning Programmes are equipping members at police station level (accounting functionaries, chief users and inventory controllers) and at provincial and national levels (personnel at Demand Management and Asset Management), with SCM processes.

International/regional training interventions

Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperating Organisation

- In conformity with the International Police (INTERPOL) Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, the SAPS, as a member of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperating Organisation (SARPCCO), is obliged to participate in all activities, as per the SARPCCO Calendar. During 2016/2017, the SAPS was actively involved in the facilitating of SARPCCO courses and workshops, as well as participating in SARPCCO Task Team meetings, in South Africa and in SARPCCO member countries. The following courses are those that SAPS coordinated, facilitated and/or attended:

Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Crime Intelligence Course	Providing participants with a general overview of crime intelligence and equip participants with requisite knowledge, regarding the process of intelligence development and development ability, to meticulously analyse crime.	South Africa	2016-07-04 to 2016-07-22	21 members from SARPCCO Countries (Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe)
Policing Gender-Based Violence	Enhancing a greater understanding of gender-based violence, its nature and its impact on human, national and regional security, within the Southern African context, as well as the improvement of regional capacity to deal with gender-based violence.	Botswana	2016-04-18 to 2016-04-29	One SAPS member, assisted by two facilitators

Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
National Security Officers Training	Enabling participants to enhance the working capacity of all National Security Officers, through the ongoing expansion of the INTERPOL Secure Communication System, beyond the National Central Bureau.	Lesotho	2016-06-20 to 2016-06-24	Two SAPS members
Drug Trafficking and Identification of Chemical Equipment	Enhancing the investigative skills and competencies of drug investigators, enhancing the detection of drug-related crimes, broadening the understanding of the nature and sources of precursor chemicals and clandestine drug laboratories, as well as the international/regional sharing of information on the threat posed by illicit drugs and precursor activities.	Namibia	2016-08-22 to 2016-09-03	One SAPS member
Train-the-Trainer Course	Developing trainers in line with the approved Southern African Developing Countries (SADC) regional and contemporary standards of training, so that on successful completion, trainers would be certified competent to deliver training programmes, at both national and regional levels, under their areas of expertise.	Namibia	2016-09-19 to 2016-10-14	Two SAPS members, assisted by one facilitator
Motor Vehicle Crime Investigators Course	To equip learners with the knowledge and skills of preventing, investigating and combating motor vehicle crimes in SARPCCO member countries.	South Africa	2017-02-06 to 2017-02-24	14 members from SARPCCO Countries (Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia)
Strategic Management and Leadership Diploma	To fulfil the decision to improve leadership and managerial expertise when dealing with transnational crimes, the established SARPCCO Centre of Excellence in Zimbabwe, ran the second diploma programme course for middle level management officers, within the region. The course is a one year programme, comprising of three semesters, inclusive of workplace learning.	Zimbabwe	2016-07-18 to 2017-04-01	One SAPS member

SARPCCO Task Team meetings

Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Workshop meeting to review the Motor Vehicle Crime Investigators Course	Task team members to review the training programme for the Motor Vehicle Investigators Course.	South Africa	2016-06-13 to 2016-06-15	Nine members from SARPCCO Countries (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe as chair and the representative from Regional Bureau Harare)
SARPCCO: Crime Intelligence Workshop	To share regional crime patterns and trends with a view of developing a regional crime picture report which was presented at the SARPCCO Technical Organs Meeting, in March 2017.	Malawi	2017-02-22 to 2017-02-24	Two SAPS members

Africa Development Assistance

Namibia Police Force				
Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Advanced Crime Scene Course	To equip participants from the Namibian Police Force, on thorough processes to be followed on a crime scene, namely; correct recording and visual representation of the crime scene. The intervention was further aimed to assist the investigating officer to reconstruct the event and identify role players, administer all actions and present their findings in court.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-09-04 to 2016-11-26	Five members from the Namibian Police Force
Namibia Detective Commanders Learning Programme	Developing capacity on leadership within the field of crime detection environment.	South Africa: Cape Town	2016-09-11 to 2016-10-14	Five members from the Namibian Police Force
			2017-02-12 to 2017-03-17	Five members from the Namibian Police Force
Resolving of Crime	Contributing to the successful capacitating of detectives in order to effectively prevent, combat and investigate all crimes.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-09-04 to 2016-12-15	Nine members from the Namibian Police Force
Very Important Person (VIP) Protection Course	Training members from the Namibian Police Force on the proactive and reactive, direct and indirect protection of threatened VIPs and their immediate families; against personal risks, kidnapping and assault and indirect personal risks, e.g. threats, intimidation and crimen-injuria.	South Africa: Rustenburg	2017-03-03 to 2017-03-31	16 members from the Namibian Police Force
Range Officers Course	Contributing to the successful capacitating of learner range officers, in order to safely supervise the operation of a shooting range and shooting exercises.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-10-03 to 2016-10-21	Five members from the Namibian Police Force

The Americas and Europe

The SAPS had active development support cooperation with United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK) and France.

United States of America				
Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Countering Illicit Trafficking in Maritime Environment Course	Educating the participants about illicit trafficking through maritime ports and provides an overview of the various methods used to detect and deter such movement.	South Africa: Port Elizabeth	2016-04-08 to 2016-04-08	Eight SAPS members
		South Africa: Cape Town	2016-04-11 to 2016-04-15	Five SAPS members
First Responder Computer/Mobile Forensics and Cyber Training	Training participants on the investigation of cybercrime on mobile devices as a first responder.	South Africa: Durban	2016-05-16 to 2016-05-27	27 SAPS members
Child Exploitation Investigation	Enhancing the capacity within the Law Enforcement Security Cluster, regarding crimes against children and sex crimes.	South Africa: Pietermaritzburg	2016-07-04 to 2016-07-15	19 SAPS members
		South Africa: Durban	2016-07-18 to 2016-07-29	20 SAPS members
		South Africa: Pretoria	2016-08-01 to 2016-08-12	20 SAPS members
		South Africa: Pretoria	2016-08-15 to 2016-08-26	20 SAPS members
Crime Scene Operations Course	Providing officers with the knowledge, skills and equipment to safely conduct investigations at a crime scene involving weapons of mass destruction.	South Africa: Durban	2016-10-15 to 2016-10-26	21 SAPS members
USA: Counter Narcotics Investigation	Providing investigators with knowledge in investigation of narcotics-related crimes.	South Africa: Durban	2016-09-19 to 2016-09-30	25 SAPS members
		South Africa: Pretoria	2016-10-03 to 2016-10-14	12 SAPS members
		South Africa: Pretoria	2016-10-17 to 2016-10-28	12 SAPS members
		South Africa: Port Elizabeth	2016-10-31 to 2016-11-11	18 SAPS members
		South Africa: Paarl	2016-11-14 to 2016-11-25	12 SAPS members

United Kingdom				
Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Sovereign Recurrent Training	Ensuring that the pilots remain conversant with normal and emergency procedures, with regard to the operation of the Sovereign aircraft, build capacity and to strengthen the pilot base.	UK: Farnborough	2016-12-10 to 2016-12-17	Two SAPS members
			2017-01-21 to 2017-01-31	Two SAPS members
			2017-02-18 to 2017-02-26	Three SAPS members

France				
Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
Counter Terrorism Course	Providing investigators with skills and knowledge to investigate cases of terrorism.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-11-23 to 2016-11-25	19 SAPS members
Cybercrime Training	Transferring skills and knowledge on how to deal with cybercrime, as a first responder.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-07-11 to 2016-07-15	19 SAPS members
			2016-07-18 to 2016-07-22	19 SAPS members
Crowd Management Course	Train-the-trainer intervention to transfer skills and knowledge on how to deal with situations of crowd management.	South Africa: Rustenburg	2016-05-16 to 2016-05-27	30 SAPS members

Asia and the Middle East

The People's Republic of China				
The People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa entered into a cooperation in the prevention, detection, suppression and investigation of criminal activities. The cooperation also includes personnel management and training; public order policing and crime prevention.				
Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/ city	Date	Number of members attended
Local training: China: Chinese Language Training Courses				
Chinese Language Training course (Beginners)	Promotion of participants knowledge about the use of the Chinese language by promoting communication between SAPS and the Chinese community to be more effective and learning the Chinese culture.	South Africa: Pretoria	2016-08-24 to 2016-11-22	24 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Advanced)		South Africa: Cape Town	2016-04-21 to 2016-09-29	11 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Intermediate)			2016-04-19 to 2016-10-27	10 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Beginners)		South Africa: Durban	2016-04-26 to 2016-10-27	13 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Intermediate)		South Africa: Durban	2016-04-26 to 2016-10-27	11 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Intermediate)		South Africa: East London	2016-07-13 to 2016-11-22	12 SAPS members
Chinese Language Training Course (Beginners)		South Africa: Port Elizabeth	2016-07-05 to 2016-11-15	21 SAPS members
International Training				
China: Social Management Capacity Building for Female Officials	Promotion of knowledge of participants about social management capacity building and sharing of best practices in China.	People's Republic of China, Beijing	2016-06-12 to 2016-07-05	One SAPS member

Exhibitions

Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
France: 25 th Eurosatory Exhibition	The exhibition provided knowledge on law enforcement and interior security.	France: Paris	2016-06-13 to 2016-06-17	Four SAPS senior officers (led by the Divisional Commissioner of Human Resource Development)

Study visits

Course/programme	Purpose	Hosting country/city	Date	Number of members attended
USA: Mku Ltd: Ballistic testing and exhaustive range of products	MKU Ltd exhibited light weight, comfortable and ergonomic body armour used in the military and defence environment.	Germany	2016-08-21 to 2016-08-25	Four SAPS members (including the Divisional Commissioner of Human Resource Development)

Research projects

During the 2016/2017 financial year, the following can be considered as highlights, in terms of achievements, as recommended in the NDP.

- A seminar was held on 14 July 2016, in collaboration with Southern Business School and the Human Rights Commission, to address human rights policing and professionalism of members, when dealing with the public. The seminar focused on various aspects of policing, for example; the use of force, democratic policing incorporating human rights, skilling and re-skilling of police members, crowd control and code of conduct for police members, as well as the improvement of the relationship between the SAPS and the community that they serve.
- A research project between the SAPS and the University of South Africa's (UNISA): Department of Police Practice was undertaken. Its main aim was to explore senior managers' perspectives on the demilitarising of the SAPS.
- One of the most important findings that emerged from the research, was that the concept of demilitarisation was not understood by most senior managers and that each one had a different perspective of what it was and how it should be implemented. It was recommended that demilitarisation should be thoroughly clarified, so that all stakeholders involved in the fight against crime, have a common understanding of what it means to demilitarise. This research project culminated in a seminar on the same topic that was held on 24 February 2017, where speakers addressed various topics on demilitarisation. An important outcome of this seminar, linked with the findings of the seminar in the sense that there is no clear understanding of what demilitarisation is and how it should be implemented.

The 2016 National Library Forum

- The 2016 National Library Forum was held at SAPS Academy Chatsworth, from 1 to 14 September 2016, to discuss operational and strategic issues facing SAPS libraries. SAPS personnel from all provincial offices, academy libraries and library depots attended the forum. The theme for the 2016 National Library Forum was "E-Library".
- The SAPS has taken great steps in the field of knowledge management and library services, by setting up a platform to facilitate the accessibility of electronic books and journals. The professionalisation of SAPS libraries and conversion of books into electronic versions was the central discussion point at the forum. By partnering with libraries such as UNISA, the SA National Library and the Library and Information Association of South Africa, greater possibilities for electronic access to information have opened up.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The **Supply Chain Management Division** provides resources in support of the organisation's support and operational environments and is responsible for creating an accessible infrastructure to deliver services to the public.

● The following outputs have been achieved by the SCM Division:

- A comprehensive demand plan was compiled, after broad consultation and consideration of the strategic objectives of the department. Data was analysed to define resource requirements after verifying existing resources, in terms of serviceability, location and utilisation.
- Resource requirements were specifically aligned and deployed to satisfy and improve the investigation of crime, prevention of crime and awareness campaigns, in areas which are vulnerable to crime.
- In order to ensure that goods and services are delivered/rendered at the right time, right place and at the right cost, the demand process was effectively managed. This resulted in a Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) rating of four out of four, in the 2016/2017 financial year, that was monitored

by the DPME. The process includes, amongst other things, the following:

- Understanding and defining the needs of clients.
 - Quantifying the needs for goods and services.
 - Expressing and linking the needs to strategic objectives and budget.
 - Compiling demand plans which are linked to the budget on all levels and spheres of the SAPS.
 - Monitoring of the demand plan and ensuring vendor performance, whereby optimal availability of resources is ensured.
- The above process is also monitored by DPME, in terms of MPAT.

Procurement in the SAPS

The Supply Chain Management: Procurement and Contract Management Section managed to maintain a MPAT rating of four out of four in the 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 financial years, by being compliant in the following aspects:

➤ Approved procurement plan

- SCM has a procurement plan in place that meets the National Treasury requirements, which was submitted on 30 April 2016, as per National Treasury requirements. SCM regularly reviews reports on the procurement plan and submits progress to the National Treasury. Additions/deviations from the Procurement Plan are submitted to the National Treasury, for approval.

➤ Bid Committees

- Bid Committees are in place and 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, as well as for good governance. It is also an indication that members are aware of their ethical obligations. It is regarded as a best practice. 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 an oath of secrecy. BAC members are appointed once-off and it is not an annual exercise. However, once a member is revoked from the BAC, an additional member is appointed.

➤ Suppliers performance review

- Suppliers' performances are reviewed. SCM Acquisition Management implemented a Procurement Process Governance Management Office, in order to ensure integrity in 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.
- SCM is responsible for the regulated processing of procurement in the SAPS through quotations and bids/tenders, in terms of the mandatory prescripts of the 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 procurements above this threshold, (currently R300 000,00 for all bids) through the fair tender process.

➤ **Procurement integrity**

- In order to enhance the integrity of the procurement process through quotations, the established quotations office was mandated towards an in-house function of Procurement Process Governance Management (PPGM). In a working partnership with the Company Intellectual Property Commission of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Head of Acquisition Management can enable a practice to screen and vet suppliers, to enhance the integrity of the procurement and governance process. Although this office processes only the local quotations of SCM, it has proven to be a good integrity practice which can be implemented on all levels in the SAPS.
- A further practice has been institutionalised where only a Major General from SCM, appointed by the Divisional Commissioner for different bids, from time to time, may open the bid box, on the closing date and time of a bid. Responses are opened, recorded, sealed in serialised, tamper-proof evidence bags and kept in a safe, until such date and time that the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) chairperson (who is also appointed by the Divisional Commissioner), is ready for the evaluation. This ensures the continuity of possession and restricted access to this confidential documentation. All the members of the BEC see the submissions for the very first time, together. This definite control measure, is guaranteed to enhance the integrity of the procurement process.
- Bid Committees are in place and meet when required. SCM implemented a process to manage the closing and opening of the bid box, in order to prevent irregularities and for good governance, as indicated above. It is also an indication that members are aware of their ethical obligations. It is regarded as a best practice.

➤ **Procurement knowledge sharing**

- The SCM Division has provided copies of the new National Treasury Regulations to all provincial commissioners, provincial heads and divisions during a SCM Forum, held in 2016. The Forum was attended by members from all provinces and divisions. Follow-up individual meetings are done on request, to ensure that there is sufficient understanding by the end-users. Reconciliation meetings are held with the Financial Management and Administration Division, to ensure that irregular expenditure is reported and submitted to the BAC. Furthermore, in a constant effort to reduce irregular expenditure, the already mentioned procurement forums were established, as well as the implementation of dedicated irregular expenditure offices, within divisional and provincial offices, to manage irregular expenditure more effectively.

➤ **Publication of bids**

- The Component Head of Procurement and Contract Management issued an instruction that all bids that are advertised in the Government Gazette must be made visible on the SAPS's website. In consultation with SITA, the SAPS has developed an application to facilitate the publication of bid information on the SAPS's website. A process was implemented so that all users must submit bid information (bid invitations, bids received, bids awarded and bids cancelled), to an administrator, who would regularly update the website information. 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). Bid documents were also made available where anybody may download the documents in order to obtain the results.

➤ **Bids processed and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment**

- A total number of 128 bids were awarded, during 2016/2017 and 126 or 98,44% were awarded to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) companies.

INTENDA supplier portal

- The Procurement and Contract Management Component is awaiting a special interface between the relevant systems within the SAPS and the National Treasury including the Central Supplier Database (CSD). There is continuous populating of suppliers' data on the SAPS Polfin System, as received from the CSD, which may be utilised for sourcing quotations for the SAPS.

➤ Central Supplier Database

- The National Treasury CSD was implemented throughout South Africa. Contact sessions were conducted to ensure that all members, that are involved, have knowledge and are able to utilise the database, as legislated by National Treasury.

➤ Training conducted

- A national Public Sector Non-Compliance – Audit Symposium (Limited Edition) was held in KwaZulu-Natal, from 2017-03-30 to 2017-03-31. A national Procurement Forum was held, from 2016-10-20 to 2016-10-21, in KwaZulu-Natal. The following aspects on irregular expenditure, was deliberated on: the National Treasury CSD, contract management-related issues, bids, BBBEE, quotations, combined assurance and general knowledge on procurement matters.

Police facility projects

Table 3 provides progress on police facility projects according to planned milestones.

Table 3: Progress and status of police facility projects according to planned milestones

Project		Target	Actual completion	% completed	Deviation from planned target of 80% to actual achievement 2016/2017
CAPITAL WORKS	Site clearance	6	1	16,67%	-63,3%
	Planning and design	8	0	0%	-80%
	Construction	6	0	0%	-80%
	Repairs and upgrades	1	0	0%	-80%
	Victim-Friendly Facilities	34	31	91,18%	11,18%
	Accessibility for persons with disabilities	23	23	100%	-
	Upgrading of cells	8	3	37,5%	-42,5%
	Generators: Devolved	16	7	43,75%	-36,25%
	Generators: High sites	6	0	0%	80%
	Air conditioners	99	31	31,31%	-48,69%
	Acquisition of leased police stations	4	0	0%	-80%
	Purchasing of land	6	0	0%	80%
	TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	217	96	44,24%	-35,76%

Project		Target	Actual completion	% completed	Deviation from planned target of 80% to actual achievement 2016/2017
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Planning and design	7	0	0%	-80%
	Construction	12	8	66,66%	-13,3%
	Service contracts: Generators	262	246	93,89%	13,89%
	Service contracts: Air conditioners	167	102	61,08%	-18,92%
TOTAL PLANNED MAINTENANCE		448	356	79,46%	-0,54%
GRAND TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS		665	452	67,97%	-12%
LEASES WITHIN SAPS		1 218	906	74,38%	-5,62%

Vehicle fleet management

Transport assets

- In adding value to service delivery, in the organisation, vehicles are secondary to human capital. It is imperative that adequate and suitable transport assets are not only procured, but must also be available for policing. It is for this reason that vehicles are procured according to the approved vehicle issuing and allocation criteria of the SAPS. The onus, however, is still on the approving authorities of the end-user to ensure that this takes place in the best interest of service delivery. The SAPS has 53 033 transport assets, which consists of 49 042 vehicles, 49 aircrafts, 134 boats, 134 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 1 051 motorcycles and 2 623 trailers. The distribution of vehicles to personnel, per province and head office is indicated in table 4 below.

Table 4: Transport asset distribution, per province

Province	Vehicles	Aircrafts	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Head Office	5 955	49	30	86	114	577	6 811
Eastern Cape	5 666		7	6	124	275	6 078
Free State	3 471		11	5	117	322	3 926
Gauteng	9 289		10	11	123	205	9 638
KwaZulu-Natal	7 310		15	5	161	265	7 756
Limpopo	3 350		4	6	56	164	3 580
Mpumalanga	2 642		10	1	75	140	2 868
North West	2 969		7	3	64	205	3 248
Northern Cape	2 177		7	1	27	134	2 346
Western Cape	6 213		33	10	190	336	6 782
Total	49 042	49	134	134	1 051	2 623	53 033

Personnel to vehicle ratio

- The SAPS has an approved norm, of an average of 4.51:1 personnel, per vehicle for effective policing in the country. The policing environment is required to deal with crime levels that have intensified over time and can only be achieved if sufficient vehicles are available. The ratio at the end of March 2017 was 3.97:1, based on 49 042 motor vehicles and 194 605 personnel. The distribution of vehicles to personnel, per province and Head Office are provided in table 5 below.

Table 5: Transport asset distribution per province and Head Office

Province	2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Number of personnel	Number of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio	Number of personnel	Number of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Head Office	44 405	5 737	7.74	50 031	5 955	8.4
Eastern Cape	19 585	5 968	3.28	18 874	5 666	3.33
Free State	12 024	3 468	3.47	11 199	3 471	3.23
Gauteng	32 959	10 364	3.18	32 655	9 289	3.52
KwaZulu-Natal	24 844	7 632	3.26	23 936	7 310	3.27
Limpopo	11 968	3 837	3.12	11 480	3 350	3.43
Mpumalanga	10 629	2 777	3.83	9 953	2 642	3.77
North West	9 564	2 998	3.19	9 003	2 969	3.03
Northern Cape	7 648	2 256	3.39	7 244	2 177	3.33
Western Cape	21 104	6 573	3.21	20 230	6 213	3.26
Total	194 730	51 610	3.77	194 605	49 042	3.97

Procurement of vehicles

- Vehicles in the SAPS are procured through 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 challenges of policing in the country that require adequate and suitable transportation assets.
- A total number of 4 201 vehicles were ordered, to the value of R 1 187 724 839, 74. A total number of 4 130 or 97% vehicles have been delivered in the 2016/2017 financial year. The outstanding total will be delivered in the 2017/2018 financial year.
- A total number of 3 857 or 93% vehicles were paid for within the 2016/2017 financial year. The outstanding invoices will be paid in the 2017/2018 financial year.
- Performance has been consistent, in order to ensure that there are sufficient transport assets for policing in the country.
- Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding for 2016/2017, per province and Head Office are provided in table 6 below.

Table 6: Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding for 2016/2017

Province	1 April - 30 June 2016			1 July - 30 Sept 2016			1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016			1 Jan - 31 March 2017			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	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	132	230	37	256	175	399	388	11
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	174	81	36	117	20	291	291	0
Gauteng	1	1	0	0	0	0	536	142	394	268	624	299	805	767	38
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	0	0	0	539	210	329	31	360	214	570	570	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	101	111	17	128	79	229	229	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	17	189	16	205	161	222	222	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	7	116	14	125	88	137	132	5
North West	0	0	0	1	0	1	197	120	77	58	133	43	256	253	3
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	16	266	137	403	250	419	419	0
Head Office	4	4	0	0	0	0	579	269	310	290	586	319	873	859	14
Total	5	5	0	1	0	1	3 291	1 188	2 103	904	2 937	1 648	4 201	4 130	71

Vehicle issuing/allocation criteria

- The Station Vehicle Issuing Criteria was 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 was also concluded and implemented, in 2016/2017. This has ensured the efficient identification of shortages and surpluses, in order to address the critical vehicle needs.
- A new operational armoured vehicle was identified, as a critical need for POP. The specification for the vehicle was compiled and forwarded to the ORS Division. In the next three financial years 2017/2018, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, the following transport types will be built:
 - Water canons
 - 2nd generation Nyalas
 - New type National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC) mobile vehicles
 - New type wire trailers

Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme

- A Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme was developed in order to equip fleet managers with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage the SAPS vehicle fleet in a professional manner. A train-the-trainer course for 20 nominees was completed. This will ensure the training of all vehicle fleet managers in the SAPS. The Vehicle Fleet Learning Programme was implemented, during the 2016/2017 financial year.
- The service provider delivered simulation tools, which forms part of the formative and summative assessment to the HRD Division, during April 2016. A refresher work session by the HRD Division took place, during August 2016, with the trainers. They were retrained and upskilled in the simulation tools, as well as the revised training methodology.

Vehicle auctions/compacting

- A total of 4 147 vehicles were auctioned, which generated R153 142 594,99. A further R600 260,95 was generated from 1 331 vehicles, that were compacted.

Mechanical services

- Following the centralisation of all SAPS Garages under the command of the SCM Division, it was decided that the Mobile Workshop/Field Service Units be implemented throughout the country, in order to maximise service delivery to the clients. The following vehicles have been converted into mobile workshop/field services:

Number of vehicles allocated	Make and model	Garages allocated
1	Ford Ranger	PTA Central (Silverton)
2	Nissan Hardbody	Kimberley and Nelspruit
1	Toyota Quantum	Rustenburg

- The installation of blue lights for the two Hardbody vehicles was completed, in March 2017. The two Nissan Hardbody vehicles will rotate to provinces as part of a pilot project. The 10 IVECO Panel Vans were purchased, but still need to be converted.
- The 'Collision/Damage report', electronic SAPS 298, is an electronic form which was developed as a reporting measure for any collisions or incidents. The system has been designed to help users to

familiarise themselves with the computerised and integrated electronic SAPS 298 process.

- During 2016/2017, a total number of 264 052 job cards for vehicles, which were taken to the garages, were opened. A total of 256 756 or 97,24% vehicles were repaired and job cards were closed.
- The SAPS Garages has also ensured that more vehicles are available than the national benchmark of 80%. During 2016/2017, a national average of 85%, was achieved.

Moveable government property and services

Demand management

- A total need to the value of R1 869 435 725,33 for goods and services, above the R500 000,00 threshold value, was received and concluded, in accordance with procurement prescripts.

Miscellaneous stock management

- In support of the organisation to comply with the implementation of the DNA Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013), a total of 797 978 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 662 376 evidence collection kits were distributed to end-users, as requested.
- The distribution of the 662 376 kits, include buffer stock that was procured, during the 2015/2016 financial year. Upon requisitioning, these kits were distributed to police stations and units in a controlled manner, while a reasonable buffer stock is kept on hand at the provisioning stores in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban. The kits include 484 296 of Buccal Swap Reference Kits, which were procured with CJS funds and were distributed as free issue to end-users.

SAPS uniform

- The core function is to order, receive, store and issue uniform by ensuring availability at all uniform shops and stores for all SAPS members. Uniform to the value of R241 541 137,11 was issued to members nationally, from three provisioning stores and five uniform shops. It is a standard for uniform to be ordered on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) and to be delivered to the accounting stations for issue, to the relevant personnel.
- Counter issues of clothing, at the respective shops and the mobile issuing of uniform, are also rendered.

SCM road transport

- The SCM Division has a road transport service, consisting of 23 trucks and 26 trailers, that deliver uniform and other goods countrywide and which has covered 671 999 km, in the 2016/2017 financial year.

Firearms and Bullet-resistant Vests

- A total number of 11 220 new Bullet-resistant Vests (BRVs) were planned for and procured. A total of 24 136 were distributed from the buffer stock.
- The SAPS has a total of 223 053 BRVs that are equitably distributed, based on the total number of operational members. The BRVs of the SAPS are rated according to the internationally accepted standard NIJ0101.04. The wearing of BRVs protects the vital organs of members, while they are performing operational duties. During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total of 24 136 BRVs were distributed to ensure adequate availability of this valuable asset.
- As a cost saving intervention, a decision was made that all BRVs 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 BRVs, will first be identified, then assembled, accounted for and distributed.

- As a control measure, to ensure protection of operational personnel and to prevent losses, the BRVs are marked with unique serial numbers and issued to all operational members on their SAPS 108 personal inventory. All provincial and divisional offices within the SAPS must ensure that sufficient buffer stock is kept on their inventories.

Firearms

➤ New firearms planned for and procured

- ➔ A total number of 3 000 (PX4 Pistols) new firearms were planned for and procured. A total of 3 752 firearms (2 672 pistols and 1 080 assault rifles) were distributed from a buffer stock. An additional 400 (PX4 Pistols) new firearms were procured, due to the availability of additional funds. A total of 1 465 R5 Rifles were refurbished and will be kept as safety stock for the SAPS. A total of 12 new sniper rifles were procured for the HRD Division to replace unserviceable sniper rifles for sniper training and will be received in the 2017/2018 financial year.

➤ Refurbishment of firearms

- ➔ The SAPS had a three year contract with Denel, to refurbish R5 Rifles, of which 1 554 were refurbished in the first two years. The remaining 1 465 R5 rifles were refurbished, during 2016/2017.

Firearms dot-peen marked and Integrated Ballistic Identification System test fired

- During the reporting period, a total of 255 429 or 100% active firearms were dot-peen marked. This excludes 1 023 heritage firearms. An additional 3 400 PX4 Pistols, that were purchased, during the 2016/2017, were also marked.
- The policy remains that all firearms will be marked, before being issued to members.
- A total of 220 376 official firearms were Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) test fired and profiled by the Forensic Services Division. This initiative contributes towards the prevention of firearm-related crimes and identifies the users of firearms at crime scenes.
- The following challenges are encountered with the IBIS test firing process:
 - ➔ Firearms with calibres 20mm 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 Firearm Permit System (FPS). The programmers of FPS and PAS are currently busy rectifying this problem.
 - ➔ Firearms in the SAPS 13 cannot be IBIS test fired, until the court cases are finalised.

Firearm losses

- The following measures are in place to prevent losses:
 - ➔ The institutionalisation of the biannual 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 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 which have been found with the serial numbers having been filed off.
- The use of retention cords by members when the official firearm is in use.
- All forfeited firearms and ammunition are now dealt with on national level and comply with the national destruction dates. The SCM Division is doing the final auditing of firearms and ammunition before destructions. By doing the final auditing of firearms, civil claims are prevented by means of identifying privately-owned firearms, before destruction. This is an over and above function, which has revealed the challenges, in terms of the correct identification of firearms, calibre and make. This is a call to improve services and the need as a final auditing body.

TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The mandate of the Technology Management Services (TMS) Division is to ensure excellent service delivery, through effective information technology services management for the SAPS and to meet organisational responsibilities, as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

The TMS Division is a national competency and therefore, is responsible for the effective and efficient management and coordination of Provincial TMS.

- The following main functions are performed within the Division:

Infrastructure Systems Management which includes the following:

- Crime Administration Systems (Visible Policing, ORS, Protection and Security Services Divisions, etc.)
- Crime Investigation Systems (Forensic Services, Crime Intelligence and Detective Service Divisions, Directorate of Priority Crime Investigation, etc.)
- Resource and Administrative Systems (SCM, Financial Management and Administration Divisions, etc.)

Technology Infrastructure Management, which includes the following:

- Network Infrastructure (Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN))
- Radio Communication (Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA), Hi-Sites, etc.)
- End-user Equipment and Hosting (End-user Equipment (EUE) and storage, etc.)
- Converged Communications and Audio Visual (Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), cell phones, video conferencing, etc.)

Technology Governance Management, which includes the following:

- SAPS Enterprise Architecture (Information Systems and Information Communication Technology (IS/ICT) Strategy Development, Policy Management, Information Security, Risk Management)
- Programme Management Office (Programme and Project Management)
- Centre of Excellence (Research and Development, Innovation/Lab Testing, IS/ICT Skills Development)

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

● The following projects were achieved:

- A total of 14 TETRA Radio Communication High Sites were commissioned in the Port Elizabeth area, providing a secure and reliable radio communication network for the SAPS within the Eastern Cape.
- A National Operations Centre, to provide smart IS/ICT services was modernised at the National TMS Campus, which will enable the countrywide monitoring of networks, hosting and application services that need to be delivered by service providers.
- Brocade SAN Switches have been fully deployed, resulting in faster response times in writing and reading data from the SAPS databases, as well as improved backup and restore times to ensure business continuity.
- Eight additional Windows Consolidated Servers were procured and installed in the Windows environment, resulting in an additional capacity being available for the deployment of SAPS systems.
- Data lines at three switching centres in Gauteng were upgraded to Metro Ethernet Technology, allowing bandwidth capacity increase, up to 250 Megabytes.
- A total of 8 270 keyboard devices and 7 356 peripherals were operationalised in all provinces, components at head office and national divisions, to enable new personnel to function optimally and replace end-of-life equipment.

PRIORITISED INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IS) SOLUTIONS DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN SAPS

● The following projects were achieved:

- There was on average, 98% availability of all SAPS operational systems.
- A Judicial Document Image Storage System was implemented at 10 Local Criminal Record Centres, enabling the storing of judicial records in an electronic format for backup purposes.
- An Electronic Content Management scanning functionality was implemented for the DNA forensic and fingerprint leads, enabling investigations and follow-up on forensic leads.
- One external integration between departments participating in the IJS was completed and implemented, enabling the flow of case information.

IS/ICT GOVERNANCE APPROVED, IMPLEMENTED AND IMPROVED WITHIN THE SAPS

- The establishment of Corporate Governance of ICT within the SAPS Corporate Governance, was enhanced through:
- Approval of the IS/ICT Security Policy by the SAPS Policy Committee.
- Approval of the System User Access Management Policy.
- Approval of the Project Management Policy.

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION

Management Intervention is an established internal consultancy in the SAPS, to ensure the professional knowledge-based management of policing interventions. Management Intervention, therefore, plays a critical role in addressing a shortfall in compliance and/or performance of the organisation, towards the realisation of the SAPS constitutional mandate, as per section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. This structure has replaced the former Inspectorate with a completely new mindset approach. It is in pursuit of its strategic intent that Management Intervention sets its strategic priorities and targets to improve internal functioning, service delivery and ultimately impact on crime through interventions, in relation to crime combating that will lead to an environment where all people in South Africa, are and feel safe.

Management Intervention has structured its service delivery into three core functional responsibilities, which are; Management Interventions, Research and Service Complaints. Management Interventions are executed through three regional structures at national level and in nine structures at provincial level. Interventions have a diverse focus, which range from thematic, compliance, capacity building and service delivery, to effect the change that is needed towards meeting the constitutional objectives of the SAPS. Research ensures that the organisation has the necessary knowledge to support its organisational priorities. Service Complaints address complaints against the SAPS, which are received through the various channels, such as the Presidential Hotline and the SAPS Call Centre for service complaints.

Strong emphasis is also placed on ensuring the sustainability of compliance and good performance by institutionalising accountability and the drive for outcomes and impact-based interventions. Therefore, Management Intervention is responsible for facilitating, monitoring and evaluating the approval and execution of the Management Intervention Project Plan. The relevant divisional commissioner, provincial commissioner, component head, cluster commander, station commander and/or other officials are responsible and accountable for execution in their relevant business area.

Management interventions

- The SAPS expectation regarding Management Intervention is to intervene at any business unit, regardless of the level or functional responsibility, in order to correct non-compliance and/or poor policing performance, in pursuance of the constitutional objectives of the SAPS.
- During 2016/2017, a total number of 270 (100%) evaluations and interventions were conducted at police stations, consisting of the 30 police stations, per province with the highest crime weight. Following the diagnostic interrogation of the performance of these police stations, interventions were initiated to “repair immediately” and to get the station “back-to-basics”. These interventions will continue for the 2017/2018 financial year, not only focusing on internal functioning, but also service delivery, capacity building, crime combating and impact on crime.
- The anticipated establishment of the Compliance Board, during 2017/2018 as part of Management Intervention, will ensure consequence management for repeated poor performance and/or non-compliance in the SAPS, as identified through interventions and not addressed, as stipulated in an approved project plan.
- The facilitation and/or provisioning of support to national projects is also a main activity of Management Intervention towards ensuring optimised frontline services and crime combating by the SAPS. During 2016/2017, the following key issues/areas were initiated or facilitated, through projects by Management Intervention:
 - Development of the Operational Command Centre concept (provincial, cluster and police station level).
 - Intervening in all processes of service terminations, to ensure finalisation and monitoring of the pay out of pensions by pension funds.
 - Implementation of a coherent sustainable practice towards managing and reducing service complaints against the SAPS.

- Reducing civil claims.
 - Optimising the turnaround time of vehicles at the SAPS Garages.
 - Addressing aged case dockets at SAPS Centane Detective Service.
 - Ensuring a sustainable and operationally ready Special Task Force (STF).
 - Provision of sufficient and suitable K9 capacity for the SAPS.
 - Updating of case docket progress to the complainant.
 - Implementation of a coherent sustainable operational policing strategy to police the proliferation of firearms.
- ➔ The standard times for the start and end of interventions differ and therefore, some of the aforementioned projects are carried over to the next financial year.

The SAPS Mount Road Cluster Operational Command Centre, as a project by Management Intervention

Management Intervention has been instrumental in spearheading the concept of the Cluster Operational Command Centre (COCC) on the backdrop of another intervention, namely; Operations Takedown and Lockdown. Operation Lockdown yielded the desired success, in respect of gangsterism in Port Elizabeth. The COCC concept was initially instrumental in operationally coordinating this operation. Media reports of the successes achieved, detail the successful completion of Operation Lockdown. The conceptualisation of the COCC, was aimed at introducing an integrated collaborative approach among operational policing services towards the prevention and combating of crime in the Cluster. The establishment of the 24-hour Cluster Operational Command Centre at Mount Road Cluster, included:

- development of functional responsibilities of the various management structures and permanent personnel stationed within the Centre;
- process flow of information to and from internal and external roleplayers and management structures to the Centre;
- layout of the Centre; and
- form design to support the flow of information and operational activities of the Centre.

In addition, Management Intervention facilitated the implementation of an Extended Core Command Group and Core Command Group to manage the day-to-day operational functioning of the COCC. Management Intervention also monitored the implementation of the Centre and the addressing of challenges and evaluated the operational functioning of the COCC, through Operation Takedown (suboperation from Operation Lockdown) from 27 to 28 September 2016.

Research

- ➔ The SAPS Research Agenda for 2016 to 2020, in support of the NDPs Vision 2030, was adopted by the SAPS NMF, on 7 July 2016 and accepted by the Portfolio Committee on Police, on 2 November 2016. The Research Agenda is based on the following four pillars of research, bordered by the mentioned themes:
- ➔ **Enabling resources for policing**
- Toward human resource solutions.
 - Toward effective allocation and utilisation of resources.
 - Instilling a culture of learning and development.
 - Advocating a transformation agenda.

- Building a culture of high performance.
- Establishment of a management and leadership model for the SAPS.
- **Enabling assets for policing**
 - Allocation and management of assets.
 - Technology solutions for human, assets and crime management.
- **Better service delivery**
 - Supporting service delivery.
 - Climate surveys.
 - Moral regeneration in SAPS.
- **Building an ideal policing system**
 - Compiling an ideal policing model.
 - Supporting strategies for ideal policing model.
 - Improving policing protocols and standards.
 - Enhancing operational response service.
 - Enhancing of protection security service.
 - Strengthening crime detection.
 - Enhancing detection and resolving of crime through scientific and forensic focus research studies.
- During October and November 2016, the SAPS conducted research in the form of roundtable discussions in three regions, namely; Region A (Gauteng, Limpopo and North West), Region B (KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Mpumalanga) and Region C (Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape), on the theme *“Towards the development of an ideal and suitable policing model for South Africa”*. The purpose of the roundtable discussions was to draw on all government departments and experts in law enforcement, to assist with the assessment and evaluation of the current policing, with the aim of identifying needs and gaps, in order to develop an ideal and suitable policing for the country.
- The SAPS held a three-day Research Colloquium, from 7 to 9 February 2017, as one of the exploratory research activities which were included in the research proposal for the development of an ideal and suitable policing model for the SAPS. In addition, it also served the purpose to introduce the SAPS Research Agenda, for 2016 to 2020. The colloquium included participation from SAPS members from national and provincial levels, universities, research organisations, non-governmental organisations, SAPS business partners and prominent social activists in the field of policing and community safety, as well as community policing forums. The debates were explorative and extensive. Fruitful exchanges were made between all roleplayers, which contributed significantly towards the development of an ideal and suitable policing model for the SAPS.
- The following research projects were performed, during the period under review:
 - Six research studies conducted.

- Five policing innovation hubs held.
- Five case studies formulated for the Policing Centre of Excellence.
- SAPS Subject Matter Expert Concept and Validation Model was developed and approved by the NMF.

Service complaints

- To measure the effective management of service complaints against the SAPS, a target of 70% of service complaints were to be finalised within 30 working days that was set for 2016/2017. A total of 8 364 service complaints against the SAPS were received, during 2016/2017. A total of 6 509 service complaints were finalised within 30 working days, resulting in a finalisation rate of 77,82%, within the set time frame. An overall finalisation rate of 89,17%, was achieved. Thus, a total number of 7 458 of the 8 364 service complaints received, were concluded.
- A national management intervention project was introduced, during 2016/2017, to ensure a sustainable professional practice towards the management of service complaints against the SAPS. This project will continue, during the 2017/2018 financial year. The key areas of the intervention are the following:
 - Drafting a national instruction and SOP for complaints management.
 - Facilitating a SDIP at 10 police stations per province, with the highest number of complaints in the province.
 - The development of a corporate mainframe system to optimise the administration of complaints.
 - Introduction of a Complaint Management Spreadsheet Database, as an interim measure to improve recordkeeping.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Percentage of received service terminations submitted to GPAA
- Percentage of people with disabilities employed, in relation to the total workforce
- Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised
- Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised
- Percentage of planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan, in respect of: Capital Works, Leases and Planned Maintenance
- Percentage of identified ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained

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

- **Percentage of received service terminations submitted to Government Pensions Administration Agency (GPAA)**
 - Ensure the separation and prioritisation of service terminations, such as death, ill-health, early retirement, resignation, purchase of discharge, dismissal and dishonourable discharge of all pending applications, within provinces.

- Provide monthly letters on performance to provinces/divisions, with lists of outstanding service terminations to be finalised, before 31 March 2018.
- Establish service termination forums at divisional and provincial offices to deal with complex service terminations.
- Conduct provincial/divisional visits which focus on police stations/units.
- Develop and maintain a schedule of employees who are retiring from the SAPS and inform provincial/divisional offices to submit documents three months, in advance.
- Rollout of National Instruction 3 of 2017: Service Terminations, to ensure compliance regarding the management of service termination by business units.
- Conduct inspections on service termination case files.
- Implement a pilot paperless service termination process and a rollout process to all provinces and divisions which will reduce the time taken to submit documents at the SAPS Head Office.
- Ensure the updating of the status and movement of every service termination, in terms of PERSAP #2.21.
- Finalise and implement an updated Service Terminations Training Manual.
- Develop and implement a communication and marketing plan for service terminations.
- Engage the GPAA biweekly at operational meetings, to address challenges.
- Implementation of MoU between SAPS and GPAA, to assist with the finalisation of service terminations.
- Detect outstanding temporary incapacity leave applications on a weekly basis, on PERSAP #2.21.57 and forward to provincial/divisional offices for finalisation.

● **Percentage of people with disabilities employed, in relation to the total workforce**

- The SAPS is actively engaging in the establishment of partnerships with organisations and institutions, who deals with people with disabilities, in order to recruit people with disabilities. Databases of people with disabilities have been established within various divisional and provincial offices, to establish a pool of suitable candidates.

● **Percentage of disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days**

- Capacitate the management information centres, to monitor disciplinary case time frames.
- Early warning system will be developed.
- Training of 100 functionaries, per province and 10 per division, to implement the Disciplinary Regulations, 2016.
- Develop training manuals to be used in the training of personnel on disciplinary matters.
- Development of a Case Management System, interfacing of CAS and PERSAL system to enhance easy tracking and linking criminal cases to departmental cases.
- Enhancement of PERSAL #4.12, to cater for the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations, 2016.

- Develop a performance/assessment tool to measure performance of investigating officers and functionaries.
- Developing the Performance Assessment Tool for appointed functionaries and investigating officers, to enhance the finalisation of disciplinary matters, within the SAPS.

● **Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised**

- Capacitate the Management Information Centre to monitor discipline case time frames.
- Early warning system will be developed.
- Training of 100 functionaries, per province and 10 per division, to implement the Disciplinary Regulations 2016.
- Develop training manuals to be used in the training of personnel on disciplinary matters.
- Development of a Case Management System, interfacing of CAS and PERSAL system, to enhance easy tracking and linking of criminal cases to departmental cases.
- Enhancement of PERSAL #4.12, to cater for the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations, 2016.
- Lack of performance/assessment tool to measure performance of investigating officers and functionaries.
- Developing the Performance Assessment Tool for appointed functionaries and investigating officers, to enhance the finalisation of disciplinary matters within the SAPS.
- Communicate with provinces, to ensure that the investigation process is thorough, to avoid functionaries resending case dockets for further investigation.
- Ensure that the provinces train sufficient functionaries to limit delays in appointments of functionaries, so that matters can be dealt with speedily.

● **Percentage of planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan, in respect of: Capital Works, Leases and Planned Maintenance**

- The implementation and the activation of an intervention/contingency plan for capital works, leases and planned maintenance.

● **Percentage of identified Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained**

➤ **The National Network Modernisation Programme:**

- The WAN configuration and commissioning is dependent on the finalisation of the cabling and associated hardware and services at identified police stations/units and the addressing of the ICT infrastructure shortfall at police stations/units where Xyplex ICT infrastructure was procured, during the 2015/2016 financial year.
- There are no terms/contracts in place from SITA for the procurement of ICT infrastructure and services to address critical needs, in terms of upgrading, expansion, establishment and shortfall, at identified police stations/units.
- Engagements with SITA to ensure the establishment of a procurement vehicle for the SAPS, in terms of the procurement of ICT infrastructure and services, is continuous. It cannot be confirmed when the SITA contract will be concluded.

➔ **Hosting Services Modernisation:**

- ➔ The late submission of proposals for archiving and network backup solutions provided by SITA, was not accepted by the SAPS and price renegotiations delayed the implementation of the solutions.
- ➔ Enforce penalties on SITA for non-conformance to agreed deliverables in the Hosting Services Procurement Project Plan.

➔ **Establishment of CCTV:**

- ➔ Customisation to include time attendance and facial recognition, according to updated requirements, were initiated and in process of completion.

➔ **Audio Visual Establishment and Modernisation Programme:**

- ➔ SITA to replace Contract 431. Attempts to have the contract established have not proven to be successful, since the past three financial years. An alternative mechanism is sought to address the matter.

➔ **End-User Equipment Modernisation Programme:**

- ➔ The consolidation of needs were centralised and SITA established Contract 2005 and 2007, for the procurement of EUE.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

● **Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan**

- ➔ Approval was granted by the SAPS Audit Committee to defer one audit and one audit was cancelled, due to reliance placed on the AGSA.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2016/2017			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
Ministry	56 640	56 640	-	38 964	38 964	-
Management	58 986	58 986	-	59 692	59 692	-
Corporate Services	17 488 849	17 488 849	-	16 724 449	16 724 449	-
Civilian Secretariat	110 592	110 592	-	113 184	113 184	-
Total	17 715 067	17 715 067		16 936 289	16 936 289	-

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 three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Tables 7 and 8 below outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for subprogrammes under Programme 2.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Reduce the level of serious crime	1 826 967 reported serious crime.	1 820 796 reported serious crime.	1 788 139 reported serious crime.	Reduce by 2,48% to 1 736 551 ¹⁸	Decreased from 1 788 139, in 2015/2016, to 1 745 385, in 2016/2017.	8 834	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, less crime was reported, in 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".
	171 591 reported crimes against women.	168 502 reported crimes against women.	173 461 reported crimes against women (this figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences).	Reduce by 3,50% to 166 559 ¹⁹	Decreased from 173 461, in 2015/2016, to 173 405, in 2016/2017.	6 846	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, less crime was reported, in 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".
	45 953 reported crimes against children.	41 402 reported crimes against children.	40 689 reported crimes against children.	Reduce by 2,00% to 40 384 ²⁰	Increased from 40 689, in 2015/2016, to 44 252, in 2016/2017.	3 868	Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".

- 18 Percentage targets have been distributed equally between the remaining years of the MTSF and rounded up to two decimal places. Numeric targets have been calculated as the baseline, minus 2,48144476920813%, rounded up to zero decimals. All decimals are, however, considered to calculate the numeric target of the following year in the MTSF.
- 19 Percentage targets have been distributed equally between the remaining years of the MTSF and rounded up to two decimal places. Numeric targets have been calculated as the baseline, minus 3,4986724402351%, rounded up to zero decimals. All decimals are, however, considered to calculate the numeric target of the following year in the MTSF.
- 20 Percentage targets have been distributed equally between the remaining years of the MTSF and rounded up to two decimal places. Numeric targets have been calculated as the baseline, minus -2,00%, rounded up to zero decimals. All decimals are, however, considered to calculate the numeric target of the following year in the MTSF.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Addressing contributors to crime	260 732 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	267 034 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	259 229 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	Increase with 23,71% to 314 502 ²¹	Increased from 259 229, in 2015/2016, to 292 689, in 2016/2017, which represents an increase of 12,9%.	-21 813	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, there was an increase in the number of crimes detected, in 2016/2017, compared, to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".
Enhancing partnership policing by:	Implementing functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) at all police stations	98,77% (1 123 from a total of 1 137 police stations).	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations).	99% of police stations have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines	99,39% (1 137 from a total of 1 144 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines.	0,39% points	Target achieved. Capacity building sessions that were conducted, resulted in effective implementation.
	Implementing school safety programmes at identified schools	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools	100% (1 210 school safety programmes were implemented at the 1 210 identified schools).	-	Target achieved. One of the identified schools closed, namely the East Coast Christian School in KwaZulu-Natal and two schools in the same Province merged, namely: the Vumelethu Secondary School and the Samuel Mkhize Secondary School. As a result, the number of identified schools was adjusted to 1 210.

21 The target for the MTSF period was calculated, based on the actual performance achieved in the first three quarters of 2015/2016. The actual increase was, thereafter, applied over the 12 month period of 2015/2016 (254 216) reported crimes, for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs to determine the target for the 2016/2017 financial year.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Effective border security management	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 159 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 746 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 717 wanted persons.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 723 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 926 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 411 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
Police incidents of a public disorder or security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal" crime	100% (2 306) incidents stabilised by National Intervention Units.	100% (2 203) incidents stabilised by National Intervention Units.	100% (2 098) incidents stabilised by National Intervention Units.	Stabilise 100% medium to high-risk incidents	100% (2 204) incidents stabilised by National Intervention Units.	-	Target achieved.
	100% (226) incidents stabilised by Special Task Force Units.	100% (254) incidents stabilised by Special Task Force Units.	100% (131) incidents stabilised by Special Task Force Units.		100% (216) incidents stabilised by Special Task Force Units.	-	Target achieved.
	100% incidents stabilised (12 990) ²² requests, including 1 998 unrest-related and 10 992 peaceful-related incidents) by Public Order Police Units.	100% incidents stabilised (13 826 requests, including 2 657 unrest-related and 11 169 peaceful-related incidents) by Public Order Police Units.	100% incidents stabilised (14 693 requests, including 3 542 unrest-related and 11 151 peaceful-related incidents ²³) by Public Order Police Units.		100% incidents stabilised (14 693 requests, including 3 715 crowd-unrest and 10 978 peaceful incidents) by Public Order Police Units.	-	Target achieved.

22. The totals relating to peaceful and crowd unrest incidents were amended for the financial years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, after data purification was done, where all crowd-related incidents policed by Visible Policing, was excluded from the actual performance. The amended totals for the abovementioned financial years were tabled in the 2017/2018 Annual Performance Plan.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of reported serious crime ²⁴	1 826 967 reported serious crime.	1 820 796 reported serious crime.	1 788 139 reported serious crime.	Reduce by 2,48% to 1 736 551	Decreased from 1 788 139, in 2015/2016, to 1 745 385, in 2016/2017.	8 834	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, less crime was reported, in 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".
Number of reported crimes against women	171 591 reported crimes against women.	168 502 reported crimes against women.	173 461 reported crimes against women. (This figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences).	Reduce by 3,50% to 166 559	Decreased from 173 461, in 2015/2016, to 173 405, in 2016/2017.	6 846	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, less crime was reported, in 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".

24. 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 crime detected as a result of police action.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes								
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention								
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation	
Number of reported crimes against children	45 953 reported crimes against children.	41 402 reported crimes against children.	40 689 reported crimes against children.	Reduce by 2,00% to 40 384	Increased from 40 689, in 2015/2016, to 44 252, in 2016/2017.	3 868	Target not achieved. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".	
Number of crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs	260 732 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	267 034 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	259 229 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	Increase with 23,71% to 314 502	Increased from 259 229, in 2015/2016, to 292 689, in 2016/2017, which represents an increase of 12,9%.	-21 813	Target not achieved. Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, there was an increase in the number of crimes detected, in 2016/2017, compared, to 2015/2016. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2016/2017".	
Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered ²⁵	9 887 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	5 193 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	8 465 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	Increase the number of firearms recovered by 1% to 5 245	17 260 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	12 015	Target achieved. Improved circulation of firearms and the issuing of weapon registration numbers, for confiscated firearms that were in the evidence stores, with no serial numbers.	

²⁵ Performance includes firearms owned by individuals, dealers, institutions and firearms forfeited to the state, e.g. unidentifiable firearms.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of stolen/lost firearms, owned by other government departments, recovered ²⁶	134 firearms, owned by other government departments, were recovered.	41 firearms, owned by other government departments, were recovered.	66 firearms, owned by other government departments, were recovered.	Increase the number of firearms recovered, owned by other government departments, by 5% to 43	148 firearms, owned by other government departments, were recovered.	105	Target achieved. Improved circulation of firearms and the issuing of weapon registration numbers, for confiscated firearms that were in the evidence stores, with no serial numbers.
Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost	771 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	743 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	767 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	Reduced the number of SAPS-owned firearms stolen/lost by 5% to 705	760 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	-55	Target not achieved. Although the Department fell short of the 5% reduction, the number of SAPS-owned firearms stolen/lost reduced marginally from 767, in 2015/2016 to 760, in 2016/2017. A number of losses of SAPS-owned firearms were attributed to the robbery of firearms from SAPS members.

26. The target excludes SAPS-owned firearms, which are measured separately.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	92 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	107 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	60 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	Increase the number of SAPS-owned firearms recovered by 10% to 117	71 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	-46	Target not achieved. Although the Department fell short of the 10% increase, the number of SAPS-owned firearms recovered, increased marginally from 60, in 2015/2016 to 71, in 2016/2017. In some instances, the serial numbers on firearms used in illicit activities were removed and could not be positively identified as SAPS firearms.
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	45 055 vehicles were recovered, including 28 892 identified and 16 163 unidentified vehicles.	36 186 vehicles were recovered, including 30 667 identified and 5 519 unidentified vehicles.	30 412 vehicles were recovered, including 23 851 identified and 6 561 unidentified vehicles.	Increase the number of vehicles recovered by 1% to 36 548	28 475 vehicles were recovered, including 23 311 identified and 5 164 unidentified vehicles.	-8 073	Target not achieved. 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.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions	275 550,750 kg cannabis (244 168,650 kg and 313 821 cannabis plants (which if converted equals 31 382,100 kg)).	440 269,288 kg cannabis (350 737,688 kg and 895 316 cannabis plants (which if converted equals 89 531,600 kg)).	362 099,840 kg cannabis (349 331,540 kg and 127 683 cannabis plants (which if converted equals 12 768,300 kg)).	Cannabis: Increase by 5% to 319 200,435 kg	364 315,873 kg cannabis (339 243,173 kg and 250 727 cannabis plants (which if converted equals 25 072,700 kg)).	Cannabis: 45 115,438 kg	Target achieved. Intensified national joint operations were conducted in the provinces, including back-to-basics Festive Season and Easter Holiday Operations, as well as Operation Fiela II.
	424 391 Mandrax tablets.	302 791 Mandrax tablets.	845 852 Mandrax tablets.	Mandrax tablets: Increase by 5% to 292 576	Mandrax: 3 277 158 tablets.	Mandrax: 2 984 582 tablets	Target achieved. Intensified national joint operations were conducted in the provinces, including back-to-basics Festive Season and Easter Holiday Operations, as well as Operation Fiela II.
	139,455 kg cocaine.	122,140 kg cocaine.	307,467 kg cocaine.	Cocaine: Increase by 5% to 142,504 kg	Cocaine: 84,081 kg.	Cocaine: -58,423 kg	Target not achieved. Although the SAPS did not achieve the set target for the confiscation of cocaine, an additional 63 297 crack cocaine/rocks, a less expensive crystallised form of cocaine with a lower purity form of free-base cocaine, has also been confiscated.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
	324 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	598,743 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	718,305 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	Crystal meth (Tik-Tik): Increase by 5% to 444,710 kg	Crystal meth (Tik-Tik): 658,960 kg.	Crystal meth (Tik-Tik): 214,250 kg	Target achieved. Intensified national joint operations were conducted in the provinces, including back-to-basics Festive Season and Easter Holiday Operations, as well as Operation Fiela II.
	2,288 kg heroin.	212,362 kg heroin.	344,756 kg heroin.	Heroin: Increase by 5% to 76,079 kg	Heroin: 601,878 kg.	Heroin: 525,799 kg	Target achieved. Intensified national joint operations were conducted in the provinces, including back-to-basics Festive Season and Easter Holiday Operations, as well as Operation Fiela II.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions	1 792 469,768 litres.	1 540 992,583 litres.	1 228 662,662 litres.	Increase with 3% to 1 587 222,360 litres.	1 345 092,865 litres.	-242 129,495 litres	Target not achieved. In terms of Regulation 22 of the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) a liquor licence is required to purchase liquor from a distributor. Enforcement of the abovementioned regulation limited access to distributors. A total number of 47 185 focused disruptive liquor operations were executed at identified illegal liquor premises.
Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged	1 017 persons escaped from police custody. The 1 017 escapees represent 0,057% of the 1 763 012 persons that were arrested and charged, during 2013/2014.	1 040 persons escaped from police custody. The 1 040 escapees represent 0,062% of the 1 660 833 persons that were arrested and charged, during 2014/2015.	949 persons escaped from police custody. The 949 escapees represent 0,061% of the 1 556 794 persons arrested and charged, during 2015/2016.	Not exceeding 0,048%	0,060% (905 persons escaped from police custody from a total of 1 510 940 ²⁷ persons arrested and charged, during 2016/2017).	-0,012% points	Target not achieved. Non-compliance with organisational controls, resulted in the set target not being achieved.

27 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							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of applications for firearm licenses, competency certificates and renewals finalised	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017. ²⁸	90% of applications finalised within 90 working days	79.82% (330 189 from a total of 413 643).	-10.18% points	Target not achieved. The measurement of applications within 90 working days is complicated by the fact that there is a continuous influx of applications, which differ on a monthly basis, impacting on effective planning. The overlapping of the receipt and finalisation of applications during different quarters, makes it practically impossible to finalise applications, within the prescribed time frame.
Percentage of police stations compliant with the set criteria, ²⁹ applicable to the rendering of a victim-friendly service	100% (All 1 137 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse).	100% (All 1 138 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse).	100% (All 1 140 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse).	100% of police stations rendering a victim-friendly service	100% (All 1 144 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	-	Target achieved.

28 Performance included permits and authorisations.

29 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 (VFR) or if space does not allow for that, specific alternate arrangements must be made to provide for privacy during statement taking in cases of gender-based or intimate violence. 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 where 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							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Average national police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints	Alpha	19:02 minutes.	18:26 minutes.	18:23 minutes.	19:05 minutes.	1:47 minutes	Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, as well as the evaluation of call takers, dispatchers and response vehicles.
	Bravo	23:50 minutes.	23:13 minutes.	22:35 minutes.	24:33 minutes.	3:28 minutes	Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, as well as the evaluation of call takers, dispatchers and response vehicles.
	Charlie	22:14 minutes.	22:01 minutes.	19:54 minutes.	21:45 minutes.	2:44 minutes	Target achieved. Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, as well as the evaluation of call takers, dispatchers and response vehicles.
Percentage of identified police stations where sector policing has been implemented according to the set implementation criteria ³⁰		Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	95% of identified police stations to implement sector policing according to the set implementation criteria ³¹	4,61% points total of 772 identified police stations).	Target achieved. Capacity building sessions that were conducted, resulted in effective implementation

³⁰ The set criteria for the implementation of sector policing are as follows: the police station area must be demarcated into at least two sectors; a permanent member must be appointed as a sector commander(s) to manage and coordinate all crime-related activities in the demarcated sector(s); a sector profile must be compiled for each demarcated sector by the appointed sector commander; operational members and physical resource must be deployed, in accordance with the crime threat and crime pattern analysis to perform policing duties in the demarcated sectors, to enhance service delivery, based on the available resources and a sector forum(s) must be established or existing community structures may be utilised, as long as it facilitates community interaction and participation.

³¹ In 2016/2017, the SAPS focused on those police stations that are able to implement the minimum criteria for sector policing. In previous financial years, all police stations formed part of the measurement.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of functional Community Police Forums (CPFs) implemented at police stations, according to set guidelines	98,77% (1 123 from a total of 1 137 police stations) have an operational Community Police Forum.	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138 police stations) have an operational Community Police Forum.	99,64% (1 136 from a total of 1 140 police stations) have an operational Community Police Forum.	99% of police stations to have functional Community Police Forums, as per the set guidelines	99,39% (1 137 from a total of 1 144 police stations) have functional Community Police Forums, as per the set guidelines.	0,39% points	Target achieved. Capacity building sessions that were conducted, resulted in effective implementation.
Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy ³²	515 from a total of 881 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	605 from a total of 882 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	776 of the 879 ³³ police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	A total of 759 of the identified police stations have implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.	845 of the 879 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	86	Target achieved. Implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy was effectively coordinated and monitored. Targeted interventions were initiated.
Number of crime awareness campaigns conducted	A total of 19 national crime awareness campaigns were conducted.	A total of 17 national crime awareness campaigns were conducted. ³⁴	37 awareness campaigns conducted (19 national and 18 provincial).	A total of 65 crime awareness campaigns conducted	A total of 83 crime awareness campaigns were conducted (22 national and 61 provincial).	18	Target achieved. Capacity building sessions that were conducted, resulted in the target being exceeded.

32 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 precinct; 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).

33 The classification of rural and rural-urban police stations was revisited on the request of the provincial offices and a total of 879 of the 1 140 police stations, were reclassified as rural or rural/urban mix police stations.

34 Performance included national awareness campaigns only.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017 ³⁵ .	100% of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools	100% (1 210 school safety programmes were implemented at the 1 210 identified schools).	-	Target achieved. One of the identified schools closed, namely the East Coast Christian School in KwaZulu-Natal and two schools in the same Province merged, namely; the Vumelethu Secondary School and the Samuel Mkhize Secondary School. As a result, the number of identified schools was adjusted to 1 210.

35 In 2016/2017, the focus of the SAPS shifted from the linkage of schools to police stations, to the implementation of school safety programmes at identified schools.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Border Security							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017*	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of Movement Control System and Enhanced Movement Control System screening on wanted persons/ circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reaction to hits (wanted persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 159 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 746 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 717 wanted persons.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 2 723 wanted persons.	-
	Reaction to hits (stolen or robbed vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 926 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 874 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening of 3 644 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	Maintain 100% reaction to hits (vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System/ Enhanced Movement Control System screening on 3 411 circulated stolen or robbed vehicles.	-
Percentage of profiled vehicles ³⁶ /containers ³⁷ /consignment searched for illicit drugs, firearms, stolen/robbed vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons and counterfeit goods/ contraband	Vehicles	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% of profiled vehicles searched	100% of profiled vehicles searched (8 787)	-
	Containers	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% of profiled containers searched	100% of profiled containers searched (7 810)	-
	Cargo	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% of profiled cargo searched	100% of profiled cargo searched (8 635)	-

36 The environment does not have control over the incidents that may occur and therefore, are unable to reflect the absolute number.

37 The percentage of profiled vehicles is relevant to land borders.

38 The percentage of profiled containers is relevant to the sea borders.

39 The percentage of profiled cargo is relevant to the air borders.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes							
Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of medium ⁴⁰ to high ⁴¹ -risk ⁴² incidents stabilised ⁴³ , in relation to requests received	National Intervention Unit	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (2 306).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (2 203).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (2 098).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	-	Target achieved.
	Special Task Force	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (226).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (254).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received (131).	100% incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	-	Target achieved.
	Public Order Police Unit ⁴⁴	100% incidents stabilised (12 990 requests, including 1 998 unrest-related and 10 992 peaceful-related incidents).	100% incidents stabilised (13 826 requests, including 2 289 unrest-related and 12 451 peaceful-related incidents).	100% incidents stabilised (14 693 requests, including 2 657 unrest-related and 11 169 peaceful-related incidents ⁴⁵).	100% incidents stabilised (14 693 requests, including 3 715 unrest-related and 10 978 peaceful-related incidents).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe deliveries of valuable and/or dangerous cargo ⁴⁶ , in relation to the number of cargo protection provided		100% protection was provided to 189 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 174 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided without security breaches	100% protection was provided to 176 cargos with no security breaches	-	Target achieved.

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

41. 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.

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

43. Stabilise: 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.

44. The totals relating to peaceful and crowd unrest incidents were amended for the financial years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, after data purification was done, where all crowd-related incidents policed by Visible Policing, was excluded from the actual performance. The amended totals for the abovementioned financial years were tabled, in the 2017/2018 Annual Performance Plan.

45. All crowd peaceful incidents are categorised as a medium risk threat, in line with the National Instructions 4 of 2014, on level one and two responses.

46. 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, Koeborg, SAPS Forensic Science Laboratory, SAPS SCM, Department of Environmental Affairs, National Treasury, the Independent Electoral Commission and Parliament.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Visible Policing and Operational Response Services Divisions are the joint custodians of Programme 2: Visible Policing, as contained in the Strategic Plan and the APP of the SAPS. The Visible Policing Division is responsible for the outputs for the Crime Prevention Subprogramme and the ORS Division is responsible for the Border Security and Specialised Interventions Subprogrammes.

The **Visible Policing Division** provides direction on the effective combating of crime, through the provisioning of a visible policing service. The purpose of the Division is to discourage all crime, by providing a proactive and responsive policing service, striving towards the reduction of crime levels and to instil community confidence in the SAPS. The Division renders its services by developing, implementing, monitoring and executing regulations, policies and acts. This Division has the following four components:

- Proactive Policing Services
- Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods (FLASH) Services
- Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services
- Social Crime Prevention

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

PROACTIVE POLICING SERVICES

Proactive Policing Services renders a proactive policing service through the management of crime prevention operations, police safety, rural safety, force multipliers (reservists), detention management, vehicle safeguarding services, property and exhibit management, CSCs, as well as, ensures the safety of the foreign diplomatic corps, in the RSA.

- The following outputs have been achieved by Proactive Policing Services:

Police actions

- ➔ The SAPS is responsible for intelligence driven crime prevention operations, which consist of a variety of police actions, such as road blocks, patrols, cordon-and-search actions, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles. A total of 15 836 crime prevention operations were conducted nationally, from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, to enhance visibility in all police station areas. During 2016/2017 Operation High Density: Back-to-Basics, was registered as a national joint umbrella operation, supported by all police stations. During operations, a total of 1 626 628 arrests were made for all crime, compared to 1 715 179, in 2015/2016. A decrease of 88 551 arrests were noted. Some 9 543 more arrests were made for serious crime and 41 875 more arrests were made for crimes dependent on police action for detection. The majority of arrests for all crimes, 424 433 or 26,09%, were made in the Western Cape, followed by 381 815 or 23,47% in Gauteng and 230 896 or 14,19% in KwaZulu-Natal. Table 9 provides a two-year comparative analysis of police actions, which were conducted and the arrests made.

Table 9: Police actions conducted and arrests

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2015/2016	Number of actions 2016/2017
Roadblocks	31 691	35 722
Cordon and searches	9 197	8 463
Air support operations	137	214
Vehicle searches	5 235 765	5 794 167
Premises searches	963 127	990 778
Stop and searches	3 260 424	3 826 752
Person searches	15 173 277	16 319 322
Shopping complexes visited	1 068 240	1 111 161
Spaza shops visited	2 921 265	3 080 177
Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) visits	3 666 920	4 178 739
Farm visits	897 719	935 879
Firearms checked	9 004	36 804
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 628 085	1 736 379
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	431	431

Successes – Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2015/2016	Number of arrests 2016/2017
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murders)	16 528	16 102
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murders)	10 993	10 681
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	33 613	32 100
Assault GBH	159 390	148 795
Common assault	98 354	92 088
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	60 802	62 310
Common robbery	20 327	19 544
Subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	3 034	3 466
Truck hijacking	278	201
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	7 066	7 264
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	7 856	7 794
CIT robbery	63	70
Bank robbery	10	14
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than a firearm)	42 495	43 501
Contact-related crime		
Arson	2 277	2 142
Malicious damage to property	53 073	50 530

Successes – Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2015/2016	Number of arrests 2016/2017
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	20 594	23 190
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act, 1965 (Act No 101 of 1965))	253 735	294 581
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	75 612	74 045
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	46 764	44 832
Burglary at business premises	15 615	14 643
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 505	6 296
Theft off or from motor vehicles	12 246	11 614
Stock theft	6 075	6 586
Commercial crime (fraud)	20 826	20 864
Shoplifting	71 131	70 485
Other theft	86 076	80 194
Other serious crime categories		
Culpable homicide	1 494	1 452
Public violence	5 412	5 211
Crimen injuria	11 830	10 671
Child abuse (cruelty to children)	1 344	1 147
Kidnapping	3 485	3 488
Abduction	440	404
Attempted house robbery	176	172
Attempted business robbery	383	318
Sexual offences, as a result of police action	3 177	2 996
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 520	1 847
Arrests, in terms of the Explosives Act	249	261
Arrests for serious crime	1 100 046	1 109 589
Other arrests (not listed above)	195 716	161 059
Arrests for less serious crime	419 417	355 980
Total	1 715 179⁴⁷	1 626 628⁴⁸

47 The total arrests (1 638 466) published in the 2015/2016 Annual Report, excluded arrests for other serious crime categories.

48 Arrests for serious crime, includes arrests for contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crime categories.

Drug confiscations

- The SAPS continued representation on the Central Drug Authority and oversees the implementation of the Departmental Drug Master Plan, which includes activities dealing with both national and transnational aspects of drug trafficking, law enforcement and the combating of substance abuse. A total of 3 277 158 Mandrax tablets were confiscated, during 2016/2017, compared to 845 852 tablets, in 2015/2016. The majority of Mandrax tablets (1 427 990), were confiscated in the North West, of which 1 424 100 were confiscated in one incident, at the Kopfontein land port, in April 2016. A total of 1 356 744 tablets, were confiscated in the Western Cape and 284 627 in the Eastern Cape. An increase of 257,122 kg of heroine was recorded, in 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016. The majority of heroin (350,685 kg), was confiscated in KwaZulu-Natal, 93,000 kg in Limpopo and 89,381 kg in Mpumalanga. Although 58,423 kg less cocaine, was confiscated than planned, during 2016/2017, an additional 63 297 crack cocaine/rocks (a less expensive crystallised form of cocaine, with a lower purity form of free-base cocaine), have also been confiscated. Provinces that contributed to the decrease in the confiscation of cocaine were Limpopo, the Northern Cape and the North West. From table 10 it is evident that the SAPS confiscated more cannabis, including cannabis plants, Mandrax tablets and heroine, during 2016/2017, compared to 2015/2016.

Table 10: Confiscation of illicit drugs, during the 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 financial years

Illicit drugs confiscated		
Type of drug	Quantity confiscated, in 2015/2016	Quantity confiscated, in 2016/2017
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	362 099,840 kg (349 331,540 kg cannabis and 127 683 cannabis plants (equals 12 768,300 kg))	364 315,873 kg (339 243,173 kg cannabis and 250 727 cannabis plants (equals 25 072,700 kg))
Mandrax	845 852 tablets	3 277 158 tablets
Crystal Meth (Tik-Tik)	718,305 kg	658,960 kg
Cocaine	307,467 kg	84,081 kg
Heroine	344,756 kg	601,878 kg

Stolen and robbed vehicles

- The target was to increase the number of vehicles recovered by 1% to 36 548. During the period under review, a total of 28 475 vehicles were recovered countrywide, compared to 30 412, during 2015/2016. This represented a shortfall of 8 073 vehicles from the planned target of 36 548. The 28 475 recovered vehicles, include 23 311 vehicles that could be linked to their owners at the end of the financial year, while the identification process for 5 164 vehicles had not been finalised.
- From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, a total number of 67 365 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed. The 67 365, includes 47 768 or 70,91% vehicles, that were reported as stolen and 19 597 or 29,09% vehicles that were reported as robbed. In the comparative period, 2015/2016, 48 919 vehicles, were reported as stolen and 17 564 vehicles were reported as robbed. Overall, there was an increase of 1,33% in the number of reported stolen and robbed vehicles, compared to the 2015/2016 financial year. The majority of vehicles, 35 469 or 52,65%, were stolen and robbed in Gauteng, 10 839 or 16,09%, in KwaZulu-Natal and 8 755 or 13%, in the Western Cape. Provinces that recorded increases in the number of vehicles stolen or robbed, were the Eastern Cape, by 2,17%, Gauteng by 5,15%, KwaZulu-Natal by 2,51%, Mpumalanga by 2,10% and the North West by 0,29%. All other provinces reported decreases in the number of reported cases. Tables 11 and 12 provide a provincial breakdown of the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered vehicles that were linked to their owners and the number of vehicles that were recovered, of which the identification process had not been finalised.

Table 11: Vehicles recovered, in relation to the number of vehicles stolen or robbed

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed, during 2016/2017, by means of theft or robbery			Vehicles recovered, during 2016/2017				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during, 2016/2017		Vehicles stolen or robbed, prior to 1 April 2016		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	2 382	1 048	3 430	616	464	285	115	1 480
Free State	1 371	363	1 734	302	182	151	36	671
Gauteng	25 196	10 273	35 469	3 975	4 342	1 766	768	10 851
KwaZulu-Natal	7 471	3 368	10 839	1 469	1 544	607	217	3 837
Limpopo	872	561	1 433	166	199	86	56	507
Mpumalanga	1 952	1 110	3 062	380	456	219	101	1 156
North West	1 830	598	2 428	369	227	166	52	814
Northern Cape	178	32	210	48	10	45	9	112
Western Cape	6 511	2 244	8 755	1 636	1 271	759	215	3 881
Military (South African National Defence Force)	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	2
Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47 768	19 597	67 365	8 962	8 695	4 085	1 569	23 311

Table 12: Vehicles recovered, of which the identification process had not been finalised

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	244
Free State	94
Gauteng	2 490
KwaZulu-Natal	1 183
Limpopo	315
Mpumalanga	163
North West	168
Northern Cape	39
Western Cape	468
Total	5 164

- With transnational crime investigation through SARPCCO, 281 vehicles were impounded, during the 2016/2017 financial year, 172 were identified and 161 have been repatriated into the country.

Escapes from police custody

- From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, 905 persons escaped from police custody. A decrease of 4,64% was recorded, compared to 2015/2016, during which 949 persons escaped. The SAPS arrested and charged 1 510 940 persons, during the reporting period, compared to 1 556 794 persons, during 2015/2016. The 905 persons that escaped from police custody, represent 0,060% of the total number of persons arrested and charged, compared to 0,061%, in 2015/2016. The SAPS rearrested 715 persons that escaped from police custody, during the reporting period, including 214, that were immediately rearrested after escaping. This is attributed to focused interventions by dedicated tracing teams and the wanted suspect matrix.
- A total number of 624 incidents were recorded, compared to 652 incidents, in 2015/2016.

- Escape incidents took place, mostly from the police station holding cells (123 cases), from CSCs, its temporary holding facilities, processing office or consultation rooms/offices (95 cases), during appearance in court (65 cases), wrongfully released at courts/police stations (60 cases), from hospitals (55 cases) and from court cells (50 cases).
- Tables 13, 14 and 15 provide a comparative overview of the number of escape incidents and escapees from 2013/2014 to 2016/2017, the number of escapees and the number of persons arrested and charged, in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017, as well as the place and the number of escapees where escape incidents took place, in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

Table 13: Number of escape incidents and escapees

Province	Number of escape incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Eastern Cape	77	60	66	72	118	83	99	110
Free State	42	39	34	31	46	42	38	35
Gauteng	143	153	102	115	195	240	177	168
KwaZulu-Natal	123	130	110	98	163	176	133	122
Limpopo	54	69	61	57	80	112	141	87
Mpumalanga	61	50	59	44	85	65	69	63
North West	81	54	48	54	123	112	90	100
Northern Cape	44	41	30	31	47	56	34	33
Western Cape	135	131	142	122	160	154	168	187
Total	760	727	652	624	1 017	1 040	949	905

Table 14: Number of escapees and the number of persons arrested and charged

Province	Number of persons that escaped, during 2015/2016	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes, during 2015/2016	% of persons that escaped	Number of persons that escaped, during 2016/2017	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes, during 2016/2017	% of persons that escaped
Eastern Cape	99	138 058	0,072	110	130 097	0,085
Free State	38	99 602	0,038	35	95 444	0,037
Gauteng	177	405 790	0,044	168	376 594	0,045
KwaZulu-Natal	133	232 841	0,057	122	208 758	0,058
Limpopo	141	90 069	0,157	87	90 645	0,096
Mpumalanga	69	76 887	0,090	63	74 789	0,084
North West	90	73 212	0,123	100	73 985	0,135
Northern Cape	34	72 720	0,047	33	72 920	0,045
Western Cape	168	367 615	0,046	187	387 708	0,048
Total	949	1 556 794	0,061	905	1 510 940	0,060

Table 15: Place and number of escapees where escape incidents took place

Place	Number of incidents	Number of escapees	Number of incidents	Number of escapees
	2015/2016	2015/2016	2016/2017	2016/2017
Community Service Centres (including temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	131	158	95	101
Police station holding cells	107	264	123	286
Court cells	42	66	50	93
Hospitals	56	57	55	56
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	37	40	39	43
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	63	65	60	70
Court during appearance	70	78	65	75
In transit	32	59	40	69
Police station loading zones	46	56	37	45
During further investigation	38	39	37	40
Court loading zones	30	67	23	27
Total	652	949	624	905

- Although the target of 0,048% was not achieved, the SAPS has developed and implemented a national plan to prevent escapes from custody, as well as death in police custody, in 2016/2017. A Detention Management Strategy, to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody has also been developed and implemented. Whilst the national plan regulated and guided the environment, it is evident that escapes occurred through members' negligence. A total of 274 departmental disciplinary proceedings (cases) were placed on roll and 269 cases were finalised. In seven incidents, members were suspended without remuneration and three members were dismissed. Departmental sanctions were imposed on 268 members, who were found guilty.

Rural Safety

- The SAPS considers the safety of the rural community, including the farming community, as a priority area and has continued with the implementation of the comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, in accordance with the review of the Strategy. The Rural Safety Strategy will be reviewed, during 2017/2018.
- The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) Rural Safety Priority Committee, consisting of internal and external role players involved in rural safety, met quarterly to ensure an integrated approach towards the rendering of rural safety. The aforementioned Committee, received quarterly information about the status of the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy at rural and rural-urban mix classified police stations, as well as the details of the incidents which occurred on farms and small holdings.
- The classification of rural and rural-urban police stations was revisited on request of the provinces and a total of 879 of the 1 144 police stations, were classified as rural or rural-urban mix police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 845 police stations, partially implemented at 17 police stations and not implemented yet, at 17 police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy. Table 16 below provides the status of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, where the Rural Safety Strategy has been implemented/partially implemented/not implemented.

Table 16: Status of the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy

Rural safety strategic fully implemented	845
Rural safety strategic partially implemented	17
Rural safety strategic not yet implemented	17

Eastern Cape (162 fully implemented)				
Addo	Flagstaff	Matatiele	Sterkstroom	Fort Beaufort
Afsondering	Floukraal	Mbizeni	Steve Vukile Tshwete	Graaff-Reinet
Aliwal North	Fort Brown	Mhlangisi	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	Kwaaiman	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	Riebeek East	Alicedale	Stutterheim
Doringkloof	Lusikisiki	Rietbron	Bedford	Willowmore
Elands Height	Maclean town	Rossouw	Berlin	Willowvale
Elliot	Maclear	Scenery Park	Bhisho	Centane
Elliotdale	Madeira	Seafeld	Butterworth	Dimbaza
Engcobo	Maletswai	Seven Fountains	Cathcart	Sterkspruit
Ezibeleni	Maluti			
Free State (96 fully implemented)				
Goedemoed	Brandfort	Cornelia	Hennenman	Welkom
Glen	Bultfontein	Mafube	Virginia	Sasolburg
Heuningspruit	Dealesville	Tweeling	Edenburg	Soutpan
Kommissiepoort	Hertzogville	Villiers	Fauresmith	Koffiefontein

Roadside	Hoopstad	Bloemspuit	Jagersfontein	Tweespruit
Steunmekaar	Verkeerdevlei	Kagisanong	Philippolis	Harrismith
Verkykerskop	Winburg	Bainsvlei	Reddersburg	Kestell
Vierfontein	Clocolan	Bayswater	Springfontein	Namahadi
Viljoensdrif	Marquard	Navalsig	Trompsburg	Phuthaditjhaba
Wanda	Senekal	Deneysville	Edenville	Tseki
Arlington	Jacobsdal	Oranjeville	Heilbron	Tseseng
Bethlehem	Luckhoff	Zamdela	Koppies	Seloshesha
Clarens	Petrusburg	Boithuso	Vredefort	Thaba-Nchu
Fouriesburg	Kroonstad	Botshabelo	Memel	Bethulie
Paul Roux	Maokeng	Dewetsdorp	Warden	Gariepdam
Petrus Steyn	Steynsrus	Rouxville	Allanridge	Makwane
Reitz	Viljoenskroon	Smithfield	Bothaville	Lindley
Rosendal	Excelsior	Wepener	Odendaalsrus	Theunissen
Boshof	Hobhouse	Zastron	Wesselsbron	Tierpoort
Ficksburg	Ladybrand	Parys	Park Road	Van Stadensrus
Ventersburg	Vrede			
Gauteng (33 fully implemented)				
Welbekend	Ekgangala	Muldersdrift	Nigel	Heidelberg
Hekpoort	Bekkersdal	Randfontein	Dube	Kliprivier
The Barrage	Carletonville	Tarleton	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 (144 fully implemented)				
Amangwe	Harburg	Ndwedwe	Wartburg	Glencoe
Babanango	Helpmekaar	Newark	Weenen	Gingindlovu
Besters	Hlabisa	Ngome	Wembezi	Gluckstadt
Bishopstowe	Hlobane	Nhlanhleni	Amanzimtoti	Greytown
Boston	Ibisi	Nkandla	Bhekithemba	Hammarisdale
Ceza	Impendle	Nondweni	Bergville	Harding
Cramond	Ingogo	Normandien	Bulwer	Hibberdene
Dalton	Ingwavuma	Nsuze	Camperdown	Hillcrest
Dududu	Intsikeni	Ntabamhlope	Colenso	Hilton
Ekombe	Kingsley	Ntambanana	Charlestown	Highflats
Ekuvukeni	Magudu	Nyoni	Creighton	Himeville
Elandslaagte	Mahlabathini	Paddock	Dannhauser	Hluhluwe
Ematimatolo	Maphumulo	Rietvlei	Donnybrook	Hattingspruit
Ematsheni	Mbongolwane	Sawoti	Dundee	Inanda
Evatt	Mehlomnyama	St Faiths	Empangeni	Kwamakhutu
Ezibayeni	Mid Illovo	Swartberg	Emanguzi	Umbumbulu
Ezingoleni	Mpungamhlophe	Taylor's Halt	Eshowe	Groenvlei
Franklin	Msinga	Umsunduzi	Esikhaleni	Thornville
Gamalakhe	Msinsini	New Hanover	Estcourt	Tongaat

Glendale	Muden	Upper Tugela	Ezakheni	
Gowen Lea	Ndumo	Van Reenen	Folweni	
Inchanga	Kwambonambi	Mbazwana	Mtubatuba	
Ixopo	Kwamsane	Melmoth	Mkhuze	
Jozini	Ladysmith	Mooi River	Newcastle	
Kokstad	Louwsburg	Mondlo	Nongoma	
Kranskop	Madadeni	Mpophomeni	Nottingham Road	
Kwadukuza	Mandeni	Mpumalanga	Nquthu	
Kwandengezi	Margate	Mtunzini	Osizweni	
Paulpietersburg	Scottburgh	Umkomaas	Verulam	
Pongola	Southport	Umhlali	Vryheid	
Port Edward	Richmond	Mmzinto	Wasbank	
Port Shepstone	Sundumbili	Umzimkhulu	Winterton	
Plessislaer	Ulundi	Utrecht	Howick	
Limpopo (99 fully implemented)				
Pienaarsrivier	Lebowakgomo	Waterpoort	Seshego	Rakgwadi
Rooiberg	Malipsdrift	Waterval	Cumberland	Mokwakwaila
Rust de Winter	Masemola	Dorset	Dwaalboom	Bela-Bela
Tuinplaas	Sekhukhune	Naboomspruit	Hoopdal	Lephalale
Giyani	Bulgerivier	Rankin's Pass	Levubu	Mokopane
Hlanganani	Saamboubrug	Roedtan	Makuya	Makhado
Malamulele	Tolwe	Vaalwater	Mutale	Modimolle
Saselamani	Tom Burke	Masisi	Siloam	Musina
Sekgosese	Villa Nora	Tshamutumbu	Tshaulu	Phalaborwa
Dennilton	Witpoort	Gravelotte	Vuwani	Botlokwa
Grobblersdal	Elandsdraal	Hoedspruit	Burgersfort	Polokwane
Hlogotlou	Gilead	Lulekani	Leboeng	Westenburg
Laersdrift	Magatle	Namakgale	Mecklenburg	Alldays
Marble Hall	Mahwelereng	Mankweng	Ohrigstad	Mogwadi
Motetema	Tinmyne	Morebeng	Tubatse	Northam
Nebo	Zebediela	Sebayeng	Bolobedu	Thabazimbi
Roosenekal	Mara	Maleboho	Haenertsburg	Thohoyandou
Zaaiplaas	Mphephu	Mashashane	Letsitele	Modjadiskloof
Apel	Tshilwavhusiku	Matlala	Maake	Tzaneen
Jane Furse	Tshitale	Senwabarwana	Ritavi	
Mpumalanga (67 fully implemented)				
Acornhoek	Verena	Greylingstad	Graskop	Siyabuswa
Bushbuckridge	Dientjie	Grootvlei	Sabie	Tweefontein
Calcutta	Maartenshoop	Val	Low's Creek	Vaalbank
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 (82 fully implemented)				
Norvalspont	Brandvlei	Richmond	Kenhardt	Garies
Boetsap	Calvinia	Victoria West	Campbell	Hondeklip Bay
Deben	Fraserburg	Barkly West	Douglas	Kamieskroon
Dingleton	Loeriesfontein	Delporthoop	Griekwastad	Komaggas
Kathu	Middelpos	Rooдеpan	Modder River	Nababeep
Olifantshoek	Nieuwoudtville	Hartswater	Aggeneys	Springbok
Plooysburg	Sutherland	Jan Kempdorp	Pella	Steinkopf
Bathlaros	Williston	Pampierstat	Pofadder	Vioolsdrif
Bothithong	Carnarvon	Warrenton	Alexander Bay	Grobiershoop
Heuningvlei	Loxton	Windsorton	Kleinsee	Kanoneiland
Kuruman	Vanwyksvlei	Belmont	Port Nolloth	Noenieput
Mothibistad	Vosburg	Hopetown	Danielskuil	Rietfontein
Severn	Britstown	Strydenburg	Lime Acres	Rosedale
Tsineng	Hanover	Vanderkloof	Postmasburg	Witdraai
Van Zylsrus	Noupoort	Augrabies	Marydale	Wrenchville
Petrusville	Kakamas	Niekerkshoop	Onseepkans	Phillipstown
Keimoes	Prieska	Colesburg	De Aar	Kuyasa
Paballo	Sunrise	Upington		
North West (81 fully implemented)				
Amalia	Setlagole	Vryburg	Ganyesa	Lethlabile
Assen	Sun City	Wolmaransstad	Groot Marico	Lichtenburg
Atamelang	Tshidilamolomo	Zeerust	Hebron	Mahikeng
Bedwang	Vorstershooп	Lehurutshе	Ipelegeng	Makwassie
Bethanie	Bloemhof	Lethabong	Itsoseng	Ventersdorp
Biesiesvlei	Boitekong	Lomanyaneng	Jericho	
Boons	Christiana	Madibogo	Kanana	
Boshoek	Brits	Madikwe	Kgomotso	
Bray	Coligny	Makapanstad	Khuma	
Buffelshoek	Delareyville	Makgobistad	Klerkskraal	
Byferskuil	Hartbeesfontein	Phokeng	Klipgat	
Marikana	Mmabatho	Pudimoe	Reivilo	
Mmakau	Mogwase	Rustenburg	Hartbeespoortdam	
Mokopong	Mooiνοoi	Sannieshof	Huhudi	
Mooifontein	Orkney	Schweizer-Reneke	Ikageng	
Morokweng	Ottosdal	Stella	Jouberton	
Mothutlung	Potchefstroom	Stilfontein	Koster	
Motswedi	Ottoshoop	Swartruggens	Klerksdorp	
Nietverdiend	Piet Plessis	Taung	Leeudoringstad	

Western Cape (81 fully implemented)				
Prince Albert	Ladismith	Swellendam	Vredenburg	Plettenberg Bay
Genadendal	Philadelphia	Caledon	Clanwilliam	Thembalethu
Grabouw	Franschhoek	Ceres	Vredendal	Bredasdorp
Riviersonderend	Groot-Drakenstein	Kwanonqaba	Robertson	Hermanus
Villiersdorp	Klapmuts	George	Worcester	Gordons Bay
Porterville	Darling	Knysna	Langebaan	Nuwerus
Prince Alfred Hamlet	Eendekuil	Kwanokuthula	Macassar	Oudtshoorn
Saron	Hopefield	Atlantis	Stanford	Pecaltdorp
Tulbagh	Laaiplek	Melkbosstrand	Struisbaai	Touws River
Wolseley	Moorreesburg	Malmesbury	Calitzdorp	Beaufort West
Albertinia	Piketberg	Paarl	De Rust	Citrusdal
Groot Brakrivier	Redelinghuys	Wellington	Dysseldorp	Doring Bay
Heidelberg	St Helena Bay	Cloeteville	Bonnievale	Elands Bay
Riversdale	Graafwater	Stellenbosch	De Doorns	Klawer
Still Bay	Lambertsbaai	Saldanha	Laingsburg	Leeu-Gamka
Uniondale	Lutzville	Suurbraak	Montagu	Mbekweni
Gans Bay	Vanrhynsdorp	Kraaifontein	Rawsonville	McGregor
Kleinmond	Ashton	Kuilsrivier	Brackenfell	Murraysburg
Napier	Barrydale	Somerset West	Durbanville	Philippi
Riebeeck West				

Police safety

- The SAPS is seen by most, as being at the frontline in the fight against crime in the country. An attack on, or the killing of a SAPS member, impacts negatively on the organisation and creates public misconceptions, as to whether the SAPS is able to fulfil their fundamental policing functions, as prescribed in section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. It further creates the perception that criminals are willing and able to act with impunity, by disregarding the law and the efforts of the SAPS in fighting crime.
- 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. This is in line with the Back-to-Basics Approach, which was adopted by the SAPS, focusing on every member of the SAPS and reverting to the basics of policing, when performing functional policing duties or responding to incidents of crime. The approach also provides for a multi-disciplinary response to any attack on/or killing of a SAPS member, including 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. This was to ensure that members are adequately equipped with the necessary safety equipment and are effectively trained to respond to incidents of crime. Multi-disciplinary Police Safety Committee meetings were conducted to coordinate all activities to enhance the safety of all SAPS members. These meetings included the implementation of employee health and wellness programmes, the improvement 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 the raising of safety awareness, both internally and externally.
- A total number of 83 police members were murdered on and off duty, during the 2016/2017 financial year, including: 34 members on duty and 49 members off duty. Statistics indicate an overall increase of 5,1%, in the murders of police members, on and off duty, compared to the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year, during which 79 members were murdered. 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 49 members killed off-duty, were primarily victims of crime (vehicle hijackings and robberies). Table 17 below provides a comparative provincial overview of the number of members murdered, from 2010/2011 to 2016/2017.

Table 17: Number of SAPS members murdered

Province	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Eastern Cape	11	15	12	11	14	12	10
Free State	6	7	7	6	4	5	3
Gauteng	33	21	23	12	24	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	17	14	18	21	19	22	19
Mpumalanga	8	8	3	4	5	4	3
North West	2	5	3	2	2	4	2
Northern Cape	1	0	1	1	1	4	4
Limpopo	2	8	3	2	1	1	4
Western Cape	7	3	12	15	9	3	10
Head Office	6	0	2	3	7	5	9
Total	93	81	84	77	86	79	83

Reservists

- The reservist 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 number of 13 677 reservists were on the strength of the SAPS, as at 31 March 2017. A recruitment drive commenced in all nine provinces, during November 2016 and is expected to be an on-going process.

FIREARMS, LIQUOR AND SECOND-HAND GOODS SERVICES

Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods (FLASH) Services provides for the management of the Central Firearms Register (CFR), including firearm compliance and enforcement and liquor and second-hand goods control services.

The SAPS is the regulatory authority of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. The purpose of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) is, inter alia, to ensure the right to life, bodily integrity, freedom and security, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights⁴⁹. It is also to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms and to ensure the efficient monitoring and enforcement of the firearms control legislation. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000) and Firearms Control Regulations, 2004 stipulates the control and management of, amongst others, applications for new firearm licences, competency certificates and import and export permits for firearms, thereby ensuring compliance to the provisions of the firearms control legislation and producing the circulation of illegal firearms within the borders of the Republic of South Africa. Firearm licences, competency certificates, permits and authorisations are issued by the SAPS to individuals and businesses, in terms of the provisions and subject to compliance with the prerequisites of the firearms control legislation, after comprehensive assessment of the content of the applications and supporting documentation. The three most immense categories of firearm-related applications received, are for competency certificates, new licences and the renewal of firearm licences. Competency applications must be finalised before a firearm licence application may be considered.

The **Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)** is being implemented by the SAPS; to effectively regulate the business of dealing in second-hand goods and pawn brokering, to combat the illegal trade in stolen

⁴⁹ Section 2(10)(11)(12) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

goods and to promote ethical standards in the second-hand goods trade environment, through:

- the effective administration of the registration of second-hand goods dealers;
- the enhanced conducting of compliance inspections to enforce compliance to the Second-Hand Goods Act, by all registered second-hand goods dealers;
- the development and implementation of directives and guidelines to strengthen the effective implementation and administration of the Act;
- the enhancement of the skills and knowledge of all SAPS members;
- the identification of crime threats and trends, to address the market for stolen goods, trading in stolen goods and crime relating to non-ferrous metals;
- conducting of crime combating and disruptive operations to address related crimes;
- the maintenance of partnerships to ensure a collaborative approach between all stakeholders; and
- the establishment of structures to address non-ferrous metal crimes in a coordinated and integrated manner.

The SAPS supports the implementation of **National and Provincial Liquor Acts**, to ensure compliance and enhance the reduction of contact and other related-crimes, in partnership with the DTI and provincial liquor boards/authorities. Compliance inspections are conducted to enforce legal compliance by macro manufacturers, distributors and licensed liquor traders. Joint operations are also conducted in collaboration with identified stakeholders, to strengthen legal liquor trade and eradicate the proliferation of illegal trade. Awareness is created to enhance compliance and to address substance abuse.

- **The following outputs have been achieved by FLASH:**

Firearm control

- In 2016/2017, a total number of 413 643 applications for firearm licences, renewals and competency applications were received from individuals and institutions. A total of 330 189 applications were finalised within 90 working days. From the 413 643 applications received, 189 554 were competency applications, of which 164 573 or 86,82%, were finalised within 90 days; 124 807 were renewal applications, of which 99 368 or 79,62%, were finalised within 90 days and 99 282 were license applications, of which 66 248 or 66,73%, were finalised within 90 days. In addition, a total number of 34 145 applications for temporary authorisations and import/export permits were finalised, in 2016/2017, of which 32 188, were received, during 2016/2017 and 1 957, were received, prior to 1 April 2016.
- The Appeals Board received a total of 2 577 appeals from applicants, whose applications for a competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation, had been refused. A total of 3 405 were finalised, including appeals received, prior to the reporting period.
- The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays an essential role in the investigation of firearm-related crime, in the efficient control of firearms and ultimately, in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms. During 2016/2017, the details of 17 260 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions, were circulated as recovered, compared to 8 465, in 2015/2016. As a result of the removal of serial numbers, a total of 8 865 firearms could not be linked to their lawful owners. Furthermore, the details of 9 853 firearms, were circulated as stolen or lost. Table 18 provides a provincial overview.

Table 18: Firearms of which the details were circulated as stolen/lost and recovered, in 2016/2017

Province	Firearms stolen or lost, during 2016/2017			Firearms recovered, during 2016/2017							
				Firearms stolen or lost, during 2016/2017			Firearms stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2016			Firearms recovered (during 2016/2017 ⁵⁰ with/ without serial numbers)	Total found
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total		
Eastern Cape	133	1 001	1 134	31	130	161	51	615	666	1 741	2 568
Free State	60	476	536	0	20	20	6	86	92	306	418
Gauteng	232	3 131	3 363	13	109	122	46	566	612	3 069	3 803
KwaZulu-Natal	75	1 655	1 730	6	123	129	7	547	554	4 332	5 015
Limpopo	37	542	579	2	48	50	6	212	218	1 781	2 049
Mpumalanga	36	600	636	0	31	31	14	347	361	1 178	1 570
North West	36	646	682	5	75	80	3	140	143	276	499
Northern Cape	33	156	189	7	29	36	0	9	9	36	81
Western Cape	81	903	984	15	156	171	8	368	376	675	1 222
Head Office	6	14	20	0	0	0	0	2	2	33	35
Total	729	9 124	9 853	79	721	800	141	2 892	3 033	13 427	17 260

- A total of 219 state-owned firearms were recovered, including 71 SAPS firearms and 148 firearms, owned by other government departments. Firearms owned by other government departments include; inter alia, municipalities, the Department of Correctional Services, the Department of Roads and Transport, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), South African National Parks and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. A total of 760 SAPS-owned firearms and 145 firearms, owned by other government departments, were reported as stolen or lost.
- A total number of 15 148 firearms and 98 814 rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the SAPS, during 2016/2017, compared to 3 857 firearms and 60 102 rounds of ammunition that were handed in, during 2015/2016. These firearms and firearms which were confiscated, that could not be linked to owners and for which new Weapon Register numbers were issued, were destroyed by the SAPS. From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, a total of 12 418 firearms were destroyed, compared to 14 382, in 2015/2016. Tables 19 and 20 provide a provincial overview.
- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations, forms an integral part of the administration of the firearms control legislation. A total number of 65 institutions, were accredited, in 2016/2017, which brings the total number of institutions to 2 465, at the end of March 2017, compared to 2 400 at the end of March 2016. The majority of institutions accredited are 542 in Gauteng, 510 in Limpopo, 247 in KwaZulu-Natal, 227 in the Eastern Cape and 213 in the North West.

50 Firearms found, during 2016/2017, include firearms found with serial numbers, but were never reported as lost/stolen, as well as those found with serial numbers filed off and were issued with Weapon Register (WR) numbers.

Table 19: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	371	5 940	648	14 230
Free State	144	1 194	781	2 634
Gauteng	1 754	32 427	7 674	45 649
KwaZulu-Natal	958	10 763	2 288	11 267
Limpopo	176	1 452	937	3 428
Mpumalanga	81	1 393	27	835
North West	145	1 534	342	1 633
Northern Cape	0	192	276	488
Western Cape	228	5 207	2 175	18 650
Total	3 857	60 102	15 148	98 814

Table 20: Firearms destroyed

Province	Number of firearms destroyed	
	2015/2016	2016/2017
Head Office	3 247	3 156
Eastern Cape	3 264	2 047
Free State	577	472
Gauteng	-	0
KwaZulu-Natal	3 418	0
Limpopo	1 155	0
Mpumalanga	668	2 473
North West	-	228
Northern Cape	-	581
Western Cape	2 053	3 461
Total	14 382	12 418

- In 2016/2017, a total of 274 Section 102 and Section 103 declarations, were issued, in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No 60 of 2000), to persons that were declared unfit to possess a firearm, on the grounds of; a final protection order that had been issued against such person, in terms of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998); persons that failed to take the prescribed steps for the safekeeping of a firearm or if convicted for identified offences, such as the unlawful possession of a firearm. The majority of declarations were, 116 issued in Gauteng, 67 in the Western Cape and 36 in KwaZulu-Natal.
- A turnaround strategy was developed for the CFR, to enhance performance, including the following:
 - a data analysis for the number of the firearm applications received, concluded and outstanding, in order to monitor the achievement of set targets;
 - engagements with external stakeholders and role players in the firearm fraternity, including the Directorate Conventional Arms Control Committee, accredited hunting associations, accredited sport shooting associations, accredited collectors associations and the National Heritage Resource Association; to ensure the effective administration of the firearms control legislation, as well as to ensure the enforcing of compliance to the provisions of the said legislation; and
 - a programme has been registered to attend to the upgrading of the CFR offices or to obtain alternative

accommodation, to improve on the working conditions of employees at the CFR.

- Several communication programmes were embarked on, to improve the knowledge of the South African community, regarding firearms control legislation and to promote responsible firearm ownership.

Second-hand goods

- The total number of registered second-hand goods dealers, at the end of March 2017, were 17 194, compared to 15 994, in 2015/2016. The number of second-hand goods dealers differs annually, due to the registration of new dealers and the deregistration of existing dealers. Table 21 provides an overview of the number of registered dealers, per province.

Table 21: Number of registered second hand-goods dealers

Province	Total number of registered dealers 2015/2016	Total number of registered dealers 2016/2017
Eastern Cape	1 375	1 401
Free State	853	1 134
Gauteng	5 163	5 028
KwaZulu-Natal	2 351	2 433
Limpopo	712	821
Mpumalanga	888	854
North West	978	1 184
Northern Cape	404	406
Western Cape	3 270	3 933
Total	15 994	17 194

- The SAPS is in a process to develop and implement an electronic Second-Hand Goods Control System, which will enhance the administration of the Act. Implementation of the first phase of the System will commence, during the 2017/2018 financial year.
- Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forums have been established in the majority of policing areas, to reduce property-related crimes through information sharing and to serve as a platform to establish good cooperation and communication between the SAPS and the second-hand goods industry. The National Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forum meets at national level and consists of representatives from the SAPS and accredited Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Associations, thereby ensuring integrated cooperation. Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committees (NFMCCC) are functional at national and provincial levels, to ensure that non-ferrous metal-related crimes are addressed in an integrated manner by government and all industry stakeholders involved. The National NFMCCC meets quarterly whilst the nine provincially established NFMCCC, meet on a monthly basis.
- A National Operational Committee and Provincial Operational Committees have also been established under the auspice of the DPCI, to effectively operationalise the functioning of the NFMCCC through disruptive operations, in addressing all criminal activities associated with non-ferrous metal-related crimes, in an intelligence led and integrated manner.
- The seriousness of non-ferrous metal theft, resulted in the drafting of the Criminal Matters Amendment (CMA) Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015), to address the negative impact of these types of offences on our economy, as well as peace and stability in the country. The CMA Act, subsequently came into effect on 1 June 2016. The purpose of the CMA Act is to address the increase in the crimes which are affecting service delivery to the public, such as; theft of cables, transformers and support lattices used in ESKOM pylons and batteries, by creating a new dispensation for essential infrastructure-related offences. The CMA Act criminalises the tampering with, damaging or destruction of essential infrastructure (such as installations, structures, facilities or systems), which may interfere with the provision of basic services (transport, energy, water, sanitation and communication) to the public. It further provides stringent

provisions for the granting of bail and the sentencing of offenders.

- During the period under review, a total number of 49 655 compliance inspections, were conducted, resulting in 143 arrests, the issuing of 251 warnings and 989 J534⁵¹ fines valued at R1 566 400,00 and the closure of 101 premises. Various confiscations were made, including: 4 624,200 kg copper (including cables), 11 001,100 kg aluminium, 618,800 kg brass, 219 kg cast iron, 92,3 kg copper buzz bars, 72,850 kg railway track, 20 kg Transnet nuts and bolts, 19 water meters/taps, 609 counterfeit CDs/DVDs, one transformer and 20 kg drain covers. A total of six stolen vehicles, 44 vehicle tyres, 138 cell phones, a firearm and 367 rounds of ammunition were also confiscated.

Liquor control

- The SAPS confiscated 1 345 092,865 litres of liquor countrywide, from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, including: 1 302 097,892 litres of liquor and 42 994,973 litres of home brew beer. A total number of 47 185 liquor operations were conducted in order to eradicate the illegal trade in liquor and the closure of 15 314 identified illegal premises were facilitated and liquor traders were charged, including 137 illegal distributors and manufacturers of liquor. In order to enhance compliance by licensed liquor traders, 638 088 compliance inspections were conducted, in an effort to enhance enforcement of compliance and to limit the damage that liquor abuse causes within civil society.
- To enforce compliance to legislation and raise awareness, joint interdepartmental operations were initiated and conducted in the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape, Limpopo, the Free State, the Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This was done, in cooperation with the Department of Trade and Industry (National Liquor Authority), the Department of Social Development, the Department of Basic Education and the Provincial Liquor Boards/Authorities. During these operations a total number of 898 premises were inspected. As a result, 56 compliance notices were issued, 398 J534 fines (valued at R482 050,00) were issued, 23 licensed and 246 unlicensed liquor premises were closed and 72 515,535 litres of liquor and 1 595,000 litres of concoctions, were confiscated.
- Joint interdepartmental crime awareness campaigns were further conducted in the Eastern Cape, in Gelvendale and Bethalsdorp (Cleary Park Shopping Mall, David Livingstone High School, Woolhope High School, Chatty High School and Bertram High School), focusing on substance abuse, the buying of stolen goods, firearm violence and liquor and second-hand goods-related crimes.
- A draft SOP was developed to provide guidance and to address the challenges that are experienced by SAPS members, in the policing of unlicensed liquor premises in South Africa. The SOP will be implemented, during the 2017/2018 financial year.
- Four learning courses relating to the Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No 59 of 2003) were presented, to empower and enhance the knowledge and skills of SAPS Designated Liquor Officers, focusing on compliance inspections, to investigate complaints and to monitor compliance and the enforcement of the Act by macro manufacturers and distributors. A total number of 80 SAPS members, successfully, attended the programme.

RAPID RAIL AND POLICE EMERGENCY SERVICES

Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services provides a centralised operational reinforcement service to ensure an efficient policing service in the rail environment. It manages K9 and mounted services in the prevention, combating and investigation of crime. It also manages emergency response services (10111 Call Centres) and the provisioning of a veterinary service to SAPS animals.

- The following outputs have been achieved by Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services:

51 A J534 is a written notice, which gives an accused the option of paying an admission of guilt fine, without appearing in court. Where a peace officer is of the opinion that a magistrate will, upon conviction of the accused, not impose a fine of more than R5000,00, he/she may issue a written notice to such a person.

Rapid rail policing

- ➔ Rapid Rail Police Units covers about 33 000 km of rail lines and the transportation of an estimated 469 876 215 passengers and passenger trips, annually. During 2016/2017, a total of 36 090 crimes were reported in the rail environment, of which 2 668 were contact crimes, compared to 2 516, in 2015/2016; 570 contact-related crimes, compared to 534, in 2015/2016; 288 property-related crimes, compared to 339, in 2015/2016; 2 151 crimes dependant on police action for detection, compared to 2 423, in 2015/2016; 5 059 other serious crime, compared to 4 762, in 2015/2016; as well as 25 354 less serious crimes, compared to 30 205, in 2015/2016. Contact crimes increased by 6,04%, compared to 2015/2016. Overall reported crime in the railway environment decreased by 11,50% from 40 779, in 2015/2016 to 36 090, in 2016/2017. The decrease can be ascribed to awareness campaigns that increased passenger confidence to report crimes, crime pattern and crime threat analysis, direct deployment of members, as well as high visibility of members in the rail environment. Table 22 provides an overview of reported crime in the railway environment.

Table 22: Reported crime in the railway environment

Crime category	Gauteng North	Limpopo	Gauteng South	North West	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga	Free State	2015/2016	2016/2017	Increase/decrease
Contact crime	231	6	538	20	1 539	41	43	212	16	22	2516	2 668	6,04%
Contact-related crime	71	4	166	13	143	27	12	111	17	6	534	570	-6,74%
Property-related crime	34	2	82	12	63	22	16	33	13	11	339	288	-15,04%
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	381	0	399	81	955	11	12	305	6	1	2 423	2 151	-11,23%
Other serious crime	416	29	1 213	79	1 610	98	116	816	454	228	4 762	5 059	6,24%
Less serious crime	9 035	6	5 257	14	3 907	1 802	199	5 107	8	19	30 205	25 354	-16,06%
Total	10 168	47	7 655	219	8 217	2 001	398	6 584	514	287	40 779	36 090	-11,50%

➤ Arrests reported by Rapid Rail Police (RRP) members have been affected in and outside the rail environment, during daily deployments, disruptive operations and intelligence driven operations, that were identified through crime threat and crime pattern analysis. A total of 27 893 arrests were made, during 2016/2017, compared to 38 504, in 2015/2016, a decrease of 27,56%. Arrests include; 521 for contact crime, 76 for contact-related crime, 374 for property-related crime, 3 197 for crimes dependant on police action for detection and 23 725 for other serious and less serious crimes, that are not mentioned above. Table 23 provides an overview of arrests made in the railway environment, per crime category. During the period under review, the respective RRP Units confiscated 149 vehicles, 169 firearms and 762 other weapons, as well as numerous non-ferrous metals and cables, drugs and liquor.

Table 23: Arrests made in the railway environment, per crime category

Crime category	2015/2016	2016/2017	Increase/decrease
Contact crime	587	521	-11,24%
Contact-related crime	71	76	7,04%
Property-related crime	423	374	-11,58%
Crimes dependant on police action for detection	4 193	3 197	-23,75%
Other serious crime	1 316	873	-33,66%
Less serious crime	31 914	22 852	-2,40%
Total	38 504	27 893	-27,56%

SAPS reaction time

- The SAPS reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services rendered by the CSCs. 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 Command and Control System, until the time that the response vehicle arrives at the complaint. The Marginal Performance Level 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, including incidents where serious crimes were committed 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. Charlie complaints are crimes of a less serious nature, e.g. loitering and trespassing. During 2016/2017, the national average reaction time to Alpha complaints was 17:18 minutes, 21:05 minutes to Bravo complaints and 19:01 minutes to Charlie complaints. The table below depicts a provincial overview of the targets and actual achievements.

Province	Complaint					
	ALPHA		BRAVO		CHARLIE	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Cape	20:22	20:36	25:54	26:23	25:13	24:14
Free State	19:05	19:32	23:44	25:05	21:09	21:26
Gauteng	17:32	15:46	20:43	18:31	19:38	17:45
KwaZulu-Natal	21:16	20:48	24:40	23:50	22:08	20:55
Limpopo	23:38	20:38	28:04	26:03	23:49	21:44
Mpumalanga	18:39	19:15	22:32	22:57	17:40	17:38
North West	17:55	17:09	19:44	18:25	17:58	17:14
Northern Cape	20:51	18:02	27:18	23:52	21:51	18:41
Western Cape	15:51	15:11	19:24	18:22	18:02	16:33
National	19:05	17:18	24:33	21:05	21:45	19:01

Emergency response services

- **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 complaints in progress, for both serious and violent crimes, which require immediate response and police assistance, as well as less serious complaints, if there is no other response vehicle available. There are currently 30 Flying Squad Units countrywide. During the reporting period, the Flying Squad Units; attended to 64 835 complaints, secured 75 720 arrests, conducted 680 308 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 93 682 patrols, 32 384 vehicle check points and 2 781 roadblocks. These Units confiscated 1 219 illegal firearms, 7 996 hijacked or stolen vehicles and drugs with an approximate value of R58 633 558,00.
- **Hostage negotiators** have been involved in national and international hostage and related crisis incidents. These incidents include hostage takings, barricades, kidnapping incidents and incidents that involved a suicidal or mentally disturbed person. A major exercise was collaboratively planned through the NATJOC and was successfully executed in the Western Cape. An aircraft hijacking incident was reported at the Wonderboom Airport, due to a technical communication error. This incident was effectively dealt with, by the SAPS. The SAPS currently has 362 trained and active negotiators. During 2016/2017, hostage negotiators attended to 579 incidents, compared to 508, in 2015/2016. Approximately 6 556.51 working hours were spent on negotiations, in 2016/2017. SAPS National Instruction 11 of 2015 - Hostage and Related Crisis Negotiation in the South African Police Service, promulgated in 2015/2016, was implemented and contributed towards effective and equitable service rendering in the field of hostage negotiation.
- **Police divers** provide a diving-related response service and also provide support to neighbouring

countries, if required. This involves search, rescue and recovery operations. It entails the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits that are submerged in water, hazardous liquid or substances and ensures the adherence to water safety regulations. Divers also participate in operations relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 203 trained and active divers and 111 trained vessel handlers. During the period under review, police divers conducted 1 024 dive-related operations, amounting to 8 976.34 hours, during which 719 bodies of drowned victims, were recovered. A total number of 270 bodies were recovered from frequently inaccessible locations and 237 persons were rescued. A total number of 6 859 hours were spent on crime prevention in the water policing and diving service environments.

- The SAPS was represented at the National Disaster Management Forum and at South African Search and Rescue. **Disaster Management** participated in actions that took place during Operation Phakisa, more specifically attending to oil spill contingency planning. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members, where support in major incidents, like floods and veld fires were required. Site visits were also conducted at a structural collapse in Hammanskraal and during other disaster-related incidents.
- The SAPS, currently, has six established **Accident Combating Units** and seven Accident Response Teams, countrywide. Members of these units and teams respond to and investigate culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, in support of police stations. A total number of 11 231 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to, in 2016/2017, compared to 10 832, in 2015/2016. The Accident Combating Service also provided relevant crash investigation training to 58 members, during 2016/2017, compared to 137, in 2015/2016. 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.
- There are currently 23 **Mounted Units** at 18 visible policing and five stock theft units countrywide. Mounted Units are utilised for patrolling during high visibility crime prevention in identified problematic areas; crime prevention operations; crime combating; organised roadblocks; search and rescue operations (to locate lost and drowned persons); crime prevention operations to recover stolen stock; major events; at identified crowd management events and on beaches during peak holiday periods. Furthermore, Mounted Units patrolled the areas surrounding polling stations, during the local elections and visited various rural environments, in support of the Rural Safety Strategy. During the period under review, the Mounted Service assessed and provided work certificates for 198 horses at visible policing and 19 horses at stock theft units. Various operational procedures were also reviewed and approved for implementation. Four members were appointed as mounted assessors, to maintain national standards of mounted riders and horses. One moderator was appointed, during 2016/2017. Approximately 197 132 horse hours were spent on horseback, during 2016/2017, compared to 184 523, during 2015/2016. From the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, Mounted Units conducted 59 348 searches, confiscated 283 stolen/robbed vehicles, recovered 18 illegal firearms, attended to 1 942 requests for assistance during events, made 793 priority crime and 848 less serious crime arrests, performed 2 031 crime prevention operations and recovered 571 livestock. A total of 75,317 kg cannabis, 171 Mandrax tablets, 1,012 kg cocaine, 7,527 kg of heroin and 78,5 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), were also confiscated.
- The SAPS has 104, **K9 Units** nationally, i.e. 91 visible policing K9 Units, eight Protection and Security Services K9 Units, three Presidential Protection Service K9 Units and two ORS K9 Units. The SAPS K9 Service deployed active K9 handlers and dogs from 11 K9 disciplines, (patrol, narcotic, tracker, explosives, search-and-rescue, biological body fluid, fire investigation, protected species, carcass and hide, currency and sheepdogs), during this period. During the period under review, the K9 Service conducted compliance inspections at all K9 Units, nationally and the operational standards of 525 K9 handlers and their dogs, were assessed at various units. Furthermore, various operational procedures were reviewed and approved for implementation. A total of 12 K9 handlers were appointed as K9 assessors, to maintain national standards of dogs and handlers. Three K9 moderators were appointed during this period. From 1 April 2016 to March 2017, the K9 Units conducted 508 402 searches, confiscated 2 989 stolen/robbed vehicles and 1 951 illegal firearms, attended to 99 411 complaints and made 44 962 arrests. The K9 unit, performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 71 018 searches, recovered 16 stolen vehicles and seven firearms and executed 63 arrests for serious and less serious crime. The K9 Units furthermore, assisted in various crime prevention operations, high

visibility patrols, assisted at organised roadblocks, attended to major events, policed local elections and swept event centres, before high profile delegates attended conferences, meetings and events.

- The **SAPS Veterinary Services** provides a competent animal welfare service, consisting of primary, secondary and tertiary health care of dogs and horses that are utilised for training and operational tasks by the Roodeplaat K9 and Potchefstroom Mounted Academy, as well as all K9 and mounted units. Animal welfare in the SAPS is maintained in accordance to applicable legislation comprising the Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act No 71 of 1962), the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No 24 of 1935), the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) Act, 1993 (Act No 169 of 1993), the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984) and the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Act, 1982 (Act No 19 of 1982). Courses and training offered by veterinary professionals to dog handlers, horse riders and farrier apprentices, forms an integral part of animal welfare education and awareness. This provides learners with relevant animal care giving skills, necessary to ensure compliance to the animal welfare code of practice and ethics. In total, 13 K9 handlers, eight horse riders and four farriers were successfully trained during 2016/2017. Veterinary inspection teams conducted routine monitoring and evaluation of primary health care at the Roodeplaat K9 and Potchefstroom Mounted Academies, 121 K9 units, 19 mounted units and five stock theft units. In total, 1 687 dogs and 662 horses were inspected and appropriate interventions were instituted. The farriers attended to 2 521 shoeing requests, which included, for horses utilised during the 2017 State of the Nation Address event. A total of 32 horses, were permanently branded in accordance with the PAS system. Veterinary secondary health care services rendered at the Roodeplaat, Durban and Potchefstroom Veterinary Centres, resulted in a total of 3 860 medical consultations, 998 surgeries, 912 radiology and 154 euthanasia interventions. In total, 18 medical cases were referred to the Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital, the Wilgers Private Hospital and the Johannesburg Animal Eye Hospital, for specialist treatments, including intensive medical care, surgeries and physiotherapy.

SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION

Social Crime Prevention is responsible for the implementation of crime prevention awareness programmes and campaigns, the management of crimes against vulnerable groups, sexual offences, human trafficking, domestic violence, victim empowerment, as well as the management of partnership policing.

- The following outputs have been achieved by Social Crime Prevention:

Crime awareness programmes and campaigns

- During 2016/2017, a total number of 22 national and 61 provincial awareness campaigns were conducted, compared to 37, in 2015/2016. A provincial overview is provided in table 24 and table 25 provides the details of the campaigns that were conducted.

Table 24: Number of awareness campaigns, per province

Province	National campaigns	Provincial campaigns	Total
Eastern Cape	5	5	10
Free State	4	4	8
Gauteng	2	7	9
KwaZulu-Natal	1	7	8
Limpopo	1	10	11
Mpumalanga	3	12	15
Northern Cape	2	4	6
North West	2	5	7
Western Cape	2	7	9
Total	22	61	83

Table 25: Details of crime awareness campaigns conducted

National	Provincial
Eastern Cape	
- Community outreach programme, at Cross Roads in Peddie, on 12 April 2016. - Violence against women and children, in Bizana, on 19 July 2016. - Imbizo on crime and safety at Ngadu/Willowvale, on 26 October 2016. - Community mobilisation against crime, in Bityi Village, on 18 November 2016. - Community outreach programme on drug abuse, in New Brighton, on 3 February 2017.	- Medal parade, excellence awards and community outreach programme, at the Bisho Stadium, on 22 July 2016. - Violence against women and children, in Butterworth, on 31 August 2016. - Youth crime prevention awareness campaign, in Gelvandale, on 14 October 2016. - Launch of the Regeneration Outreach Programme, in Mbewuleni in Mthatha, on 7 December 2016. - Crime awareness campaign, in Elliotdale, on 2 March 2017.
Free State	
- Ministerial imbizo and stakeholders forum with the community of Kutlwanong, in Odendaalsrus, on 1 April 2016. - Launch of school safety programmes, at Sasamala School, on 12 August 2016. - Youth and children struggling with gangsterism, in Phuthadijhaba, on 30 November 2016. - Crime awareness campaign against drugs, in Thabong, on 14 December 2016.	- Stock theft imbizo with farmers, in Harrismith, on 4 September 2016. - Police safety awareness campaign, in Phahameng, on 9 September 2016. - Police safety awareness campaign, in Bethlehem, on 18 September 2016. - Awareness campaign to mobilise the community and gangsterism, in Tweeling, from 19 to 21 September 2016.
Gauteng	
- Take a Girl Child to Work Campaign, at the Tshwane Training Academy, on 26 May 2016. - Crime awareness campaign against drugs, in Eldorado Park, on 26 November 2016.	- Domestic violence awareness campaign, in Kwa-Thema in Springs, on 22 June 2016. - Youth development at the Dannie Van Zyl Community Hall, in Springs, on 7 October 2016. - Awareness campaign on the fight against the illegal initiation in schools and gangsterism, in Sedibeng, on 26 October 2016. - Social crime prevention Project Matsomie at Hills Primary School, in Moffatview, on 1 February 2017. - Public engagement on the dissatisfaction with regard to the increase of crime levels, in Rossettenville, on 11 February 2017. - Community Policing Forum Indaba, at the Gallagher Estate, on 25 February 2017. - Youth dialogue, at the Glenhove Conference Centre, in Melrose, on 28 February 2017.
KwaZulu-Natal	
Awareness campaign on rhino antipoaching, in Hluhluwe, on 29 September 2016.	- Peace prayer service at the Glebelands Stadium, in Umlazi, on 24 July 2016. - Substance abuse awareness campaign, in Chatsworth, on 3 September 2016. - Awareness campaign addressing drug usage and sexual offences, in Umlazi, on 19 September 2016. - Build-up operations awareness campaign, in Kwamashu, on 20 September 2016. - Joint outreach programme with the Department of Community Safety and Liaison, in KwaHlabisa, on 22 October 2016. - Policing intervention, in Emanguzi and Mbazwana, on 24 October 2016. 16 days of activism for no violence against woman and children, in Bergville, on 25 November 2016.

National	Provincial
Limpopo	
Awareness campaign to fight crime and substance abuse, in Bela-Bela, on 4 October 2016.	- Imbizo at the Groblersdal Zama Sports Ground, in Moutse West, on 16 May 2016. - Imbizo at the Mphakane Naughty Boys Sports Ground, in Botlokwa, on 15 July 2016. - Mandela Day celebration at the Mahlebezulu Primary School, in Tzaneen, on 18 July 2016. - Imbizo at the Ramakgwakgwa Disability School and in Botudi Village, on 18 July 2016. - Woman's month celebration at the Lebowakgomo Stadium, on 22 August 2016. - Provincial heritage day celebration at the Mapela Village, in Mahwelereng, on 16 September 2016. - Community mobilisation against crime, in Modjadjiskloof, on 14 October 2016. - Launching of festive season at the Ephraim Mogale Stadium, on 28 October 2016. - Police day celebration at the Tshikombani Stadium, on 27 January 2017. - Back to school campaign at the Makgofe Secondary School, on 17 February 2017.
Mpumalanga	
- Official opening of the Phola Police Station, on 24 June 2016. - Cross-border crime awareness campaign, in Tonga, on 15 November 2016. - Handing over of a vehicle, community awareness and involvement in fighting crime, in Middelburg, on 25 February 2017.	67 Minutes Tata Mandela Day activities, in Low's Creek, on 18 July 2016. - Ummemo cultural function at the Mathibela Traditional Council, on 3 September 2016. - Crime awareness campaign, in Masoyi, on 10 September 2016. - Crime awareness campaign at Inkosi Yende's Place, in Piet Retief, on 17 September 2016. - Crime awareness campaign at Inkosi Hlatshwayo's Place, in Piet Retief, on 25 September 2016. - Police prayer day, at the Acornhoek Cluster, on 29 September 2016. - Donation of six computers to be utilised at the Kwashuku Secondary School Library, in Piet Retief, on 29 September 2016. 67 minutes Tata Mandela Day activities, at the Sgodiphola Location, on 29 October 2016. - Safer festive season operation, in Kwamhlanga, on 14 November 2016. - Awareness campaign on integrated multidisciplinary policing, in Kwamhlanga and Kwaggafontein, on 30 November 2016. - Road safety festive season launch, in Tweefontein, on 10 December 2016. - Awareness campaign to provide food parcels to 300 former employees, at Lilly Mine, on 10 March 2017.
Northern Cape	
- Official opening of Keimoes Police Station, on 23 June 2016. - Substance abuse awareness campaign, in Kakamas, on 24 March 2017.	- Programmes on serious misconduct at schools, in Pixley Ka Seme, from 3 to 10 May 2016. - Gender-based violence awareness at the Huluna Park, in Galeshewe, on 30 August 2016. - Road safety festive season launch, in De Aar, on 15 November 2016. 16 days of activism for no violence against woman and children at Camden, in Kuruman, on 9 December 2016.

National	Provincial
North West	
• Handing over the sword to the Provincial Commissioner of the North West, at the Ikageng Stadium, on 13 January 2017. • Substance abuse awareness, at the Letlhabile Stadium, on 17 March 2017.	• Official launch of the child protection week campaign, in Brakspuit, on 29 June 2016. • Launch of the 16 days of activism for no violence against woman and children, in Taung, on 25 November 2016. • Stock theft project, in Makgobistad, on 30 November 2016. • Awareness on teenage pregnancy and abuse of elderly people, in Mareetsane, on 9 December 2016. • Awareness campaign against sexual offences, in Taung, on 22 February 2017.
Western Cape	
• 16 days of activism for no violence against woman and children, in Belhar, on 8 December 2016. • Crime awareness campaign, in Delft, on 9 December 2016.	• Springs spiritual youth outreach programme, in Lavender Hill, on 10 September 2016. • Prestige awards, in the Bridgeways Precinct, in Century City, on 7 October 2016. • Safer Banking Campaign, in Buitengracht, on 16 November 2016. • Memorial service of three Western Cape police officers, in Michelle's Plain, on 29 November 2016. • Lockdown Operation: Festive Season Drive in gang infested areas, at the Manenberg Police Station, on 2 December 2016. • Handing over of the sword command ceremony, at the Jan Burger Sports Complex, on 13 December 2016. • Back-to-Basics launch, at the Jan Burger Sports Complex, on 14 December 2016.

- The SAPS participated in various crime awareness campaigns, during Women's Month in August 2016. Pamphlets were distributed and road blocks and door-to-door campaigns were conducted. During Crime Victim Rights Week, in September 2016, dialogues on victims' rights were conducted in the Tonga Cluster, the Pienaar Cluster, the Milnerton Cluster and the Worcester Cluster. During the 16 Days of Activism Campaign on No Violence against Women and Children, promotional material was distributed. During festive season operations, promotional material was distributed at the Beachwood Hotel, the Huis Davidtsz Old Age Home, at Menlyn Mall and in KwaMhlanga.

Vulnerable groups and victim empowerment

- The implementation of **school safety programmes** is guided by the School Safety Protocol, which was entered into by the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education, in 2011. The objective of the protocol is to:
 - ➔ strengthen Safe School Committees in addressing crime and violence in schools, as part of its mandate;
 - ➔ assume an active role as a member of Safe School Committees;
 - ➔ link all schools to local police stations;
 - ➔ raise awareness amongst children and young learners regarding crime and violence and its impact on individuals, families and education;
 - ➔ mobilise communities to take ownership of schools;
 - ➔ encourage the establishment of reporting systems at schools; and
 - ➔ implement school-based crime prevention programmes, in collaboration with provincial, district/ local officials, responsible for school safety.

- The process to identify schools was done on the basis of crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. The SAPS also utilises crime threat and crime pattern analysis, to identify hotspot schools, to ensure focused police interventions. Provinces identified schools with the determination to address activities relating to specific crimes and or challenges, over a period of time, focusing on bullying, sexual offences, substance abuse, vandalism, burglary, dangerous weapons and gangsterism, amongst other threats.
- During the reporting period, a total number of 1 212 schools, were identified for the implementation of school safety programmes. One of the identified schools closed, namely; the East Coast Christian School, in KwaZulu-Natal and two schools in the same Province merged, namely; the Vumelethu Secondary School and the Samuel Mkhize Secondary School. As a result, the number of identified schools where school safety programmes would be implemented was adjusted from 1 212 to 1 210. Table 26 provides a provincial overview of the number of school safety programmes, conducted.

Table 26: Number of school safety programmes conducted at identified schools

Province	Number of identified schools	Number of programmes conducted
Eastern Cape	103	103
Free State	30	30
Gauteng	47	47
KwaZulu-Natal	299	297
Limpopo	287	287
Mpumalanga	37	37
North West	161	161
Northern Cape	108	108
Western Cape	140	140
Total	1 212	1 210

- 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. This is in order to take corrective or remedial steps in reducing the number of SAPS members, who are not complying with it and to improve service delivery to victims. A National Victim Empowerment Coordinators Forum work session, was conducted, from 15 to 16 February 2017, with all Provincial Social Crime Coordinators. This forum was to address the non-compliance, relating to the Domestic Violence Act, sexual offences, as well as the Victim Empowerment Programme. The breakdown of the number of complaints, per province and the departmental action instituted, as a result of complaints and decisions which emanated from such proceedings, in respect of any failure contemplated in paragraph 18 subsection 4(a), for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, is reflected in tables 27 and 28 below. The SAPS continues to monitor the implementation of the legal framework and directives. To comply with Section 18 (5)(d) of the Domestic Violence Act, the Department continuously submits biannual reports to Parliament, on issues prescribed in paragraph 18(5)(d) of the Act, as well as semester reports, in terms of the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, 2007. The SAPS also conducted 33 station visits, to monitor compliance to the legislative prescripts, in respect of domestic violence, sexual offences, victim empowerment, child justice and the vulnerable group programme.

Table 27: Number of complaints against SAPS members who are not complying with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998)

Province	Number of complaints for non-compliance
Eastern Cape	14
Free State	45
Gauteng	6
KwaZulu-Natal	8
Limpopo	9
Mpumalanga	18
North West	9
Northern Cape	3
Western Cape	130
Total	242

Table 28: Departmental action instituted, as a result of complaints and decisions emanating from such proceedings

Disciplinary Steps	Number of disciplinary steps
DS1:Remedial steps (after initial interview – not serious)	87
DS2:Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious)	26
DS3:Written warning (not serious)	10
DS4A:Departmental investigation: under investigation	114
DS4B:Departmental investigation: found guilty	2
DS4C:Departmental investigation: not guilty	3
Total	242

- ➔ **Victim-friendly services** are rendered to reduce secondary victimisation and enable victims to provide details that assist in the investigation. A Victim Empowerment SOP has been drafted to address the rendering of a victim-friendly service to victims of crime. The Research Division compiled a survey questionnaire on the victim-friendly service standard of the SAPS. Currently there are 1 144 police stations that are all rendering victim-friendly services to victims of crime and there are 1 045 VFRs countrywide, as at 31 March 2017. Table 29 provides a provincial overview of the number of VFRs. 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 that VFRs are established at all police stations.

Table 29: Number of Victim-Friendly Rooms

Provinces	Police stations	Satellite police stations	Contact points	Airports	Railway and coaches	FCS Units	Total, per province
Eastern Cape	152	0	0	0	0	1	153
Free State	78	10	0	0	0	0	88
Gauteng	140	5	0	1	0	3	149
KwaZulu-Natal	148	1	0	1	0	10	160
Limpopo	81	1	0	0	0	5	87
Mpumalanga	78	2	0	0	0	1	81
Northern Cape	70	1	0	0	0	1	72
North West	66	0	0	0	0	8	74
Western Cape	148	21	1	1	4	6	181
Total per category	961	41	1	3	4	35	1 045

- The **Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)** came into operation on 9 August 2015. The National Instruction 4 of 2015: Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons, was approved and distributed to all SAPS e-mail users for implementation on 10 December 2015. Inputs for Trafficking in Persons guidelines from internal and external role players were received and consolidated by the SAPS, for approval of the content from a legal perspective. The TiP guideline, which was developed during the previous reporting period, was converted into a SOP.
- A draft guideline on **vulnerable groups** to police people with disabilities and older persons was approved, to assist members when rendering the service. Promotional material on the protection of older persons was distributed to the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape. Awareness campaigns were conducted, to sensitise communities about crimes against women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. These campaigns were conducted at provinces and police stations, in support of calendar events. These campaigns include door-to-door campaigns, round-table discussions, community dialogues, school visits, school and community outreach programmes, community izimbiso and law enforcement operations, led by women.
- The **implementation plan for the Child Justice Act, 2005 (Act No 38 of 2005)** was approved during the reporting period. The Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) System was updated with the contact details of coordinators from the Provincial Department of Social Development. Information on child and youth care centre facilities was updated on the SAPS intranet. Details for designated probation officers and child and youth care centres were provided to all provinces and police stations. The SAPS further collaborated in the management of One-Stop Child Justice Centres with stakeholders in the CJS, as part of its interdepartmental obligation. This refers to prosecutors, presiding officers in court and social workers/probation officers, conducting the preliminary inquiry and may proceed to sit as a Child Justice Court, dependent on the recommendations made in the assessment report by the probation officer/social worker. At the preliminary inquiry, it is determined whether the child should be diverted or subjected to a trial. In turn the sentence or outcome of the trial may be to a school of industry or diversion. Capacity building work sessions were facilitated in six provinces, during April to November 2016, on the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2005 and the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act No 13 of 2006), aimed to capacitate members on the implementation of the legal framework and to render an effective service. A national consultative work session was also conducted, from 22 to 24 August 2016, to review the SAPS implementation plan on the Child Justice Act, 2005. Pull-up banners, posters, leaflets and flow charts were distributed to all provinces.
- The following **interdepartmental initiatives** were conducted, to improve services to victims of gender-based violence:
 - A national Disability Management Project Committee meeting was attended, in Pretoria, from 1 to 3 February 2017.

- A consultative workshop on the development of a national strategic plan for the re-establishment of sexual offence courts was attended, in Braamfontein, from 31 March to 1 April 2016.
- Participation in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Team, in Johannesburg, on 12 April 2016.
- A Victim Empowerment Management Team meeting was conducted, led by the Department of Social Development, on 21 April 2016; 20 October 2016 and 22 February 2017.
- A meeting was conducted with the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service on the monitoring of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998), on 26 April 2016; 23 November 2016 and 14 March 2017.
- A Domestic Violence Intersectoral Committee meeting was held, on 24 May 2016 and in August 2016.
- A national workshop on the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre and the National Emergency Response Team were conducted, from 23 to 25 May 2016.
- Victims' Charter Interdepartmental Committee meetings were held, regarding the preparations for Crime Victim Rights Week, on 11 and 25 August 2016.
- A Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Rapid Respond Team meeting was held, in Pretoria, on 9 June 2016; 24 August 2016; 31 October 2016; 12 December 2016; 17 February 2017 and 16 March 2017.
- An interdepartmental meeting at the Department of Women was attended, on 10 June 2016.
- A National Intersectoral Committee meeting was held, regarding the administration of the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013), on 7 October 2016 and 6 December 2016.
- An Interdivisional Committee on Gender-Based Violence Command Centre was held, on 15 November 2016.
- An intervention meeting regarding the recommendations by the Commission for Gender Equality was held, on 22 November 2016.
- A consultative meeting on the draft bill for the prevention and combating of hate crime was conducted, on 19 January 2017.
- A meeting was held with the South African Federation for Mental Health, to address the gaps in implementing the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No 17 of 2002), by SAPS members, on 23 March 2017.
- Various police stations were visited, as part of the Blow-a-Whistle against Crime Project. This initiative was to address findings raised by the AGSA and by the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998. The implementation of phase two for a resolution taken at consultation sessions on the findings by the Commission for Gender Equity, was also addressed.

Partnership policing

- Partnership Policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the Service and external stakeholders, which include community organisations, business, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society. Partnership policing is intended to encourage local communities to actively participate with the Service. This is to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime and to recognise partnerships as an effective way to confront crime and related issues. Over the period, crime prevention guidelines have been developed, through consultation with

stakeholders and have been disseminated to all provinces.

- Capacity building crime prevention partnership work sessions were conducted in seven provinces, to ensure that members at provincial, cluster and station levels are capacitated to establish and manage crime prevention partnerships.
- The SAPS embarked on a process to organise communities to establish community structures and for local police stations, to establish a platform for community engagement. These community structures and the SAPS are to engage in community dialogues, to address the challenges of crime.
- The Visible Policing Division currently has 11 signed partnership agreements (MOUs) with external stakeholders and initiated 12 agreements. A partnership agreement was also prepared, in consultation with the office of the Executive Legal Officer, with AFRIFORUM and was formalised on 16 January 2017. The Cooperative Framework between the SAPS and AFRIFORUM was terminated, in accordance with clause 8.4 of the agreement and AFRIFORUM was served with an intention to terminate the agreement, on 24 February 2017. Cooperation with AFRIFORUM continues in the same manner, as with any other legal entity that wishes to combat crime, within the parameters of the law. Such cooperation does not require an agreement or a cooperative framework. Termination of the agreement will, accordingly, not impact on AFRIFORUM's participation in Priority Committees for Rural Safety. Partnership agreements were prepared and the draft MoU was submitted for decision to the Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (an organisation which enables young people to actively participate in identifying the causes of youth violence and crime); the South African Insurance Crime Bureau (a non-profit company dedicated to fight insurance crimes and fraud) and Business Venture Investments No 1360 (Pty) Ltd at the Menlyn Shopping Centre (an award-winning super-regional shopping centre, situated in Pretoria), to enhance safety and security, in relation to the protection and securing of residents of the country and their properties. Compliance visits were conducted at 36 police stations in the Northern Cape, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, the North West, the Western Cape and Mpumalanga Provinces, on the implementation of partnership policing, in 2016/2017.

Sector policing

- Sector policing is implemented by the SAPS, as a community-centred policing approach, to enhance service delivery, police response and interaction, as well as the participation of the community in crime prevention. During the period under review, integrated capacity building work sessions were conducted, in cooperation with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the National House of Traditional Leaders, in all provinces, to enhance the understanding in the implementation of sector policing.
- A total number of 772 police stations were identified, to maintain the implementation of sector policing, as a community-centred based policing approach. A total of 372 police stations were identified, where sector policing could not be implemented. A total of 769 or 99,61% of identified police stations have implemented sector policing and three have not. Table 30 provides a provincial overview of the number of identified police stations and the number of police stations, where sector policing has been implemented, according to the set criteria.

Table 30: Status of the implementation of sector policing as at 31 March 2017

Province	Number of identified police stations	Police stations unable to implement	Identified police stations implemented	Identified police stations not implemented
Eastern Cape	74	122	74	0
Free State	99	11	98	1
Gauteng	142	0	142	0
KwaZulu-Natal	171	13	169	2
Limpopo	7	95	7	0
Mpumalanga	39	48	39	0
North West	49	33	49	0
Northern Cape	70	21	70	0
Western Cape	121	29	121	0
Total	772	372	769	3

- ➔ As part of its monitoring responsibilities, the SAPS conducted compliance inspections, during October 2016 to March 2017, at police stations, with regard to the implementation of National Instruction 3 of 2013. Police stations visited, include: Rietfontein, Danielskuil, Plooyburg, Vanwyksvlei, Boetsap, Delpoortshoop, Vanzylsrus, Batlharos and Mothibstad, in the Northern Cape; Matatiele, Khubusiedrift, Swartkop, Ikamvelihle and Bethelsdorp, in the Eastern Cape; Groblersdal, Rakgoadi, Mokwakwaila, Saamboubrug and Tzaneen, in Limpopo; KwaMashu, Inanda and Umlazi, in KwaZulu-Natal; Christiana, Bloemhof, Makwassie, Boitekong, Boons, Nietverdiend, Mokopong, Morokweng, Mooifontein, Ottoshoop and Assen, in the North West; Cape Town Central and Paarl East, in the Western Cape; and Kabokweni, in Mpumalanga.

Community Police Forums

- ➔ At the end of March 2017, a total of 1 137 or 99,39% of the 1 144 police stations had functional CPFs. Table 31 below provides a provincial overview of the number of functional CPFs. The following police stations do not have functional CPFs:
- ➔ Kubusiedrift Police Station, in the Eastern Cape. The police station is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area. There are only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings.
 - ➔ Muswodi, Vhulaudzi and Matlerekeng Police Stations, in Limpopo. These police stations are newly established.
 - ➔ Boetsap Police Station, in the Northern Cape. The police station is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area. There are only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings. Delpoortshoop Police Station has established an interim CPF.
 - ➔ Mokopong Police Station, in the North West. The police station is a farm station with no community residing in the policing area. There are only seasonal workers. A Rural Safety Committee was established and CPF matters are discussed at meetings.

Table 31: Number of functional CPFs at the end of March 2017

Province	Number of police stations	Number of functional CPFs
Eastern Cape	196	195
Free State	110	110
Gauteng	142	142
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184
Limpopo	102	99
Mpumalanga	87	87
North West	82	81
Northern Cape	91	89
Western Cape	150	150
Total	1 144	1 137

The purpose of the **Operational Response Services** Division is to provide a specialised response capability, to complement normal policing and to ensure border security. The Division comprises of the Border Policing, Specialised Operations, Public Order Policing, National Operational Coordination and Operational Support Components. This Division is responsible for the:

- maintenance of public order, conducting of high-risk operations (by combating acts of terror and terrorism), execution of search-and-rescue operations, stabilisation of volatile situations and the prevention of cross-border crimes (by controlling legal/illegal cross-border movement of all persons and goods), at all acknowledged ports of entry;
- provisioning of operational support to all divisions within the SAPS, including 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; and
- developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations, to address SAPS and JCPS priorities, as well as managing major events.

SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

PORTS OF ENTRY AND EXIT

The SAPS is responsible for the control of cross-border movement of all persons and goods, at all ports of entry; including land ports, seaports and international airports. There are 72 ports of entry; consisting of 53 land ports, 10 international airports and nine seaports (inclusive of one dry port).

The Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS), controlled by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), are interfaced with the SAPS CAS Circulation System and are utilised to monitor the movement of wanted persons and circulated stolen/robbed vehicles at the ports of entry. There are only four land ports that operate on the MCS, while 49 land ports operate on the EMCS. All 10 airports and three of the nine seaports, operate on the EMCS. City Deep, the only dry port in South Africa, does not operate on either systems, as it monitors the movement of containers and cargo, which are destined for the RSA and neighbouring countries. Cargo and containers are profiled in accordance with manifests.

The port of entry environment profiles and selects vehicles, containers and cargo that are identified as 'high risk', focusing on suspicious persons, goods from identified risk countries and the commission of serious crime, including illicit drugs, illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, consignment, smuggled persons, counterfeit goods and contraband.

The Minister of the DHA declared Tshidilamolomo, in the North West Province, on the border of the RSA and Botswana, as a community crossing point, in December 2015. This crossing point operates effectively and is

policed by the SAPS and the Department of Defence.

● **The following outputs have been achieved for the Border Security Subprogramme:**

- To provide for the nationalisation of the Border Policing Component and to strengthen the operational capabilities of the ORS Division, the organisational structure was reviewed and approved, on 14 July 2016.
- A total number of 2 723 wanted persons and 3 411⁵² circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits⁵³. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 534 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 127 vehicles. The majority of hits for wanted persons were 750 or 27,54%, and were generated at the Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal land ports of Swaziland. A total of 648 or 23,80% were generated at international airports in Gauteng and 537 or 19,72% at the Limpopo land ports of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The majority of hits for stolen/robbed vehicles were 1 050 or 30,78%, generated at the Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal land ports of Swaziland, 926 or 27,15% at the North West and Botswana land ports and 838 or 24,57% at the Limpopo land ports of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
- To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 750 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising of 664 roadblocks, 42 560 vehicle patrols, 1 484 vehicle checkpoints⁵⁴, 52 581 foot patrols, 787 vessel patrols and 95 928 perimeter inspections. This means that inspections were conducted on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port. These actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry, as indicated in table 32.
- A total number of 8 787 vehicles (land ports), 7 810 containers (seaports) and 8 635 cargo (airports) were profiled and searched, in 2016/2017.
- With the nationalisation of Border Policing, 52 new vehicles were procured and distributed to ports of entry, to enhance their policing capability.
- A total of 32 Phazir narcotic detection devices, a handheld device designed for rapid, non-destructive on-the-spot analysis, were withdrawn from all ports, during the 2015/2016 financial year. They were refurbished and 301 members at ports of entry were trained in the utilisation, thereof. A user-friendly guide and a SOP, was compiled for implementation and introduced with the devices.
- Three people were arrested for corruption at ports of entry; one SAPS member and a member of the public, at Groblers Bridge land port and one Metro Police official, at the Oliver Reginald Tambo International Airport.

52 A total of 45 of the 3 411 hits were generated at the Cape Town International Airport, where immigration officials entered flight numbers, as transport numbers, for passengers on scheduled and private flights. A hit is then generated, as it corresponds with an identification number/mark of a circulated vehicle. Passengers were then interviewed by immigration officials.

53 A "hit" occurs when the SAPS receives a notification at the port of entry, that a wanted person for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, or a vehicle circulated as stolen/robbed, moves through a port of entry. The hit will specify the action required for instance, wanted for arrest (warrant of arrest available), monitoring of the movement of a person, searching of a person, or possible stolen/robbed vehicle.

54 A vehicle checkpoint is a point within the perimeters of the port of entry, where a vehicle identification number, chassis- and engine number, is being verified on the CAS Circulation System (Vehicles).

Table 32: Successes achieved at ports of entry for 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

Firearms and ammunition		
Success/confiscation	2015/2016	2016/2017
Arrests	83 for illegal possession of firearms 29 for illegal possession of ammunition	39 for illegal possession of firearms 41 for illegal possession of ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	76 illegal firearms and 2 572 rounds of ammunition	58 illegal firearms and 2 297 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	1 074	1 233
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	28,693 kg	149,115 kg
Cocaine	200,590 kg	165,665 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	111,875 kg	142,433 kg
Cannabis (dry)	10 677,249 kg	9 963,655 kg
Cannabis (plants)	243 plants	4 853 plants
Ecstasy tablets/powder	1 535 tablets	40 tablets
Mandrax tablets	229 566,5 tablets	1 436 837 tablets ⁵⁵
Crack cocaine rocks	435 rocks	20 701 rocks
Stolen and hijacked vehicles		
Arrests	277	300
Number of vehicles recovered	271	361
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	10 480	13 007
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	169	85
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	85	87
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	1 328	1 332
Human trafficking		
Arrests	6	9
Stock theft		
Arrests	26	28

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents, to ensure that normal policing continue, falls under the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Units, the Special Task Force Units, the POP Units and Mobile Operations.

NATIONAL INTERVENTION UNITS

National Intervention Units provide a rapid response capability for intervening in high-risk incidents, where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions dealing with serious and violent

55 A total of 1 424 100 Mandrax tablets were confiscated, at the Kopfontein land port, in April 2016.

crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of VIPs, safeguarding big events and specialised operational assistance to police stations, as well as other government departments. These Units are situated in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 573 members are deployed in the NIU environment, including 308 operational members, 114 members rendering operational support, 117 rendering a generic support service and 34 security guards.

- The NIU responded to, successfully policed and stabilised 2 204 incidents, compared to 2 098, in 2015/2016. The 2 204 incidents comprised of 1 091 interventions, which are 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, 324 deployments to escort dangerous awaiting trial detainees or sentenced prisoners and 789 deployments to protect VIPs and/or events. During these incidents a total number of 366 arrests were made, 105 firearms (handguns/rifles), 1 466 rounds of ammunition and 17 vehicles, were recovered. Illicit drugs, such as 19,438 kg cannabis, 842 Mandrax tablets, 0,082 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 0,121 kg cocaine, 31 cocaine rocks, 10 heroin capsules, 0,106 kg of heroin and a cash value of R97 820,11, was also confiscated.
- The NIU performed 865 self-initiated operations based on information, intelligence driven, as well as planned and targeted deployments, to address specific incidents of crime. The respective Units conducted operations on gangsterism, firearms and ammunition, drugs, stolen vehicles and counterfeit goods. During these operations a total of 216 arrests were made, 59 firearms, 994 rounds of ammunition and 32 vehicles, were recovered. Illicit drugs, such as 3,645 kg cannabis, 1 395 Mandrax tablets, 0,588 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 0,370 kg cocaine, 679 cocaine rocks, 1 619 heroin tablets, 0,430 kg of heroin, as well as a cash value of R72 782,09, was also confiscated.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE

The primary function of the **Special Task Force** 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, as well as search-and-rescue operations, which require specialised skills, training and equipment. There are three STF Units; in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. A total number of 203 members are deployed in the STF environment, including 117 operational members and 86 members, who are rendering a support service. The STF also consists of a subsection, Special Task Force Operations, which is mainly responsible for research and training and has seven trainers and 13 support personnel.

- The STF responded to, successfully policed and stabilised 216 incidents, compared to 131, in 2015/2016. The 216 incidents comprised of 18 hostage situations, 115⁵⁶ acts of terror and terrorism, organised crime and serious and violent crime incidents, four search-and-rescue operations, 50 deployments to protect VIPs and 29 incidents to provide operational support. Through specialised operational assistance to Crime Intelligence, the DPCI and other government departments, these Units recovered 273 firearms and 866 rounds of ammunition.

PUBLIC ORDER POLICING

Public Order Policing is mandated, in terms of section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to maintain public order through crowd management and the combating of crime. The nature of POP's responsibilities falls outside the scope of generic policing functions, therefore POP members are trained and equipped to effectively manage situations that police officials at police stations cannot deal with, given their basic training and standard equipment. In respect of the planned rollout strategy for POP, no additional units were established, during 2016/2017, due to financial constraints. The SAPS has 27 provincial POP Units countrywide and one Reserve Unit in Pretoria. The human resource capability was increased from 4 617 members, in 2015/2016, to 5 025 members in 2016/2017, comprising of 4 648 SAPS Act and 377 Public Service Act personnel. The recruitment of students was finalised and are currently undergoing their basic training. This process will support the establishment of the additional reserve units planned for Cape Town, Durban and Mbombela.

- A total number of 14 693 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP

⁵⁶ The number of 115 comprises of organised crime and serious and violent crime incidents. No incidents relating to acts of terror and terrorism were reported, during the period under review.

Units. These include 10 978 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings, as well as 3 715 unrest-related incidents, such as #FeesMustFall, labour disputes, as well as dissatisfaction with service delivery by local municipalities and in the transport and education sectors. The number of peaceful incidents decreased by 173 incidents, while unrest-related incidents increased by 173 incidents, compared to 2015/2016. The table below provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents recorded, during the past four financial years.

Type of crowd-related incident	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Peaceful-related incidents	10 992	11 169	11 151	10 978
Unrest-related incidents	1 998	2 657	3 542	3 715
Total	12 990	13 826	14 693	14 693

- A total number of 12 Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD)⁵⁷, 35 video cameras and accessories, 65 voice recorders and 238 still cameras were distributed to POP Units.
- A total number of 60 Armadillo Suits and 246 gas masks were procured.
- Video cameras were removed from the old BO 105 helicopters and reinstalled in the Squirrel helicopters, as per the recommendations of the Farlam Commission.
- The following training was provided to members within the POP environment:
 - A total of 30 members were trained as Nyala operators, 32 as video operators, 37 as LRAD operators and 33 as water canon operators.
 - A total of 15 members received training in Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders and 2 367 members were trained in Crowd Management for Platoon Members.
 - A total of 127 members underwent Operational Commanders Training and 124 members received POP Refresher's Training.
 - A total of 30 members were trained in French Crowd Management, Train-the-Trainer.
 - A total of 2 427 members were trained in the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013).
- 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 on a 24/7 basis. The following reforms have been implemented:
 - A Stability Priority Committee was established and chaired by the Component Head of POP.
 - A guideline was developed to enhance the working relationship between the Private Security Industry Association, during protest actions.
 - An intergovernmental strategy was developed to address the matters which gave rise to student protests and is at its final stage.
 - Dedicated detectives and DPCI investigators are working closely with POP Units to investigate public order-related incidents.
 - All relevant trial-ready cases are re-directed to be prioritised on court rolls.
 - Legal officers are continuously assisting to ensure strict compliance of all by-laws and regulations,

⁵⁷ Long range acoustic devices are loudspeaker technology that allows the operator to broadcast warnings and instructions over a much greater distance.

applicable to traffic management, during Section 4 meetings, as indicated in the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No 205 of 1993).

- Dedicated crime intelligence information gatherers are working closely with ORS Provincial Heads, who are responsible for POP operations in the provinces.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable⁵⁸ and/or dangerous⁵⁹ government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and Cape Town.

- A total number of 176 valuable and/or dangerous government cargo were protected by Mobile Operations, in 2016/2017, with no security breaches.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

Other specialised environments within the ORS environment are the Air Wing, Tactical Response Teams, Tracking Teams, National Coordination, Operational Support and Mobilisation Support.

The **SAPS Air Wing** provides air support for crime-related matters to police stations, other units and specialised forces. The SAPS currently has 49 aircrafts, which include 37 helicopters and 12 fixed wing aeroplanes. The 37 helicopters include 13 BO105 helicopters, which have been removed from service, due to ageing and serviceability constraints. By the end of March 2017, there were 52 pilots in the SAPS, including 36 helicopter pilots, nine fixed-wing pilots and seven dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes.

- As part of gender transformation in the aviation environment, the SAPS embarked on a process to train nine females as fixed wing (aeroplane) pilots, from previously disadvantaged groups. They are expected to complete their training, as qualified commercial pilot licence holders, at the end of November 2017. A total of 6 026.9 hours were flown, during 2016/2017, compared to 5 287.7 hours, in 2015/2016. This includes, 4 603.2 operational hours flown for crime-related matters, such as call-outs (1 748.9 hours), crime prevention (1 038.4 hours), planned operations (1 332.8 hours) and assistance to the specialised forces (483.2 hours). Call-outs included airborne assistance in respect of 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, as well as search-and-rescue incidents. A total of 1 423.6 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (465.1 hours), shows (93.3 hours), training (659.4 hours) and maintenance flights (205.8 hours).

The SAPS renders **specialised policing services** to neighbouring countries in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of Government's Programme of Action: "Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development". It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions⁶⁰ and other interventions, in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, African Union (AU) Constitutive Act and SADC agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet.

- A total number of 62 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including 36 members in

58 Valuable cargo can be defined as a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality, such as cash currency, gold bullion and currency printing material.

59 Dangerous cargo can be defined as cargo causing danger, risk or harm, such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs.

60 Peace mission deployments refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peace-making, peace keeping, peace building, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of SAPS Act members, sanctioned by the cabinet, as requested by the multilateral organisations (UN through the UN Security Council Resolution, AU through the Peace and Security Council Resolution and the SADC Organ Politics, Defence and Security Council Summit). The terms of reference for such a deployment, is outlined on the respective resolutions. International Interventions Deployments, refers to all deployments of SAPS members outside the borders of the RSA sanctioned either by the National Commissioner as delegated by the Minister of Police, by the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995), the Minister of Police, through a Cabinet Minute, as requested through a country to country bi-lateral agreement or by regional arrangement (SADC). The activities will include, but are not limited to, cross-border operations and election observer missions.

Darfur, 23 members in Sudan and South Sudan⁶¹, two members in New York and one member in Somalia. Two members have been appointed in the USA, in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in New York, to be involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions, as well as training coordination and planning.

Tactical Response Teams was officially established in April 2010 and its mandate is to provide a tactical response capacity to resolve confirmed medium to high-risk serious and violent crimes which were in progress. It also provides tactical operational support through planned operations or specific requests within the province and a tactical intervention solution to safely resolve confirmed medium to high-risk crime threats, which have escalated beyond the capabilities of generic policing skills. There are currently 26 registered TRT units in the nine provinces; including six in KwaZulu-Natal, two of each in the Western Cape, the Free State and Mpumalanga, four of each in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape and the North West and one of each in Limpopo and the Northern Cape.

- TRT Units have provided protection to 957 cargos, escorted 3 107 dangerous prisoners and assisted with 977 crowd management-related incidents. A total of 4 357 arrests were made, illicit drugs, such as 5, 898 kg cannabis, 0,015 kg thai white, 1,525 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 56 ecstasy tablets, 1,407 kg heroin and 50 580 Mandrax tablets, were seized. A total of 657 illegal firearms and 371 stolen/robbed vehicles, was also recovered.

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. Tracking teams are established in all nine provinces. Currently, there are 157 tracking team members.

- A total number of 2 064 suspects, who were wanted for serious and violent crimes, were traced and 1 659 wanted suspects, were arrested, during 2016/2017, by tracking teams. During the reporting period, a total of 1 659 arrests were made, which included; murder, aggravated robbery, ATM bombing and sexual offences. A total number of 106 illegal firearms (handguns/rifles), 860 rounds of ammunition and 83 stolen/robbed vehicles, were recovered. Illicit drugs, such as 4,653 kg cannabis, 44 Mandrax tablets, 0,146 kg of heroin, as well as a cash value of R139 095,00, were also confiscated.

National Operational Coordination is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring interdepartmental and police specific operations to address JCPS and SAPS priorities, managing cabinet-approved major events, as well as events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010). The NATJOINTS serves as the operational arm of the JCPS cluster and are responsible for coordinating all security and stability operations, throughout the country. The SAPS holds the chairmanship of the NATJOINTS. The departments represented at the NATJOC of the NATJOINTS, include the SAPS, the SANDF, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the Department of Health (DoH), DIRCO, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Intelligence Coordinating Committee and the Metro Police.

- National Operational Coordination had managed the planning, coordination and the execution of 27 operations, including three which were national, as well as 24 stabilisation operations, which focused on, e.g. illicit mining, stolen/robbed vehicles, illegal firearms, gangsterism and drug-related crimes, cash-in-transit and anti-foreign sentiment. The three national operations were the Back-to-Basics Safer Festive Season Operation, Operation Paseka and Operation Rhino 07. Some stabilisation operations, include an operation, which was conducted at the Men's Hostel in KwaMashu and Glebelands (from 6 May to 8 August 2016), the border operation in Ndumo (from 22 December 2016 to 10 January 2017), Operation ZAMA ZAMA in Rustenburg (from 13 to 28 May 2016), the safeguarding of voters in Vuwani (from 7 April to 8 August 2016), the unrest protest actions in Vuwani/Thohoyandou (from 10 to 28 February 2017) and the Fees Must Fall operation in Johannesburg (from 27 October to 12 November 2016). A total of 27 cabinet approved and high-risk categorised events, in terms of the Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010), were also managed. Some cabinet approved and high-risk categorised events that were coordinated are described in the table below.

⁶¹ Duties for missions in South Sudan and Sudan include protection of civilians, confidence and capacity building patrols in the Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Villages, monitoring and mentoring the local police on accepted standards of policing and monitoring crime investigation and security within the camps.

Cabinet approved and high-risk categorised events

- Leading change in the city by Human Settlement, at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in Pretoria, from 6 to 8 April 2016.
- Square Kilometre Array at Misty Hills, in Muldersdrift, in Gauteng, from 13 to 15 April 2016.
- FUTSAL (indoor soccer), at Ellis Park and the Orlando Stadium, in Gauteng, from 18 to 25 April 2016.
- Freedom Day celebration, at the Giyani Stadium, in Limpopo, on 27 April 2016.
- A higher learning conference, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC), from 3 to 5 May 2016.
- The Open Government Partnership of Africa Regional Conference, at the CTICC, from 5 to 6 May 2016.
- The University of Fort Hare Centenary celebration, in Alice, on 20 May 2016.
- The Ireland tour to South Africa, at Newlands Stadium, in Cape Town, on 11 June 2016.
- The 40th anniversary of the Soweto student uprising, at the Orlando Stadium, in Gauteng, on 16 June 2016.
- The Ireland tour to South Africa, at Emirates Johannesburg, in Gauteng, on 18 June 2016.
- The 20th confederation of African Athletics, at the Kingspark Stadium, in Durban, from 22 to 26 June 2016.
- The Ireland tour to South Africa, at the Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium, in Port Elizabeth, on 25 June 2016.
- The 21st international AIDS Conference, at Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Centre, from 17 to 22 July 2016.
- The 60th anniversary of the women's march of 1956 to the Union Buildings, in Gauteng, on 9 August 2016.
- The coronation of the VhaVenda King Mphephu, at the Thohoyandou Stadium, in Limpopo, on 9 September 2016.
- The African Aerospace and Defence Exhibition, at the Waterkloof Airforce Base, in Gauteng, from 14 to 18 September 2016.
- The 2016 National Heritage Day celebration, at the Galeshewe Stadium, on 24 September 2016.
- The 17th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in Gauteng, from 19 September 2016 to 6 October 2016.
- Good Governance Week, at the Gallagher Estate, in Gauteng, from 4 to 8 October 2016.
- The 5th African Internet Governance Forum, at the Durban International Convention Centre, from 16 to 18 October 2016.
- The 30th anniversary of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, in Mbuzini, on 19 October 2016.
- The South African Local Government Association National Conference, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Gauteng, from 28 November to 2 December 2016.
- National Reconciliation Day at Gopane Village, in Zeerust, on 16 December 2016.
- The UN World Data Forum, at the CTICC, from 14 to 16 January 2017.
- Armed Forces Week celebration, at the Moses Mabhida Stadium, from 14 to 22 February 2017.
- The Global Entrepreneurship Congress, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Gauteng, from 13 to 16 March 2017.
- International migration, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Gauteng, from 17 to 18 March 2017.
- Human Rights Day, in King Williams Town, on 21 March 2017.

Mobilisation Support is responsible for the provisioning of transportation, e.g. armoured vehicles, vehicle-related equipment and towing services. It also provides support, e.g. in the building/cleaning/maintenance of camps, as well as the provision of accommodation, e.g. conference/parade facilities. All this support is given to SAPS members, other government departments and foreign dignitaries, during operational-related and national coordinated operations.

- A total of 845 requests for transport, support and accommodation have been successfully attended to, during 2016/2017, by Mobilisation Support. They include the following:
 - Operation Rhino in the Kruger National Park, Punda Maria, Lebombo, Phalaborwa and Hluhluwe.
 - Unrest/protest actions in Eldorado Park, Vuwani, Thohoyandou, Pretoria and Welkom.
 - The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation.
 - The South African Banking Risk Identification Centre.
 - The State of the Nation Address (SONA).
 - AU summits, which were held in South Africa.
 - Cross-border operations; official funerals; transportation and support for the President; high-risk prisoners; and other events, such as Operation Festive Season.

- National Crime Combating Forums.
- Local government elections.
- Drug and firearm destructions.
- Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS and more specifically, in the POP environment, as a force multiplier and a vehicle, capable of protecting its occupants (from arms fire, petrol bombs, etc.). A total number of 186 operable armoured vehicles, were readily available for deployment.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Number of reported serious crime
- Number of reported crimes against women
- Number of reported crimes against children
- Number of crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs
- Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost
- Number of stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered
- Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered
- Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions
- Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged
- Percentage of applications for firearm licenses, competency certificates and renewals finalised

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

- **Number of reported serious crimes, number of reported crimes against women and number of reported crimes against children**
 - Community outreach programmes, enhanced police visibility and cooperation with civil society, community and law enforcement agencies/force multipliers, are essential in the achievement and reduction of serious crime. An integrated approach to safety and security, as well as the protection of vulnerable groups and to obstruct opportunistic crime incidents. An enhanced multi-disciplinary approach will also be adopted, focusing on awareness and precautionary crime prevention measures.
- **Number of crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs**
 - Continue with intelligence driven crime prevention operations to conduct police actions, such as road blocks, patrols, cordon-and-search actions, visits, compliance inspections and searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles.
- **Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen and number of stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered**
 - Implement the plan of action for the reduction of SAPS firearm losses, to institute effective firearm

administration and to optimise the control of firearms.

- **Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered**

- ➔ A Clearance Project was initiated to ensure that vehicles were identified, cancelled and handed to lawful owners.

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

- ➔ The SAPS supports the implementation of national and provincial liquor acts, to ensure compliance and to enhance the reduction of contact and other related crimes, in partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry (National Liquor Authority) and provincial liquor boards/authorities.

- **Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged**

- ➔ The SAPS embarked on a process with SITA to utilise existing systems, to address the tracking and tracing of persons in SAPS custody. The business requirement specifications have been compiled and the functionality will be tested and rolled out to respective police stations, during the 2017/2018 financial year. The Department is also focusing its efforts on reducing the number of escapees, by ensuring that consequence management procedures are instituted against members for non-compliance to the existing governance regulating detention management.

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

- ➔ The measurement of the performance indicator is under review for the new financial year.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Percentage of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools

One of the identified schools closed, namely the East Coast Christian School in KwaZulu-Natal and two schools in the same Province merged, namely; the Vumelethu Secondary School and the Samuel Mkhize Secondary School. As a result, the number of identified schools where school safety programmes would be implemented was adjusted from 1 212 to 1 210.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2016/2017			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
Crime Prevention	31 754 883	31 754 868	15	30 011 872	30 011 825	47
Border Security	1 808 373	1 808 373	-	1 695 577	1 695 577	-
Specialised Interventions	3 428 178	3 428 178	-	3 115 041	3 115 041	-
Facilities	3 620 990	3 620 990	-	3 498 662	3 498 662	-
Total	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	38 321 152	38 321 105	47

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: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders, by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence.

The Detective Services Programme comprises of the following four subprogrammes:

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

Tables 33 and 34 below outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for subprogrammes under Programme 3.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 33: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Effective Investigation of serious crime	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	Detection rate of 37,40% (820 598 from a total of 2 194 207) for serious crime.	Detection rate of 36,90% (805 158 from a total of 2 182 044) for serious crime.	38% (832 639 from a total of 2 191 155)	Detection rate of 36,22% (781 830 from a total of 2 158 281) for serious crime.	-1,78% points	Target not achieved. Most of these crimes were committed with firearms under circumstances where it was difficult for witnesses and victims to identify the perpetrators. Due to the violent and traumatic nature of these crimes, victims were unable to assist and contribute to the investigation.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	Trial-ready rate of 63.63% (237 362 from a total of 373 037) for serious crime.	Trial-ready rate of 69.63% (266 581 from a total of 382 872) for serious crime.	64% (249 293 from total of 389 520)	Trial-ready rate of 84.21% (313 981 from a total of 372 835) for serious crime.	20.21% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	Conviction rate of 87,78% (154 333 from a total of 175 814) for serious crime.	Conviction rate of 88,27% (136 616 from a total of 154 765) for serious crime.	88% (167 148 from a total of 189 940)	Conviction rate of 88,64% (141 783 from a total of 159 946).	0,64% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.
Investigation of cybercrime	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	Detection rate of 68,68% (125 from a total of 182).	28%	Detection rate of 44,92% (93 from a total of 207).	16,92% points	Target achieved. The successful identification and investigation of associated threat and having referred these cases to court.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Address serious corruption where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases by convicting 1 000 persons (cumulative) and recovering R3 million assets (cumulative) by 2019 ⁶²	61,17% trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS cluster.	70,96% (1 215 from a total of 1 712) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS cluster.	79,85% (444 from a total of 556) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS cluster.	Maintain 53%	79,47% (511 from a total of 643).	26,47% points	Target achieved. Prioritisation of cases. Prosecutor-guided investigations. Monthly monitoring and evaluation of performance.
Address serious corruption in the private and public sector by investigating and contributing towards the conviction of 120 persons in cases in which the amount benefited per case is more than R5 million and recovered assets of R1.3 billion in assets (cumulative) ⁶³	73 trial-ready case dockets. R1 381 351 333 (million).	30 trial-ready case dockets. R2 226 199 045 (million).	18 trial-ready case dockets. R36 202 600 (million).	30 trial-ready case dockets R376 million of assets restrained	30 -	- -	Target achieved. During the 2015/2016 audit process, it was found that the National Prosecuting Authority is solely responsible for reporting on this performance indicator. A further explanation will be provided under changes to planned targets.

⁶² The objective statement overlaps with areas of responsibility within other departments in the JCPS Cluster.

⁶³ The objective statement overlaps with areas of responsibility within other departments in the JCPS Cluster.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Improve investigation and prosecution of criminal and violent conduct in public protest	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Detection rate of 47% (1 058 from a total of 2 251)	Detection rate of 44,55% (1 308 from a total of 2 936).	-2,45% points	Target not achieved. These incidents are usually committed in large groups and under circumstances, which make it difficult to identify and arrest perpetrators (spontaneous and simultaneous incidents). Poor quality of video footage, to identify suspects. Members of the public are reluctant to come forward and assist with the investigations out of fear of retaliation.
	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 70% (684 from a total of 977)	84,07% (918 from a total of 1 092).	14,07% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. Interventions conducted and in-service training provided on data integrity, contributed to achievements.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Conviction rate of 71% (97 from a total of 136)	60,56% (86 from a total of 142).	-10,44% points	Target not achieved. Witnesses are intimidated to prevent them from giving evidence in court. The investigation of these cases is a long and timeous process and is in most instances dependent on obtaining forensic evidence e.g. video footage analysis. Large groups of suspects are arrested and prima facie evidence must be obtained against each and every accused. Lack of interest in the court process and sympathetic attitude of witnesses towards the accused.
Processing of forensic evidence	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	93% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 28 working days	72,09% (170 909 from a total of 237 072).	-20,91% points	Target not achieved. The dual focus of the Forensic Science Laboratories (FSL), on both entries received and eradication of the FSL backlog had a direct impact on the performance against set standards.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 34: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence						
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017
Detection rate for serious crime	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	37,40% (820 598 from a total of 2 194 207).	36,90% (805 158 from a total of 2 182 044).	38% (832 639 from a total of 2 191 155)	36,22% (781 830 from a total of 2 158 281).	-1,78% points
						Target not achieved. Most of these crimes were committed with firearms under circumstances where it was difficult for witnesses and victims to identify the perpetrators. Due to the violent and traumatic nature of these crimes, victims were unable to assist and contribute to the investigation.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious crime	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	63,63% (237 362 from a total of 373 037).	69,63% (266 581 from a total of 382 872).	64% (249 293 from a total of 389 520)	84,21% (313 981 from a total of 372 835).	20,21% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for serious crime	Revised performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	87,78% (154 333 from a total of 175 814).	88,27% (136 616 from a total of 154 765).	88% (167 148 from a total of 189 940)	88,64% (141 783 from a total of 159 946).	0,64% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for contact crime	56,47% (426 171 from a total of 754 655).	Performance indicator not measured, in 2014/2015.	53,09% (417 390 from a total of 786 142).	55% (419 492 from a total 762 712)	52,28% (407 349 from a total of 779 149).	-2,72% points	Target not achieved. Most of these crimes were committed with firearms under circumstances where it was difficult for witnesses and victims to identify the perpetrators. Due to the violent and traumatic nature of these crimes, victims were unable to assist and contribute to the investigation.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for contact crime	65,06% (144 501 from a total of 222 106).	Performance indicator not measured, in 2014/2015.	69,77% (156 065 from a total of 223 684).	64% (142 962 from a total 223 378)	83,63% (183 087 from a total of 218 922).	19,63% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for contact crime	79,71% (62 005 from a total of 77 793).	Performance indicator not measured, in 2014/2015.	80,17% (48 847 from a total of 60 930).	80% (62 183 from a total of 77 728)	80,94% (50 751 from a total of 62 703).	0,94% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection ⁶⁴	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	99,62% (351 241 from a total of 352 575).	99,71% (350 517 from a total of 351 545).	99,60% (346 852 from a total of 348 244)	99,75% (384 349 from a total of 385 319).	0,15% points	Target achieved. Intensified multi-disciplinary approach in planned operations, as well as weekly station and cluster operations were conducted. Accurate data capturing. All arrests were immediately captured on the CAS/ICDMS. Daily, weekly and monthly system audits were conducted.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crimes dependent on police action for detection	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	55,89% (122 559 from a total of 219 304).	62,76% (140 325 from a total of 223 581).	57% (127 852 from a total of 224 301)	77,46% (168 628 from a total of 217 691).	20,46% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements that are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

⁶⁴ Crimes dependent on police action for detection, include illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	97,18% (141 775 from a total of 145 884).	97,29% (140 271 from a total of 144 177).	97,20% (139 568 from a total of 143 588)	97,68% (170 210 from a total of 174 255).	0,48% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crime against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	74,73% (147 394 from a total of 197 237).	74,41% (144 232 from a total of 193 832).	73,54% (146 216 from a total of 198 815).	75% (297 437 from a total of 396 582)	72,86% (150 007 from a total of 205 879).	-2,14% points	Target achieved. Training of commanders and members during national/provincial detective interventions on case docket management (case docket age analysis and the monitoring of stagnant case dockets). The management of data integrity and the continuous monitoring and updating of systems. Increased operations, to trace and arrest suspects and day-to-day arrests. Increased quality and quantity of statements taken from victims, by Forensic Social Workers.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crime against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	65,30% (42 810 from a total of 65 560).	63,27% (37 488 from a total of 59 254).	72,88% (44 518 from a total of 61 085).	64% (79 240 from a total of 123 812)	82,11% (60 113 from a total of 73 211).	18,11% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements that are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for crime against women 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	82,57% (22 695 from a total of 27 486).	82,68% (19 666 from a total of 23 786).	82,85% (18 255 from a total of 22 034).	82,80% (46 882 from a total of 56 620)	84,03% (22 317 from a total of 26 557).	1,23% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crime against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	69,31% (40 047 from a total of 57 782).	69,45% (35 943 from a total of 51 754).	68,71% (35 497 from a total of 51 659).	69,50% (74 599 from a total of 107 336)	69,91% (39 629 from a total of 56 684).	0,41% points	Target achieved. Training of commanders and members during detective management interventions on case docket management (case docket age analysis and the monitoring of stagnant case dockets). The management of data integrity and the continuous monitoring and updating of systems. Increased operations, to trace and arrest suspects, as well as day-to-day arrests. Increased quality and quantity of statements taken from young child victims, by Forensic Social Workers.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crime against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	63.15% (21 202 from a total of 33 575).	60.07% (17 808 from a total of 29 646).	67.99% (19 791 from a total of 29 109).	61% (37 848 from a total of 62 045)	78.51% (29 681 from a total of 37 806).	17.51% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. During interventions conducted, in-service training was provided, in respect of data integrity and the updating of systems. Quick response relating to the generation of expert reports (Section 212 statements that are available on the ICDMS, for easy retrieval by the investigative officer).

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for crime against children under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	75,31% (6 819 from a total of 9 054).	76,05% (5 962 from a total of 7 840).	77,36% (5 348 from a total of 6 913).	76,10% (13 291 from a total of 17 465)	87% (12 192 from a total of 14 014).	10,90% points	Target achieved. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams, to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results. The continuous improvement of investigations and statement taking, added value. The effective monthly case flow management and meetings with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, enhanced stakeholder relations. Assistance from prosecutors, ensured effective investigations.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	47% (1 058 from a total of 2 251)	44.55% (1 308 from a total of 2 936).	-2.45% points	Target not achieved. These incidents are usually committed in large groups and under circumstances which make it difficult to identify and arrest perpetrators (spontaneous and simultaneous incidents). Poor quality of video footage, to identify suspects. Members of the public are reluctant to come forward and assist with the investigations out of fear of retaliation.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for criminal and violent conduct in public protests	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	70% (684 from a total of 977)	84.07% (918 from a total of 1 092).	14.07% points	Target achieved. Focused investigations to finalise court cases. Interventions conducted and in-service training provided on data integrity, contributed to achievements.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	71% (97 from a total of 136)	60,56% (86 from a total of 142).	-10,44% points	Target not achieved. Witnesses are intimidated to prevent them from giving evidence in court. The investigation of these cases are a long and timeous process and are in most instances dependent on obtaining forensic evidence e.g. video footage analysis. Large groups of suspects are arrested and prima facie evidence must be obtained against each and every accused. Lack of interest in the court process and sympathetic attitude of witnesses towards the accused.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the ICPS Cluster ⁶⁵	61,17%	70,96% (1 215 from a total of 1 712).	79,85% (444 from a total of 556).	Maintain 53%	79,47% (511 from a total of 643).	26,47% points	Target achieved. Prioritisation of cases. Prosecutor-guided investigations. Monthly monitoring and evaluation of performance.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	89,7%	94,8%	96,75% (181 434 from a total of 187 519).	Maintain at 80%	95,37% (126 870 from a total of 133 035).	15,37% points	Target achieved. Prioritisation of cases. Prosecutor-guided investigation with Specialised Commercial Crime Units (multidisciplinary approach). Monthly monitoring and evaluation of performance.
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	54,9%	58,8%	58,59% (2 745 from a total of 4 685).	53%	66,43% (2 750 from a total of 4 140).	13,43% points	Target achieved. 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).

65 The DPCI contributes towards the indicator "number of government officials convicted for corruption or offences related to corruption".

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations successfully terminated	41,67%	48,44% (31 from a total of 64 successfully terminated).	9,62% (5 from a total of 52 successfully terminated).	43% of registered projects successfully terminated	51,61% (32 from a total of 62 of registered projects successfully terminated).	8,61% points	Target achieved. Quality driven projects and a multidisciplinary approach. Improved work relations and communication with internal and external role players. Effective and efficient utilisation of Provincial Project Committees and National Project Committees. Effective investigation methodology applied.
Number of serious corruption related trial-ready case dockets where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption	73 trial-ready case dockets.	30 trial-ready case dockets.	18 trial-ready case dockets.	30 trial-ready case dockets	30	-	Target achieved.
Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases	R1 381 351 333 (million).	R2 226 199 045 (million).	R36 202 600 (million).	R376 million of assets restrained	-	-	During the 2015/2016 audit process, it was found that the National Prosecuting Authority is solely responsible for reporting on this performance indicator. A further explanation will be provided under changes to planned targets.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for cybercrime-related cases	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	68,68% (125 from a total of 182).	28%	44,92% (93 from a total of 207).	16,92% points	Target achieved. The successful identification and investigation of associated threat and having referred these cases to court.
Percentage of cross-border operations conducted, in relation to requests received	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	100% (9 requests received and 9 were conducted).	100%	100% (35 requests received and 35 were conducted).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	70,08% (274 from a total of 391).	100% (340 received and 340 facilitated).	100%	100% (341 received and 341 facilitated).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of International Police (INTERPOL) case files finalised ⁶⁶	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	70% (952 from a total of 1 368).	74,5% (from a total of 1 400 case files that were registered, 1 043 case files were closed).	70%	71,01% (1 480 case files were finalised from a total of 1 051 case files that were registered).	1,01% points	Target achieved. Improved quality control measures were implemented, to ensure adherence to set timelines.

66. An INTERPOL case file is a request for assistance regarding an investigation with an international link which was 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 is then 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 contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated	91,88% (1 119 843 from a total of 1 218 869) of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days.	93% (1 138 275 from a total of 1 223 005) of original previous conviction reports for formally charged individuals generated within 15 calendar days.	97,02% (1 123 475 from a total of 1 158 030) of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days.	95% original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	97,89% (1 178 912 from a total of 1 204 379).	2,89% points	Target achieved. The Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management Component at national level implemented a 24-hour shift service to generate conviction reports. The improved performance was further sustained through daily planning, monitoring and management of workload.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568) of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	93% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 28 working days	72,09% (170 909 from a total of 237 072).	-20,91% points	Target not achieved. The dual focus of the FSLs, on both entries received and eradication of the FSL backlog had a direct impact on the performance against set standards.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	64,94% (4 010 from a total of 6 175) of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised within 75 working days.	76% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 75 working days	71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902).	-4,16% points	Target not achieved. The actual performance improved from 64,94%, (4 010 from a total of 6 175) in 2015/2016 to 71,84%, (4 240 from a total of 5 902), in 2016/2017. The majority of non-routine cases were processed within the Biology and Chemistry sections of the FSL. The restructuring and streamlining of processes, as well as the enlistment of interns in strategic areas, assisted in the processing of more non-routine cases within the turnaround time. Drug analysis cases were moved and shared between different regional laboratories, to assist with the processing and finalisation of cases within the set turnaround time.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	59.59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 63 working days.	65% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 63 working days	87.62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765).	22.62% points	Target achieved. The business restructuring and streamlining of processes in the Biology Section, as well as the enlistment of interns within the various disciplines, resulted in an improved turnaround time in the processing and finalisation of DNA intelligence case exhibits.

Strategic objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Percentage reduction in case exhibits (entries) exceeding the prescribed time frame of 28 working days	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	5,19% (18 488 from a total of 356 426) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised exceeding the prescribed time frames as at 31 March 2016.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of case exhibits (entries) on hand	1,36% (9 849 from a total of 724 854).	8,64% points	Target achieved. The dual focus on both new case exhibits (entries) received and backlog cases, resulted in the identification of a dedicated capacity assigned to process the backlog cases. Management exercised weekly, monthly and quarterly performance monitoring and review to ensure that the backlog is reduced. Furthermore, the implementation of a flexi-hour system and the allocation of overtime, impacted positively on the production within the various sections of the FSL.
Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits ⁶⁷ (entries) finalised (acquired)	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	96,85% (17 136 from a total of 17 693) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired) within 28 working days.	95% of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired) within 28 working days	99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631).	4,12% points	Target achieved. The upgrades performed on the IBIS system, as well as the allocation of overtime, resulted in quicker processing of results.

67 SAPS firearms are included in intelligence case exhibits.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Detective Service and Forensic Services Divisions, as well as the DPCI, are the joint custodians of Programme 3: Detective Service, as contained in the Strategic Plan and the APP of the SAPS. The Detective Service Division is responsible for the outputs for the Crime Investigations Subprogramme. The Forensic Service Division is responsible for the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes and the DPCI is responsible for the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective Service Division consists of the following components and sections:

- Crime Investigation Service
- Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigation Service
- Specific Crime Investigations
- Commercial Crime Investigation
- Organised Crime Investigation
- Anti-Corruption Section
- Crime Investigation Policy and Standards Development Section

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

In order to understand the performance indicators that are 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 system 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 report how the current performance is progressing against established targeted measures.
- The **detection of crime** is the process that the SAPS undertakes, which extends from the time that the SAPS becomes aware of a crime and where a case docket is subsequently opened for investigation, until the time that a suspect has been arrested and charged on the CAS/ICDMS or the case docket has been closed off as unfounded or as withdrawn before court. This process will include the utilisation of recognised investigative aids and the services of other divisions, within the SAPS and role players. The calculation for the detection rate is the total number of charges referred to court, added to charges withdrawn before court, plus charges closed as unfounded, divided by the total number of charges reported and brought forward, expressed as a percentage.
- **Charges to court** (Column 3) refer to the number of charges where an arrest was made and the suspect was sent to court, in that specific year. Arrest means the actual detention of the suspect or the issuing of a summons to appear in court.
- **Charges withdrawn before court** (Column 4) refer to charges which are sent to the NPA for a decision to be made, whether to prosecute or not. Charges may be withdrawn for the following reasons:

- the victim is unwilling to continue with the case;
 - the crime is trivial in nature;
 - the prosecutor is of the opinion that there is no prospect of a successful prosecution; and
 - witnesses/complainants cannot be traced.
- A case docket is **closed as unfounded/false** (Column 6) when it is evident from the investigation that no offence has been committed. For example, when it is alleged that goods have been stolen and the investigation proves that the goods were merely misplaced, the docket is closed as unfounded/false or is a civil matter.
 - The total number of **charges outstanding in court** (Column 8.6) refers to cases that are still on the court roll, but have not yet been finalised (e.g. outstanding investigation/reports and/or court processes).
 - A **trial-ready case docket** is a fully investigated case docket, whether it includes one or more charges (investigation finalised), which can be used by the NPA for the purpose of proceeding with a trial of an offender(s), on charge(s) linked to the case docket. Fully investigated, means that there is no outstanding information that requires further investigation by a detective and that all evidence (e.g. statements, specialist reports, etc.) has been obtained. The definition is extended to include the following:
 - all cases where the accused pleads guilty, is convicted and sentenced on first appearance in court, even though previous conviction reports (SAPS 69) are not available;
 - all cases where the accused pleads guilty and is found guilty on the first appearance in court, but the case is only remanded for sentencing to a later date;
 - all cases where an admission of guilt fine was determined by the Public Prosecutor and the accused paid the admission of guilt, but the previous conviction report (SAPS 69) is still outstanding;
 - all cases where the Public Prosecutor decided to finalise the case by means of Alternative Dispute Resolution programme, while investigations are still outstanding;
 - all cases where the investigation is finalised and referred to and kept at the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor or Director of Public Prosecution, to determine a trial date;
 - all cases where the investigation is completed but a trial date cannot be set because the accused awaits psychiatric evaluation at an institution; and
 - all cases where the investigation is completed, has been referred to court and on the first appearance in court the Public Prosecutor withdraws the case on the grounds of "*de minimus non curat lex*" or "no prospect of a successful prosecution".
 - To determine the trial-ready case docket rate, the total number of case dockets certified as "investigation finalised" on the CAS/ICDMS, are divided by the total number of outstanding charges, expressed as a percentage.
 - 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, 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.

● The following outputs have been achieved in 2016/2017:

Contact crimes (crimes against persons)

- From table 35 below, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, decreased by 14 933 (2,37%) in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Assault GBH decreased by 13 094 (7,12%), assault common by 9 382 (5,65%), common robbery by 978 (1,80%) and sexual offences by 33 (0,06%) less charges. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 8 224 (6,19%) and murder by 330 (1,76%) more charges. No fluctuation was noted for attempted murder.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 52,28% (407 349)
 - Trial-ready case docket rate: 83,63% (183 087)
 - Conviction rate: 80,94% (50 751)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,81% to 52,28%. Attempted murder decreased by 1,43% to 38,07%, murder by 1,07% to 23,92%, common robbery by 0,63% to 28,51% and robbery with aggravating circumstances by 0,59% to 17,87%. Sexual offences increased by 1,48% to 65,94%, assault common by 1,02% to 73,89% and assault GBH by 0,88% to 77,08%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 13,86% to 83,63%. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 34,10% to 85,53%, attempted murder by 22,28% to 83,80%, common robbery by 14,61% to 86,94%, sexual offences by 13,22% to 75,82%, assault common by 12,31% to 85,86%, murder by 7,55% to 81,83% and assault GBH by 6,73% to 87,42%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,77% to 80,94%. Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 2,88% to 78,13%, common robbery by 2,69% to 83,20%, attempted murder by 1,80% to 74,21%, assault GBH by 0,91% to 83,53%, assault common by 0,90% to 88,05% and murder by 0,88% to 76,35%. Sexual offences decreased by 0,55% to 71,53%.

Contact-related crimes

- From table 35 below, it is evident that cases reported, decreased by 5 313 (4,19%), in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Malicious damage to property decreased by 4 590 (3,78%) and arson by 723 (14,01%) less charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 47,50% (65 690)
 - Trial-ready case docket rate: 87,17% (18 777)
 - Conviction rate: 86,71% (6 044)
- The detection rate increased by 0,15% to 47,50%. Arson increased by 1,55% to 42,25% and malicious damage to property by 0,05% to 47,73%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 21,32% to 87,17%. Malicious damage to property increased by 21,46% to 87,22% and arson by 19,19% to 86,47%.
- The conviction rate increased by 1,75% to 86,71%. Malicious damage to property increased by 1,79% to 87,08% and arson with 0,13% to 77,17%.

Property-related crimes

- From table 35 below, it is evident that cases reported, decreased by 4 917 (0,90%) in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Burglary at residences decreased by 4 498 (1,79%), theft off/from motor vehicle by 1 606 (1,15%) and theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle by 598 (1,11%) less charges. Stock theft increased by 1 301 (4,64%) and burglary non-residential by 484 (0,64%) more charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - ➔ Detection rate: 14,43% (95 182)
 - ➔ Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,80% (41 587)
 - ➔ Conviction rate: 89,18% (19 345)
- The detection rate decreased with 0,26% to 14,43%. Burglary non-residential decreased by 0,90% to 14,82%, theft off/from motor vehicle by 0,42% to 9,72%, burglary at residences by 0,21% to 17,21% and theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle by 0,20% to 7,30%. Stock theft increased by 1,23% to 28,46%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 8,41% to 84,80%. Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle decreased by 14,51% to 70,50%, theft off/from motor vehicle by 14,37% to 88,56%, burglary non-residential by 7,35% to 87,50%, burglary at residences by 5,95% to 86,95% and stock theft by 5,77% to 82,48%.
- The conviction rate increased by 1,43% to 89,18%. Burglary non-residential increased by 2,30% to 90,46%, theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle by 1,95% to 82,05%, theft off/from motor vehicle by 1,35% to 90,99% and burglary at residences by 1,31% to 90,13%. Stock theft decreased by 0,36% to 80,80%.

Other serious crime

- From table 35 below, it is evident that cases reported, decreased by 14 666 (3,02%) in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Theft (other) decreased by 15 131 (4,39%) and shoplifting by 1 331 (1,93%) less charges. Fraud increased by 1 796 (2,50%) more charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - ➔ Detection rate: 36,75% (213 609)
 - ➔ Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,64% (70 530)
 - ➔ Conviction rate: 95,72% (65 643)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,84% to 36,75%. Fraud decreased by 1,67% to 32,41% and theft (other) by 0,88% to 27,22%. Shoplifting increased by 0,08% to 99,73%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 18,42% to 84,64%. Fraud increased by 33,74% to 75,44%, theft (other) by 17,67% to 87,57% and shoplifting by 2,59% to 90,97%.
- The conviction rate decreased by 0,48% to 95,72%. Fraud decreased by 5,79% to 90,87%. Theft (other) increased by 0,97% to 92,59% and shoplifting by 0,15% to 98,55%.

All serious crimes combined

- From table 35 below, it is evident that cases reported, decreased by 39 829 (2,22%) in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Contact crimes decreased by 14 933 (2,37%), other serious crimes by 14 666 (3,02%), contact-related crime by 5 313 (4,19%) and property-related crimes by 4 917 (0,90%) less charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 36,22% (781 830)
 - Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,21% (313 981)
 - Conviction rate: 88,64% (141 783)
- The detection rate decreased by 0,68% to 36,22%. Other serious crimes decreased by 0,84% to 36,75%, contact crimes by 0,81% to 52,28% and property-related crimes by 0,26% to 14,43%. Contact-related crimes increased by 0,15% to 47,50%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 14,58% to 84,21%. Contact-related crimes increased by 21,32% to 87,17%, other serious crimes by 18,42% to 84,64%, contact crimes by 13,86% to 83,63% and property-related crimes by 8,41% to 84,80%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,37% to 88,64%. Contact-related crimes increased by 1,75% to 86,71%, property-related crimes by 1,43% to 89,18% and contact crimes by 0,77% to 80,94%. Other serious crimes decreased by 0,48% to 95,72%.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

- From table 35 below, it is evident that cases reported, increased with 33 632 (9,60%) in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Drug-related crimes increased by 33 460 (12,91%) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition by 1 317 (8,89%) more charges. Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs decreased by 1 145 (1,50%) less charges.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 99,75% (384 349)
 - Trial-ready case docket rate: 77,46% (168 628)
 - Conviction rate: 97,68% (170 210)
- The detection rate increased by 0,04% to 99,75%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 0,21% to 98,81% and drug-related crimes by 0,04% to 99,85%. Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs decreased by 0,02% to 99,57%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 14,70% to 77,46%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 41,96% to 85,01%, drug-related crimes by 13,41% to 81,46% and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs by 7,81% to 70,23%.
- The conviction rate increased by 0,39% to 97,68%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 0,80% to 80,72%, drug-related crimes by 0,30% to 98,39% and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs by 0,08% to 95,72%.

Criminal and violent conduct in public protests

- ➔ From table 35 below, it is evident that 2 517 cases were reported, during 2016/2017. A detection rate of 44,55% (1 308) was achieved. The trial-ready case docket rate was 84,07% (918) and the conviction rate was 60,56% (86). Performance indicators relating to criminal and violent conduct in public protests were introduced for the first time, in the 2016/2017 APP.

Table 35: Detection rate, trial-ready case docket rate and the conviction rate for serious crime

Crime category	Priority Crimes RSA: April 2016 to March 2017													
	Total number of complaints reported				% Detection rate				Total complaints in court				% Complaints trial-ready	
	15/16	16/17	Diff	% Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff	% Diff	15/16	16/17	Diff	% Diff	15/16	% Conviction rate
	Contact crimes (Crime against the person)													
Murder	18710	19040	330	1,76%	29937	31374	1437	4,80%	12157 (24,99%)	12057 (23,92%)	-1,07%	-1,28%	22261 (74,28%)	4300 (76,35%)
Attempted murder	18250	18250	0	0,00%	8626	9148	522	6,05%	10617 (39,50%)	10431 (38,07%)	-1,43%	-0,61%	6863 (61,52%)	1652 (74,21%)
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132903	141127	8224	6,19%	43915	46802	2887	6,57%	32633 (18,46%)	33582 (17,87%)	-0,59%	2,81%	16235 (51,43%)	5403 (78,13%)
Common robbery	54463	53485	-978	-1,80%	9310	9368	58	0,62%	18581 (29,14%)	17918 (28,51%)	-0,63%	-1,19%	6833 (72,33%)	2461 (83,20%)
Assault GBH	183857	170763	-13094	-7,12%	22038	22793	755	3,43%	156902 (76,20%)	149186 (77,08%)	0,88%	-5,65%	50582 (80,69%)	16342 (83,53%)
Common assault	166014	156632	-9382	-5,65%	27002	28459	1457	5,40%	140655 (72,87%)	136760 (73,89%)	1,02%	-7,03%	26362 (73,55%)	12889 (88,05%)
Sexual offences	56313	56280	-33	-0,06%	14804	15628	824	5,57%	45845 (64,46%)	47415 (65,94%)	1,48%	0,49%	26929 (62,60%)	7704 (71,53%)
Total	630510	615577	-14933	-2,37%	155632	163572	7940	5,10%	417990 (53,09%)	407349 (52,28%)	-0,81%	-2,13%	156065 (69,77%)	50751 (80,94%)
	Contact-related crimes													
Arson	5161	4438	-723	-14,01%	1520	1474	-46	-3,03%	2719 (40,70%)	2498 (42,25%)	1,55%	-4,58%	954 (67,28%)	196 (77,17%)
Malicious damage to property	121576	116986	-4590	-3,78%	14868	15402	534	3,59%	65055 (47,68%)	63192 (47,73%)	0,05%	-3,58%	13767 (65,76%)	5848 (87,08%)
Total	126737	121424	-5313	-4,19%	16388	16876	488	2,98%	67774 (47,35%)	65690 (47,50%)	0,15%	-3,64%	14721 (65,85%)	6044 (86,71%)

Priority Crimes RSA: April 2016 to March 2017																			
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Complaints trial-ready			% Conviction rate			
	15/16	16/17	% Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff	13/16	16/17	% Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff	15/16	% Diff		
Property-related crimes																			
Burglary: residences	251329	246831	-4498	45544	47562	2018	4.43%	51706 (17.42%)	50653 (17.21%)	-0.21%	26208	25360	-848	21229 (81.00%)	22050 (86.95%)	5.95%	10487 (88.82%)	11086 (90.13%)	1.31%
Burglary: Non- residential	75162	75646	484	13358	14454	1096	8.20%	13916 (15.72%)	13349 (14.82%)	-0.90%	8142	7786	-356	6526 (80.15%)	6813 (87.50%)	7.35%	3091 (88.16%)	3319 (90.46%)	2.30%
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	54016	53418	-598	29400	30724	1324	4.50%	6255 (7.50%)	6145 (7.30%)	-0.20%	6773	6401	-372	3792 (55.99%)	4513 (70.50%)	14.51%	1075 (80.10%)	1051 (82.05%)	1.95%
Theft out of/ from motor vehicle	139969	138363	-1606	17297	17942	645	3.73%	15952 (10.14%)	15196 (9.72%)	-0.42%	6518	6284	-234	4836 (74.19%)	5565 (88.56%)	14.37%	2440 (89.64%)	2677 (90.99%)	1.35%
Stock theft	28038	29339	1301	4781	5232	451	9.43%	8938 (27.23%)	9839 (28.46%)	1.23%	3354	3208	-146	2573 (76.71%)	2646 (82.48%)	5.77%	1103 (81.16%)	1212 (80.80%)	-0.36%
Total	548514	543597	-4917	110380	115914	5534	5.01%	96767 (14.69%)	95182 (14.43%)	-0.26%	50995	49039	-1956	38956 (76.39%)	41587 (84.80%)	8.41%	18196 (87.75%)	19345 (89.18%)	1.43%
Other serious crime																			
Theft (other)	345055	329924	-15131	62769	62363	-406	-0.65%	114583 (28.10%)	106800 (27.22%)	-0.88%	39436	37897	-1539	27564 (69.90%)	33186 (87.57%)	17.67%	17072 (91.62%)	17052 (92.59%)	0.97%
Fraud	71756	73552	1796	45316	47825	2509	5.54%	39898 (34.08%)	39338 (32.41%)	-1.67%	25143	25705	562	10485 (41.70%)	19393 (75.44%)	33.74%	11191 (96.66%)	10012 (90.87%)	-5.79%
Shoplifting	68806	67475	-1331	181	182	1	0.55%	68746 (99.65%)	67471 (99.73%)	0.08%	21260	19732	-1528	18790 (88.38%)	17951 (90.97%)	2.59%	35673 (98.40%)	38579 (98.55%)	0.15%
Total	485617	470951	-14666	108266	110370	2104	1.94%	223227 (37.59%)	213609 (36.75%)	-0.84%	85839	83334	-2505	56839 (66.22%)	70530 (84.64%)	18.42%	63936 (96.20%)	65643 (95.72%)	-0.48%

Priority Crimes RSA: April 2016 to March 2017															
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints in complete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Complaints trial-ready		
	15/16	16/17	Diff	15/16	16/17	Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff	15/16	16/17	Diff	15/16	16/17	% Diff
All serious crimes combined															
Contact crimes (crime against the person)	630510	615577	-14933	155632	163572	7940	5.10%	417390 (53.09%)	407349 (52.28%)	-0.81%	223684	218922	-4762	156065 (69.77%)	183087 (83.63%)
Contact-related crimes (crime against property)	126737	121424	-5313	16388	16876	488	2.98%	67774 (47.35%)	65690 (47.50%)	0.15%	22354	21540	-814	14721 (65.85%)	18777 (87.17%)
Property-related crimes	548514	543597	-4917	110380	115914	5534	5.01%	96767 (14.69%)	95182 (14.43%)	-0.26%	50995	49039	-1956	38956 (76.39%)	41587 (84.80%)
Other serious crime	485617	470951	-14666	108266	110370	2104	1.94%	223227 (37.59%)	213609 (36.75%)	-0.84%	85839	83334	-2505	56839 (66.22%)	70530 (84.64%)
Total	1791378	1751549	-39829	390666	406732	16066	4.11%	885158 (36.90%)	781830 (36.22%)	-0.68%	382872	372835	-10037	266581 (69.63%)	313981 (84.21%)
Crimes dependent on police action or detection															
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14817	16134	1317	479	396	-83	-17.33%	15082 (98.60%)	16333 (98.81%)	0.21%	25559	26824	1265	11004 (43.05%)	22804 (85.01%)
Drug-related crime	259229	292689	33460	384	592	208	54.17%	259115 (99.81%)	292834 (99.85%)	0.04%	101585	104870	3285	69129 (68.05%)	85430 (81.46%)
Driving under influence of alcohol/drugs	76183	75038	-1145	453	470	17	3.75%	76320 (99.59%)	75182 (99.57%)	-0.02%	96437	85997	-10440	60192 (62.42%)	60394 (70.23%)
Total	350229	383861	33632	1316	1458	142	10.79%	350517 (99.71%)	384349 (99.75%)	0.04%	223581	217691	-5890	140325 (62.76%)	168628 (77.46%)
Criminal and violent conduct in public protests															
Public violence	-	2 517	-	-	419	-	-	1 308 (44.55%)	-	-	1 092	-	-	918 (84.07%)	86 (60.56%)

CRIME INVESTIGATION SERVICE

The **Crime Investigation Service Component** is responsible for the management and securing of the effective investigation of crime at station level, in accordance with their mandate and includes the Harmful Occult-Related Practices Section, Missing Persons Section and the Crime Stop Section.

● **The following outputs have been achieved by Crime Investigation Service:**

Monitoring and interventions

- ➔ Areas of underperformance were identified and a team of members who are attached to the Crime Investigation Service 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 priorities;
 - ➔ quality of investigations;
 - ➔ audit of the CAS; and
 - ➔ command and control.

Tracing of suspects circulated as wanted and the verification and purification of the 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 2016/2017 financial year, 149 239 suspects' details were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled on the circulation system, in comparison to the 2015/2016 financial year, where 159 393 suspects' details were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled. This indicates a decrease of 10 154. Table 36 indicates the number of cancelled warrants of arrest, for the 2016/2017 financial year.

Table 36: Cancelled warrants of arrest

Province	As at 1 April 2016	As at 31 March 2017	Difference
Eastern Cape	9 295	9 009	-286
Free State	13 026	12 589	-437
Gauteng	63 689	62 314	-1 375
KwaZulu-Natal	25 745	27 519	1 774
Limpopo	4 395	4 964	569
Mpumalanga	5 062	5 512	450
North West	5 817	5 112	-705
Northern Cape	1 234	1 248	14
Western Cape	31 130	20 972	-10 158
Total	159 393	149 239	-10 154

Detective Service Centres

- The Detective Service Centres (DSC) implemented in the various provinces are focused on providing a 24-hour service at police stations. However, all police stations in all the provinces already have a Detective Unit, which provides this service, but it is not available 24 hours. At police stations where there is no 24-hour service, station members are placed on standby, to give attention to cases that are reported after office hours. Table 37 provides a provincial breakdown of the number of DSCs that have already been implemented and where implementation still needs to take place.

Table 37: Detective Service Centres

Province	Total units where the DSC must be implemented	Total units where the DSC 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 detectives, in the management of case dockets. This has been a 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, who are equipped with the necessary skills and experience, are able to assist with the screening of case dockets. They check whether instructions that were issued by the prosecutor are complied with, as well as to ensure that timeous arrangements are made for identity parades, post-mortem reports, ballistic and laboratory reports. Table 38 provides a breakdown of the number of detective court case officers, that are placed at identified courts.

Table 38: Detective court case officers

Province	Total number of courts where detective court case officers are placed	Total granted detective court case officers	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

Missing persons

- The Bureau for Missing Persons provides investigative support to members, tasked with investigations into the disappearance of person(s), 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, via printed and electronic media and mediums, to the general public. The aim is to encourage communities to come forward with information that may assist investigating officers to find 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 event awareness	Yellow notices issued
1 179	2 911	1 498	93	6	2

- The table above represents the general support service as offered by the Bureau. The number of circulations and cancellations indicated represent SAPS 55(A)'s and SAPS 92's, which were received for processing.
- Special events, includes days which were organised in conjunction with external and internal stakeholders. Internet placing, represents missing children and/or adults, whose information and photographs were placed on the internet. These postings are executed through distribution by various email addresses and do not include printing and distribution of information by private businesses. The end-user prints the poster of the missing person and displays it at his/her shop/place of business.

Wanted persons		
Requests received	Broadcasted	Internet placing
1 854	238	57

- The table above indicates the requests for broadcasts that were received at the national office, but does not include the provincial offices of the Bureau.
- Radio and television interviews were held with the aim of educating the general public. During the

2016/2017 financial year, the Bureau held four television and radio interviews to create awareness, with regard to the missing person 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 police station for the necessary attention. All successes are summarised monthly and included, is the value of the items which were 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 39 provides an overview of the number of anonymous tips received and successes reported by Crime Stop and Crime Line.

Table 39: Anonymous tips received and successes reported by Crime Stop and Crime Line

Crime Stop (08600 10111) for the period of 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017					
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	Web tips received ⁶⁸	Inbound and outbound calls received
April	4	5	R639 339,37	0	9 619
May	2	4	R1 596,00	0	7 888
June	2	2	R11 153,00	0	7 731
July	3	2	R7 440,00	0	8 426
August	3	4	R1 500 000,00	0	8 708
September	1	1	R6,00	0	8 571
October	2	2	R602,36	0	8 405
November	0	0	R0,00	0	9 206
December	1	1	R575,00	0	9 685
January	5	8	R88 818,50	0	9 551
February	4	3	R4 468,55	0	8 258
March	2	0	R327 000,00	0	9 366
Total	29	32	R2 580 998,78	0	105 414

Crime Line (SMS - 32211) for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017					
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	SMS tips received	Web tips received
April	7	8	R399 554,00	301	84
May	6	10	R3 043,00	442	27
June	2	2	R1 300,00	422	9
July	4	3	R2 750,00	410	13
August	4	4	R2 893,00	473	16
September	2	2	R125 000,00	1 055	990
October	2	1	R29 120,00	770	236
November	5	14	R350,00	1 029	238
December	7	5	R16 317,70	871	201
January	3	3	R2 662,00	662	204
February	12	23	R1 529 716,82	547	238
March	11	10	R19 997,19	510	212
Total	65	85	R2 132 703,71	7 492	2 468

68 Anonymous tip-offs cannot be submitted on the web address anymore, as it is inactive.

Crime Stop (08600 10111) and Crime Line (SMS = 32211) for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017						
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	SMSs received	Inbound and outbound calls received	Web tips
April	11	13	R1 038 893,37	301	9 619	84
May	8	14	R4 639,00	442	7 888	27
June	4	4	R12 453,00	422	7 731	9
July	7	5	R10 190,00	410	8 426	13
August	7	8	R1 502 893,00	473	8 708	16
September	3	3	R125 006,00	1 055	8 571	990
October	4	3	R29 722,36	770	8 405	236
November	5	14	R350,00	1 029	9 206	238
December	8	6	R16 892,70	871	9 685	201
January	8	11	R91 480,50	662	9 551	204
February	16	26	R1 534 185,37	547	8 258	238
March	13	10	R346 997,19	510	9 366	212
Total	94	117	R4 713 702,49	7 492	105 414	2 468

Harmful occult-related practices

- Harmful occult-related crimes mean any human conduct that constitutes a crime, the modus operandi of which is related to or emanates primarily from any belief or ostensible belief, in an occult. The main objective of the Harmful Occult-Related Practices Section, 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 2016/2017 financial year, a total of 533 life sentences were secured against a total of 347 persons. Table 40 provides an overview of life sentences imposed for general crime investigations, per serious crime category and province.

Table 40: Overview of life sentences imposed – general crime investigations

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories				
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	Total
Eastern Cape	59	38	35	14	1	4	54
Free State	13	11	10	3	1	3	17
Gauteng	203	126	120	51	15	8	194
KwaZulu-Natal	100	73	76	16	8	3	103
Limpopo	43	32	34	6	1	2	43
Mpumalanga	24	18	17	2	1	9	29
North West	55	29	31	6	2	1	40
Northern Cape	3	3	3	0	0	3	6
Western Cape	33	17	17	5	1	3	26
Total	533	347	343	103	30	36	512

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATION SERVICE

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Investigation Service - includes FCS Investigations and Serial and Electronic FCS Investigations, responsible for the effective and efficient investigation of crime. This Component emanates from the FCS mandate, to ensure the effective and efficient investigation of crime that emerges from identified serial FCS offenders and electronic FCS crimes (child pornography). The Forensic Social Work Services Section, is responsible for rendering forensic social work support to these investigations. This Unit is a specialised investigation unit which was established to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in combating crime against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies and provides sensitive and effective service delivery to victims.

● The following outputs have been achieved by FCS Investigation Service:

- A total of 1 597 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.
- FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 4 539 suspect-tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 7 248 arrests. The table below provides a breakdown of awareness campaigns, the number of suspect tracing operations and the number of arrests, per province.

Province	Awareness campaigns	Number of suspect-tracing operations	Number of arrests
Eastern Cape	114	270	546
Free State	144	82	226
Gauteng	280	626	510
KwaZulu-Natal	311	552	1 504
Limpopo	91	382	456
Mpumalanga	48	665	725
North West	155	593	1 021
Northern Cape	127	210	647
Western Cape	327	1 159	1 613
Total	1 597	4 539	7 248

- A total of 102 interventions/inspections were conducted by FCS, Investigation Service, during the 2016/2017 financial year.

Forensic Social Workers

- Forensic Social Workers (FSW), refers to a specialised field of social work practice that is characterised by the social worker's primary functions of providing expert testimony in court. The FSW acts as a neutral independent fact finder, who tests multiple hypotheses, through techniques that are legally defensible in court.
- The role of the FSW, is the following:
 - Assisting FCS members in the investigation of child sexual abuse.
 - Conducting forensic assessment 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 who are often unable to disclose important information regarding the incident.
 - To obtain uncontaminated information from a child.
 - 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 and providing scientifically-based court reports, in order to assist in the investigative and legal process.
- The FSW acts as an expert witness to assist the court in making a just and fair decision. The FSW can explain inconsistencies in the child's disclosure, statement and testimony.

Importance of statement taking by Forensic Social Workers

- FSWs expanded their scope of practice by including statement taking from children and preparing child witnesses for court, in their assessment process. Investigating officers 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 FSWs 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. FSWs work in all the provinces, receive 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, FSWs also prepare child victims for court. FSWs should be able to prove to the court that through specialised training and experience, he/she can be considered an expert in court. The court must be satisfied that the FSW possesses sufficient skills, training and experience to assist the court and therefore, receive training in the following:
 - taking a statement from a child;
 - forensic court report writing;
 - preparing children for court; and
 - introducing the child witness (this 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 4 369 cases were referred to the FSWs.
 - A total number of 5 056 children were assessed.
 - FSWs compiled a total number of 3 228 court reports.

Life sentences

- During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total number of 1 213 life sentences were secured. Table 41 provides an overview of life sentences imposed, per crime category and province.

Table 41: Overview of life sentences imposed: FCS

Provinces	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories				
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	Total
Eastern Cape	142	116	1	118	0	0	119
Free State	146	77	9	113	4	3	129
Gauteng	374	129	3	295	0	5	303
KwaZulu-Natal	158	117	0	126	0	1	127
Limpopo	111	67	0	89	1	0	90
Mpumalanga	124	37	5	86	1	9	101
North West	101	49	0	82	1	1	84
Northern Cape	18	9	0	14	0	3	17
Western Cape	39	22	1	29	1	3	34
Total	1 213	623	19	952	8	25	1 004

Highlights

Province	Offence	Brief description of incident	Sentence
Eastern Cape	Rape	A 20-year-old man lured two young girls to his home, with the promise to give them R2. The accused was sentenced by the Butterworth Regional Magistrate's Court for raping two girls, aged eight and nine. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for each rape, with the sentences set to run concurrently.	15 years x 2
	Rape	A farm worker was sentenced to 20 years, by the Butterworth Regional Court, for raping a nine-year-old boy.	20 years
	Rape	Three life sentences and 20 years behind bars were handed out to three convicted rapists, by the Bhisho High Court, for an incident that happened in 2015.	Life imprisonment x 3 each
	Rape and murder	A 33-year-old Macleantown man was sentenced to two life terms, by the East London High Court for the rape and murder of a 22-year-old woman.	Life imprisonment x 2
	Rape	The Butterworth Regional Court sentenced a 27-year-old rapist to an effective 28 years in prison, after he was convicted on two counts of rape.	28 years
Free State	Rape and murder	A 21-year-old women, was raped and murdered. The Free State High Court, in Bethulie, found both accused guilty of raping and murdering the victim. Both accused were sentenced to two life sentences each, one life term for rape and another life term for murder.	Two life sentences x2
	Rape	A 43-year-old Bloemfontein father has been sentenced to 25 years in prison after admitting that he had abused, raped and sexually assaulted his child and her friend. He was sentenced on two counts of rape, two counts of child abuse and one count of sexual assault.	25 years
KwaZulu-Natal	Rape	A 32-year-old man, who terrorised women near the Tongaat Hullett Estates, in KwaZulu-Natal, between March 2014 and December 2015, has been sentenced to five life terms, plus an additional 100 years in jail.	Five life terms, plus an additional 100 years in jail
Limpopo	Rape, murder and robbery	The accused, aged 31, was sentenced to two life sentences, plus 15 years for rape, murder and robbery, in the Thohoyandou Court.	Two life sentences and 15 years
	Rape	A 27-year-old man from Mojeteng, Maake Village, in Tzaneen, has been sentenced to 30 years in prison, after one of the children he had raped, identified him two years after the incident.	30 years
	Rape, attempted murder, house breaking, and malicious damage to property	A serial rapist has been sentenced to 22 life sentences for raping 32 women, between 2005 and 2012. He showed no remorse, pleaded not guilty and was linked to all the attacks through DNA. Two victims identified him in the dock.	22 life sentences
	Rape and sexual abuse	A father has been sentenced to 25 years in prison for raping his daughter. The 51-year-old sexually abused his 10-year-old biological daughter.	25 years
Mpumalanga	Rape	The accused, 30, who was identified by the police as a serial rapist, was found guilty of raping nine women, after breaking into their houses in Amsterdam, near Emkhondo.	Life imprisonment x 5
North West	Rape	A man from the Vryburg area, who had raped a 16-year-old girl and a 28-year-old woman, was sentenced to two life sentences and 10 years imprisonment, for attempted murder and eight years, for two counts of kidnapping.	Two life sentences and 18 years
	Rape	A 36-year-old man was sentenced to three life terms, for raping his stepdaughter.	Three life sentences
	Rape	The Itsoeng Regional Court, in the North West, sentenced a 36-year-old man for raping two minors, to life imprisonment. He repeatedly raped two 15-year-olds, while they were sleeping at their home in 2008.	Life imprisonment

Province	Offence	Brief description of incident	Sentence
Western Cape	Rape	A 35 year old man was sentenced to an effective 35 years direct imprisonment, after he was convicted on two counts of rape, murder, attempted murder, kidnapping and common assault.	35 years imprisonment

The detection rate, trial-ready rate and the conviction rate pertaining to contact crimes against women (18 years and older) and children (under 18 years), which often occur in the domestic/family environment are provided in table 42.

Crimes against persons younger than 18 years: Children

From table 42 it is evident that, 39,55% of all reported sexual offences, 24,10% of all murder, 21,98% of all attempted murder, 12,74% of all assault GBH and 11,55% of all assault common, were committed against children.

- The total number of charges reported increased by 3 478 (8,55%), in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Sexual offences increased by 4 354 (21,50%) and attempted murder by 30 (3,31%) more charges. Assault GBH decreased by 638 (7,76%), assault common by 220 (2,11%) and murder by 48 (5,43%) less charges.
- The detection rate increased by 1,20% to 69,91%. Sexual offences increased by 2,45% to 68,75%, assault common by 1,23% to 75,05% and assault GBH by 0,96% to 78,94%. Murder decreased by 2,35% to 33,35% and attempted murder by 2,10% to 46,58%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 10,52% to 78,51%. Attempted murder increased by 31,67% to 83,73%, sexual offences by 11,19% to 77,39%, assault common by 10,11% to 82,36%, murder by 7,07% to 77,37% and assault GBH by 6,07% to 82,71%.
- The conviction rate increased by 9,64% to 87,00%. Sexual offences increased by 15,90% to 86,35%, murder by 5,39% to 86,44%, assault GBH by 2,32% to 91,77% and attempted murder by 0,53% to 78,11%. Assault common decreased by 3,23% to 88,13%.
- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:
 - Detection rate: 69,91% (39 629)
 - Trial-ready case docket rate: 78,51% (29 681)
 - Conviction rate: 87,00% (12 192)

Crimes against persons older than 18 years: Women

From table 42 it is evident that 88,45% of all reported assault common, 87,26% of all assault GBH, 78,02% of all attempted murder, 75,90% of all murder and 60,45% of all sexual offences, were committed against women.

- The total number of charges reported increased by 1 477 (0,86%), in comparison with the same period in the 2015/2016 financial year. Sexual offences increased by 9 512 (33,84%), attempted murder by 491 (17,34%) and murder by 217 (8,98%) more charges. Assault common decreased by 4 952 (5,96%) and assault GBH by 3 791 (6,80%) less charges.
- The detection rate decreased by 0,68% to 72,86%. Attempted murder decreased by 1,45% to 45,81%. Assault common increased by 1,15% to 79,29%, assault GBH by 0,65% to 82,13%, sexual offences by 0,35% to 58,40% and murder by 0,28% to 32,60%.
- The trial-ready case docket rate increased by 9,23% to 82,11%. Attempted murder increased by 29,48%

to 83,70%, sexual offences by 16,39% to 77,79%, murder by 10,21% to 79,89%, assault common by 6,93% to 85,27% and assault GBH by 3,68% to 86,63%.

- The conviction rate increased by 1,18% to 84,03%. Sexual offences increased by 8,10% to 76,76%, assault GBH by 1,28% to 86,60% and assault common by 0,96% to 88,82%. Attempted murder decreased by 0,63% to 83,03% and murder by 0,11% to 89,20%.

- The following percentages were achieved for the 2016/2017 financial year:

➤ Detection rate:	72,86% (150 007)
➤ Trial-ready case docket rate:	82,11% (60 113)
➤ Conviction rate:	84,03% (22 317)

Table 42: Detection rate, trial-ready case docket rate and the conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Crimes against Women and Children RSA: April 2016 to March 2017																				
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported			Total number of complaints incomplete			% Detection rate			Total complaints in court			% Conviction rate							
	15/16	16/17	DIFF	% diff	15/16	16/17	DIFF	% diff	15/16	16/17	DIFF	% diff	15/16	16/17	% diff					
Crimes against Children: Under the age of 18 years																				
Murder	684	836	-48	-5,43%	990	1152	162	16,36%	669 (35,70%)	663 (33,35%)	-2,35%	1835	1958	123	6,70%	1290 (70,30%)	1515 (77,37%)	248 (81,05%)	440 (86,44%)	5,39%
Attempted murder	906	936	30	3,31%	423	526	103	24,35%	647 (48,68%)	681 (46,58%)	-2,10%	758	932	174	22,96%	387 (51,06%)	771 (82,75%)	128 (77,58%)	207 (78,11%)	0,53%
Assault GBH	8225	7587	-638	-7,76%	1282	1341	59	4,60%	7414 (77,98%)	7048 (78,94%)	0,96%	3845	4170	325	8,45%	2947 (76,64%)	3449 (82,71%)	992 (89,45%)	1527 (91,77%)	2,32%
Assault common	10420	10200	-220	-2,11%	2142	2131	-11	-0,51%	9273 (73,82%)	9255 (75,05%)	1,23%	2623	3028	405	15,44%	1895 (72,25%)	2494 (82,36%)	973 (91,36%)	1084 (88,13%)	-3,23%
Sexual offences	20254	24608	4354	21,50%	6133	7367	1234	20,12%	17494 (66,30%)	21982 (68,75%)	2,45%	20048	27718	7670	38,26%	13272 (66,20%)	21452 (77,39%)	3007 (70,45%)	8934 (86,35%)	15,90%
Total	40689	44167	3478	8,55%	10970	12517	1547	14,10%	35497 (68,71%)	39629 (69,91%)	1,20%	29109	37806	8697	29,88%	19791 (67,99%)	29681 (78,51%)	5348 (77,36%)	12192 (87,00%)	9,64%
Crimes against Women: Persons 18 years and older																				
Murder	2416	2633	217	8,98%	3351	3659	308	9,19%	1864 (32,32%)	2051 (32,60%)	0,28%	4070	4554	484	11,89%	2836 (69,68%)	3638 (79,89%)	806 (89,31%)	1002 (89,20%)	-0,11%
Attempted murder	2832	3323	491	17,34%	1188	1582	394	33,16%	1900 (47,26%)	2247 (45,81%)	-1,45%	2027	2577	550	27,13%	1099 (54,22%)	2157 (83,70%)	466 (83,66%)	597 (83,03%)	-0,63%
Assault GBH	55737	51946	-3791	-6,80%	4975	5343	368	7,40%	49468 (81,48%)	47053 (82,13%)	0,65%	17829	17998	169	0,95%	14789 (82,95%)	15592 (86,63%)	6034 (85,32%)	6515 (86,60%)	1,28%
Assault common	83033	78081	-4952	-5,96%	9044	10102	1058	11,70%	71949 (78,14%)	69916 (79,29%)	1,15%	17575	17680	105	0,60%	13769 (78,34%)	15076 (85,27%)	7594 (87,86%)	7331 (88,82%)	0,96%
Sexual offences	28105	37617	9512	33,84%	8134	11593	3459	42,53%	21035 (58,05%)	28740 (58,40%)	0,35%	19584	30402	10818	55,24%	12025 (61,40%)	23650 (77,79%)	3275 (68,66%)	6792 (76,76%)	8,10%
Total	172123	173600	1477	0,86%	26692	32279	5587	20,93%	146216 (73,54%)	150007 (72,86%)	-0,68%	61085	73211	12126	19,85%	44518 (72,88%)	60113 (82,11%)	18255 (82,85%)	22317 (84,03%)	1,18%

SPECIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The **Specific Crime Investigations Component** includes the Vehicle Crime Investigations, Stock Theft and Endangered Species, Cross-Border Operations, National Investigation Unit and Trans National Crime Investigations Sections.

The **Vehicle Crime Investigations Section** conducts compliance operations, monitors the performance in respect of cases to court, the detection rate, court-ready case dockets and convictions and monitors performance improvement and data integrity. Enhanced skills and knowledge are provided to officers and members of units/SARPCCO police agencies. The movement of stolen vehicles that cross South African borders are investigated and operations, relating to the repatriation of recovered vehicles are conducted. This Section also assists provinces with the reduction of outstanding requirements pertaining to circulations and/or cancellation on the CAS Circulation System (Vehicles) in relation to foreign vehicles. It also participates in cross-border operations, conducts audits on SARPCCO/SAPS 263 motor vehicle clearance certificates and ensures that procedures in relation to export/import clearance and circulation of foreign vehicles are complied with. SAPS members are also trained with regards to SARPCCO SOPs on cross-border motor vehicle theft investigations and the return of motor vehicles to their lawful owners. Simultaneous cross-border operations are conducted, in terms of the directive from the Council of Police Chiefs. The tables below provide major highlights of some of the cases relating to vehicle crime and international vehicle crime investigations.

Station	Offence	Sentence
Amanzimtoti	Car hijacking	26 years imprisonment
Charlestown	Car hijacking	15 years imprisonment
Port Shepstone	Car hijacking	Eight years imprisonment
Pinelands	Possession of suspected motor vehicle	15 years imprisonment – declared unfit to possess firearm
Gugulethu	Car hijacking	
Norkem Park	Two counts of robbery of motor vehicle and kidnapping	60 years imprisonment
Ingogo	Possession of stolen motor vehicle	15 years imprisonment
Belhar	Theft of motor vehicle	Seven years imprisonment
Mooi River	Car hijacking	15 years imprisonment
Ladysmith	Theft of motor vehicle	Eight years imprisonment

Month	Number of vehicles impounded in other countries	Number of vehicles identified in foreign countries per month	Vehicles repatriated per month	
			Total number	Total value
April	19	12	11	R1 600 000,00
May	22	12	11	R190 000,00
June	18	8	6	R375 000,00
July	9	12	11	R3 150 000,00
August	34	10	19	R4 670 000,00
September	47	28	24	R5 590 000,00
October	15	14	17	R7 330 000,00
November	48	22	13	R4 550 000,00
December	11	12	8	R3 395 000,00
January	20	12	10	R3 630 000,00
February	19	10	8	R2 545 000,00
March	19	20	19	R7 905 000,00
Total	281	172	157	R44 930 000,00

The **Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation and detection of stock theft. The Unit provides forensic science support (DNA) analysis, enhances the skills and knowledge of officers and members of units/SARPCCO police agencies, participate in the National Rural Safety Strategy and Stock Theft Recovery Plan, enhance cooperation with internal/external role players, conduct compliance inspections, monitors the performance in respect of cases to court, detection rate, court-ready case dockets and convictions, as well as coordinates and monitors inland and international operations. A total number of 77 members were attached to the Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit.

- During 2016/2017, the following training was provided to members who are attached to Stock Theft and Endangered Species Units and detectives in general:
 - Two Bio-Crime Scene Courses, which target the rhino species, were presented from 9 to 14 October 2016 and were coordinated by Stock Theft and Endangered Species, Detective Service Head Office.
 - A total number of 101 trainees were declared competent, after the assessment of one written test and practical assignments, which were completed and assessed.
 - A Stock Theft Investigators Learning Programme was presented from 22 August 2016 to 23 September 2016 and 6 November 2016 to 9 December 2016 and was coordinated by Stock Theft and Endangered Species at the Detective Service Division.
- The tables below depict a provincial overview of successes of stock theft cross-border operations and stock stolen and recovered.

Province	Number of operations	Livestock recovered				
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Donkeys
RSA/Lesotho/Mozambique						
Eastern Cape	8	57	71	11	3	5
Free State	1	0	0	5	0	0
Mpumalanga	2	215	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	1	37	0	0	0	0
Total	12	309	71	16	3	5

Livestock	Stolen	Value	Recovered	Value
Cattle	61 121	R635 658 400,00	20 234	R210 433 600,00
Sheep	89 973	R123 024 100,00	18 009	R30 615 300,00
Goats	42 883	R83 621 850,00	11 036	R21 520 200,00
Total	193 977	R842 304 350,00	49 279	R262 569 100,00

The **Trans National Crime Investigations Section** conducts executive bilateral operations with other SARPCCO member countries, executes internal disruptive operations, targeting stolen vehicle routes to other SARPCCO member countries and other ad hoc operations. This Section is also responsible for the coordination and liaison of the SARPCCO activity plan, minutes, reports, requests, memoranda and record keeping. It also conducts training in small arms and lights weapons, coordinates mutual legal assistance and attend to SARPCCO related meetings. SARPCCOs simultaneous operations in small arms and light weapons, including the destruction thereof, are also coordinated. Ad hoc investigations are conducted and enquiries related to cross-border crimes and transnational crimes, are attended to.

The **National Investigation Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation of allocated/instructed case dockets and to prevent, combat and investigate robbers who are following and robbing people from airports, the Cash Management System and ATM bombings, stock theft and crimes, which relate to endangered species and coal and copper theft. The Unit is also responsible for the investigation of fraud and theft of finance in retail chain stores, as well as requests emanating from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) and the Medical Council.

Members at this Unit participate in the national project "Cross-Border Vehicle Crime", on the KwaZulu-Natal borders of Swaziland and Mozambique. Furthermore, investigating officers are assisted on the SAPS Circulation System (Vehicles), in order to verify the information of all circulated stolen and recovered vehicles.

- During the reporting period a total number of 90 140 transactions were performed on the system by the National Vehicle Information Control Centre. A total number of 2 265 transactions were finalised for investigating officers that had personally paid a visit to the Centre, in order to verify circulated stolen vehicles. A total number of 9 030 transactions were performed, to assist the 300 vehicle clearance offices.
- Highlights of some cases are indicated in the table below.

Station	Charge	Sentences
Sinoville	Kidnapping Murder Unlawful possession of ammunition	25 years imprisonment
Douglasdale	Murder Attempted murder Robbery with aggravated circumstances	45 years imprisonment

ORGANISED CRIME INVESTIGATION

The **Organised Crime Investigation Component**, includes the Operational Desks, Violent Crime, Narcotics, and Project Investigations Sections.

The mandate of Organised Crime Investigation is to effectively and efficiently manage organised crime investigations outside the mandate of the DPCI, in accordance with the relevant regulatory framework of the SAPS, aligned with national, regional and international protocols. This Component addresses national priority crime, including bank robberies, CIT robberies, ATM and cash machine robberies and bombings, taxi violence, gang violence and human trafficking/human smuggling (trafficking in persons).

The Operational Desk supports with the creation of informer and suspect linkage databases and conducts inspections/interventions. Violent Crime supports with gang violence, taxi violence, organised violent murders/mall robberies and human trafficking. The Narcotics Section is responsible for disruptive operations, drug laboratories and pre-cursor chemical monitoring. Project Investigations is responsible for illegal mining, CIT robberies, ATM bombings, diamond smuggling, non-ferrous metals and precious metals.

COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION

The **Commercial Crime Investigation Component** was established, during the 2016/2017 financial year. The purpose of this Component is to ensure effective and efficient investigation of commercial crime, outside the mandate of the DPCI, related to serious commercial crime. This Component is to ensure compliance, monitoring and evaluation of investigations pertaining to banking and electronic crime, compliance monitoring and evaluation of fraud and statutes investigation, to render a cybercrime and deep web investigation service and to assist with the development of policy and standards for the commercial crime environment. Commercial Crime Investigation focuses on banking crime, electronic crime, fraud and statutes, intellectual property crime, cybercrime and national dark web investigations.

CRIME INVESTIGATION POLICY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

The **Crime Investigation Policy and Standards Development Section** was established in 2016/2017. This Section is responsible to ensure the development and maintenance of an effective and efficient policy, standards and procedures service for the Detective Service, inclusive of FCS, Crime Investigation Service, Stock Theft and Endangered Species, Vehicle Crime Investigation, Organised Crime and Commercial Crime. It consists of the following:

- Policy Development:** (with the purpose to manage the development and maintenance of an effective and efficient policy for the Detective Service). In an endeavour to achieve its mandate, this section will focus on the formulation of policy, standards, instruction and procedures which relate to the activities associated with policy and standard development. Furthermore, it has to identify performance gaps of the Section Heads: Detective Service, Officers and Investigators, as well recommending corrective actions to develop and uplift individuals.
- Standards and Procedures Development:** (with the purpose to manage the development and maintenance of an effective standard procedure for the Detective Service). This section will mainly focus on the

development of new policies and the review of current policies within the detective environment.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

The **Anti-Corruption Section** was established in 2016/2017. This Section was approved in 2015/2016, nationally and provincially. It focuses on corruption by police officials, outside the mandate of the DPCI and the IPID. The Section is to ensure that corrupt police officials are convicted and that the activities of others are disrupted. The scope of the Section's investigations are: corruption-related cases where police officials are involved interprovincially, other corruption-related offences, as determined by the Detective Service Divisional Commissioner and the National Commissioner, fraud and theft-related corruption where police officials are involved, theft-related corruption where police officials are involved, perjury where police officials are involved, defeating the ends of justice where police officials are involved, corruption claims from the National Corruption Hotline and Crime Stop, whereby enquiries will be opened, investigated and converted to case dockets when the information is positive and all cases directed to the Section by the Division Commissioner.

DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS

The existence of the **Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation** commenced in 2008, after the approval of the two amendment Bills to Acts by the National Assembly. On 20 February 2009, the President signed the coming into operation of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 57 of 2008), as well as section 13 of the National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 56 of 2008). The DPCI was established, in terms of the South African Police Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012). The mandate of the DPCI is to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, in particular 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, which relate 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.

● The following outputs have been achieved by Serious Organised Crime:

- Serious organised crimes are addressed, via the **Organised Crime Project Investigations (OCPI)**, which are registered on the identification of a criminal syndicate/organised criminal group, who commit serious crime in an organised fashion. An OCPI is registered, to allow for the application of covert and overt investigative techniques during the investigation process, in gathering sufficient evidence against members of the criminal syndicate. The objective of the OCPI, is to dismantle the functioning of the criminal syndicate, by prosecuting its members and forfeiting assets obtained through illicit activities.
- Crimes investigated through projects are 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, car and truck hijacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydrophobic cannabis and theft of motor vehicles. The percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations, which were successfully terminated, increased from 9,62%, in 2015/2016, to 51,61%, in 2016/2017, an increase of 41,99%. The achievement was attributed to the effective and

efficient implementation of project methodology practices and the constant monitoring of projects by senior management. During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total number of 2 181 persons were arrested for organised crime-related activities and 358 convictions were secured.

- The **South African Narcotics Enforcement Bureau** and National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime Units, dismantled a total of 45 clandestine laboratories, during 2016/2017, compared to 23, in the 2015/2016 financial year. Manufacturing equipment, such as pressing machines, generators and infrared lights and narcotics, such as nyaope, heroin, cocaine, CAT, crystal meth and ecstasy, were seized, to the value of R319,5 million.
- During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total number of 1 840 firearms, ranging from revolvers, shotguns, rifles and explosives were seized, along with 60 687 rounds of ammunition, which were recovered.

Manufacturing of drugs

Members from SANEB received information of a possible drug laboratory. A search and seizure warrant (J51) was obtained and executed. During the search of the premises, scheduled medicine, liquid steroids, manufacturing equipment and tableting presses, with an estimated value of R10 million, were seized. Four suspects who were found on the premises, were arrested and detained.

Burglary at the Simon's Town Naval Base

During August 2016, following a burglary at the Simon's Town Naval Base, where an assortment of weapons (assault rifles and hand grenades), amongst other military equipment, was stolen, a 22 year-old was convicted and sentenced to 43 years imprisonment, by the Wynberg Regional Court, for burglary and contraventions of the Firearms Control Act, 2000. The accused was arrested, along with two other accomplices, by the Crimes against the State Unit of the Hawks, in an intelligence led operation.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as follows: **Count 1** – Five years imprisonment, **Count 2** – 13 years' imprisonment (of which half was suspended for five years), **Count 3** – 13 years' imprisonment (of which half was suspended for five years), **Count 4** – Six years imprisonment, **Count 5** – Six years imprisonment. The sentences will run concurrently and the accused will serve effective six and a half years in prison. He has, additionally, been prohibited from possessing a firearm or applying for a firearm licence, as well as from committing similar offences for the suspended period.

SERIOUS COMMERCIAL CRIME

● The following outputs have been achieved by Serious Commercial Crime:

- The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges decreased from 96,75%, in the 2015/2016 financial year, to 95,37%, in 2016/2017, a decrease of 1,38%, yet achieved against the set target of 80%. It shows a decrease in the number of charges, which were referred to court for the first time and reported.
- The percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges increased from 58,59%, in the previous financial year, to 66,43% (an increase of 7,84%). The number of cases on the court roll, which were not yet finalised decreased, resulting in a higher percentage of trial-ready cases, in the 2016/2017 financial year.
- A total number of 1 893 arrests were executed, with 1 145 years of convictions being secured.

On 11 August 2016, two accused persons appeared in the Specialised Commercial Crime Court. They were arrested and charged on various charges, in connection with operating a Pyramid Scheme. There were 3 900 investors and it was valued at R900 million. Both were released on bail of R100 000,00 each.

Between the period 2006 to 2008, the accused persons submitted Value Added Tax (VAT) returns, together with fictitious invoices to the SARS in Cape Town, in order to claim VAT refunds, which amounted to an actual loss of R250 million. The accused were arrested on 22 July 2016, convicted and sentenced, respectively, to 20 years imprisonment on all charges.

- Table 43 below provides an annual overview of the performance by Serious Commercial Crime, including cybercrime, in respect of the number of cases reported, the number of arrests effected and the number of convictions secured, including the total charges and the estimated monetary value, which was recovered through these investigations.

CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime Internet-related fraud and contraventions under the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), still remain a threat in South Africa and the entire world. As a result, the growing phenomena of cyber-related crime continues to have far-reaching implications, targeting the public and private cyberspace and having a negative impact on the economy and national security.

Cybercrime has clear elements and characteristics of transnational organised crime that has evolved into a sophisticated phenomenon, especially with reference to cyber-related fraud scams. On analysis of the scams, it becomes apparent that organised crime syndicates, would use cyber fraud scams, to finance other and diversified organised crime operations.

- The detection rate for cybercrime-related cases, decreased from 68,68%, in 2015/2016 to 44,92% in 2016/2017, a decrease of 23,76%. The target of 28%, set for 2016/2017, was achieved.

SERIOUS CORRUPTION AS A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

"Reduce levels of corruption" as set out targets in the MTSF 2014-2019, Outcome 3, suboutcome 7, the DPCI through the Serious Corruption Component, was in full support of the realisation of the aforementioned target, both in the public and private sector, as well as amongst government officials. To enable this realisation, the following successes were achieved:

- The percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption, by individuals within the JCPS Cluster, decreased from 79,85% in 2015/2016, to 79,47% in 2016/2017, a decrease of 0,38%. The target was set for 53%.
- Freezing (preservation and restraint) and Forfeiture (confiscation and forfeiture) Orders, to the value of R863,6 million and R209,7 million, were executed respectively, during the 2016/2017 financial year.

Table 43: Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)	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	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Fraud (total)	2 526	15 565 914 724	2 449 170 850	1 199	130	2 811 213 371	49 608 468	623	15 210	748	3 146 274 104	232 634 220
Internet-related fraud	140	144 049 547	505 714	26	1	15 468 558	0	3	3	3	458 142	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	55	3 075 098	986 786	18	8	172 859	0	2	5	2	21 395	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	13	797 786	0	14	10	587 400	0	2	9	3	500 800	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit and petrol cards	30	4 014 987	120 000	32	5	1 200 736	0	8	64	9	1 047 619	0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	9	3 170 600	20 200	15	1	3 189 900	20 200	2	2	3	861 200	0
Fraud with stolen cheques	5	74 364 423	0	0	2	11 400 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud with cloned and counterfeit cheques	14	51 768 500	0	6	0	700 000	0	2	202	9	407 618	0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	53	101 047 346	0	9	21	75 351 079	0	1	12	0	0	0
Black dollar fraud scams	17	5 787 950	1 073 450	1	13	1 257 500	0	1	1	2	400 000	0
Kiteflying	1	721 610	0	15	6	51 080 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	2 189	15 177 116 876	2 446 464 700	1 063	63	2 650 805 339	49 588 268	602	14 912	717	3 142 577 330	232 634 220
Theft	325	2 243 991 579	1 101 946	143	0	198 491 327	456 050	73	6 088	77	642 454 829	0
Forgery and uttering	31	84 892 615	1 760 000	9	1	2 478 621	0	3	8	4	7 902 600	0
Specify section of PRECCA (3 to 21)	63	70 296 905 346	19 579 291	18	1	404 289 533	0	1	1	1	2 000	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

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances						Convictions			
	Number	Value (R)	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	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential	
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	
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	63	70 296 905 346	19 579 291	18	1	404 289 533	0	1	1	1	2 000	0	
Section 2 of POCA	9	9 441 902	0	4	0	425 000	0	1	7	2	0	0	
Section 4 of POCA	1	0	900 000	0	0	0	0	1	26	1	53 000	0	
Section 5 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	11 449 063	0	
Section 6 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	10	9 441 902	900 000	4	0	425 000	0	3	34	4	11 502 063	0	
Exchange Control Regulations aa (section 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	7	73 499 492	12 229 200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Insolvency Act, 1936	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Companies Act, 2008	29	111 908 657	14 563 801	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Close Corporations Act, 1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	1	603 159	0	
National Credit Act, 2005	14	242 040	28 560	27	0	44 910	28 560	7	90	6	9 000	0	
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	0	0	0	0	5	0	89 950	0	0	0	0	0	
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	216	132 304 660	31 168 461	22	16	3 678 565	0	84	900	87	18 106 325	5 854 320	
Attorneys Act, 1979	10	7 205 477	0	0	1	130 287	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Banks Act, 1990	4	1 641 400	0	5	0	32 002 722	0	3	527	3	5 472 900	0	

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)	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	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Copyright Act, 1978	44	22 777 440	600 000	31	21	33 242 070	1 888 000	18	2 168	20	795 780	0
Customs and Excise Act, 1964	40	17 223 261	0	20	25	22 606 704	17 500 000	31	129	39	137 428 892	0
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002	67	491 800	123 841 698	54	12	698 107	0	36	877	44	1 264 468	273 000
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976	4	2 363 000	0	2	0	2 070 000	0	4	9	5	215 000	0
Films and Publications Act, 1996	18	187 020	0	15	10	181 020	47 600	7	1 007	7	114 500	0
Identification Act, 1997	1	6 220	0	1	0	6 220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Tax Act, 1962	61	175 748 725	18 931 383	37	2	40 673 851	0	19	1 664	20	10 972 607	0
Social Assistance Act, 1992	7	163 841	0	1	0	25 040	0	2	316	2	93 440	0
Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 2008/ Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993	6	108 320	27 000	0	5	108 320	1 627 000	10	72	10	19 392 219	0
Value Added Tax Act, 1991	86	279 522 399	1 094 697	30	0	188 301 751	0	51	1 962	54	54 107 441	1 263 559
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	81	556 151 574	30 477 543	15	8	7 960 010	0	4	7	4	1 224 726	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	63	267 389 767	0	4	2	230 000	0	3	12	4	70 000	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	3	1 645 899	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	11	7 251 030	0	2	1	1 805 603	0	1	5	1	29 000	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	4	1 018 833	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances				Convictions				
	Value (R)	Value (R)		Number		Value (R)		Number			Value (R)	
	Number	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	4.1.3 Accused	4.2.1 Actual	4.2.2 Potential
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	2	641	1 206 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	25	120 008	8	4	2	120 000	0	2	1	2	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	538	1 341 016 655	176 178 329	228	89	330 161 705	21 062 600	193	8 758	217	231 180 973	1 536 559
Total	3 762	89 859 967 670	2 706 680 438	1 651	242	3 750 633 032	71 245 628	988	31 111	1 145	4 058 035 053	240 025 099

INTERNATIONAL POLICE OPERATIONS, ARRESTS AND CASE FILES

- Cross-border operations are conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to physically reduce transnational crimes, which are committed in the countries of participating law enforcement agencies. A total number of 35 cross-border operations were facilitated, in 2016/2017.
- A total number of 341 of the arrests of identified transnational crime suspects were facilitated, in 2016/2017. The purpose is to ensure that perpetrators are brought to book, for crimes committed in the requesting country, by arresting them in South Africa and extraditing them to stand trial in the requesting country.
- During the 2016/2017 financial year, a total number of 1 480 INTERPOL case files were opened and 1 051 (71,01%) were closed. The target of 70% was exceeded by 1,01%. A case file relates to a request for assistance on an investigation with an international link, which was received from any of the 190 INTERPOL member countries, the SAPS or law enforcement agencies.
- The role of the INTERPOL National Criminal Bureau (NCB) is to assist SAPS in preventing, fighting and investigating global crime and in bringing fugitives to justice. It is the exclusive platform for any SAPS investigation, that requires international outreach or for any international investigation that requires police cooperation from SAPS. The INTERPOL NCB processes extradition requests, stolen vehicle enquiries and drug and fraud offences, as well as provides assistance to the SAPS and INTERPOL member countries, in cases that relate to missing persons, child abuse and illegal immigration. The NCB structure consists of a commercial crime desk, development and training desk, distribution and operational technical support desk, drugs and organised crime desk, economic crime desk, extradition desk, fraud desk, general crime desk, vehicle crime desk, intelligence desk, marketing desk, operations desk, SARPPCO, SADC and an AU desk. During the 2016/2017 financial year, the INTERPOL NCB participated in various cross-border operations, targeting illicit wildlife trafficking and transnational crimes; including human, drug and arms trafficking, people smuggling, terrorism, car theft and environmental crime. Significant cross-border operations, include Operation Thunderbird and Operation USALAMA III.
- Operation Thunderbird involved, police, customs, border agencies, environment, wildlife and forestry officials from 43 countries and territories. It has resulted in a range of seizures, including; tons of wood and timber, birds, reptiles, wild cats, tons of pangolin scales, tons of raw and processed ivory, tons of various animal parts, including meat, horns and feathers, derivatives and processed products, such as medicines/ornaments/carvings. Operation Thunderbird was organised at meetings, held alongside the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17), which was held in Johannesburg, in September 2016.
- Operational USALAMA III focused on cross-border related crimes, such as human and drug trafficking and undocumented migrants at the border between South Africa and Namibia. Key role players involved officials from various departments, namely; the SAPS, the Department of Home Affairs, Customs, SARS, the Provincial Traffic Department and counterparts from Namibia.
- During December 2016, the INTERPOL NCB facilitated the repatriation of 30 Malawian nationals to their country of origin. They were found, on 24 July 2016, cramped inside the back of a windowless truck, during a routine patrol by SAPS members, who were stationed at Boitekong, in the North West.
- INTERPOL members arrested a man, in August 2016, in Vereeniging, who was wanted in Lesotho, to serve a sentence, following a guilty verdict against him on two counts of murder, which he committed in 2004.

FORENSIC SERVICES

Policing plays a major role in combating crime in the community, by reassuring and assisting persons who are affected by crime, so that they can continue or return to enjoying their lives. Increasingly, crime investigation depends upon the collection, processing and analysis of forensic physical evidence for exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The Forensic Services Division, has embarked on several initiatives, to improve and align its services, processes, technology and techniques to suit the current advancement in forensic practices. The Division acquired the latest

technology for crime scene processing and laboratory analysis, including the semi-automation of the analysis of buccal samples, to support the implementation of the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act. These measures assisted the environment in reducing backlogs and improving turnaround times. A recent evaluation facilitated by the DPME, indicates that forensic products are now positively impacting on the resolution of crime and court processes. Forensic Services is increasingly relied upon by law enforcement agencies, to solve crime and on the judicial system in the adjudication of the matter.

The Division 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 can often lead 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. The efforts of Forensic Services cannot only be to prove the guilt of a person, but also to exonerate the innocent. To this end, Forensic Services form an integral part of criminal investigations, from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Forensic Services structured its service delivery into three operational environments. They are the Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR&CSM), FSL and Quality Management. The main value contribution of these operational components is to provide forensic evidence and forensic intelligence, without compromising the quality in the solving of criminal investigations. The CR&CSM focuses on crime scene management, with the 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 thereof, while Quality Management focuses on quality assurance and improving business performance.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

PROCESSING REPORTS ON PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

- The CR&CSM, received a total number of 1 204 379 requests for previous conviction reports, in the 2016/2017 financial year. This figure indicates an increase of a total number of 46 349 enquiries received, as compared to a total number of 1 158 030, in the 2015/2016 financial year. The CR&CSM processed 97,89% (1 178 912 from a total of 1 204 379) of the enquiries received within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the set target by 2,89%.

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

- A total number of 2 332 050 requests for fingerprint searches, were received by the CR&CSM, in 2016/2017, signalling an increase of 7 720 fingerprint searches, as compared to 2 303 877, which were received in 2015/2016. A total number of 1 203 877 (51,62%) requests received, were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 1 128 151 (48,38%), were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. A total number of 1 203 899 criminal fingerprint searches were conducted, during the period under review. A total number of 539 544 (44,82%) were for first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 664 355 (55,18%) resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.
- The CR&CSM further received requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2016/2017, which amounts to 59 727 more requests than those received, in the 2015/2016 financial year; i.e. an increase from 153 892 to 213 619 requests. The CR&CSM processed 98% of the workload (209 991 of 213 619) of the requests related to firearm license applications, within 15 calendar days.

EVIDENCE COLLECTION AT CRIME SCENES

- Table 44 provides an overview of the performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, resulting from service delivery interventions within the Local Criminal Record Centres, in the 2016/2017 financial year:

Table 44: Performance of the Crime Scene Laboratories, resulting from service delivery interventions, within the Local Criminal Record Centres

Types of evidence	2015/2016	2016/2017	Difference 2015/2016 vs 2016/2017
Automatic Fingerprint Identification System palm prints identification	13 652	12 581	-8%
AFIS fingerprint identifications	37 605	0	-11%
Manual fingerprint identifications	539	479	-11%
Manual palm prints	336	296	-12%
Exhibits processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	143 814	150 978	+5%
Cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	33 823	36 874	+9%
Positive cases processed by Fingerprint Laboratory	19 728	23 687	20%
Shoe-print investigations	231	1 085	370%
Positive shoe-print investigations	177	177	0%

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

FINALISATION OF CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- The Forensic Service Division remains committed towards achieving the targets, as identified in the medium-term strategy, towards the realisation of the processing of the different categories (routine, non-routine, priority case exhibits/entries and intelligence case exhibits/entries) of case exhibits/entries, within the identified target time frames. The backlog of cases exhibits/entries, which are not yet finalised, remains at low levels and also below the international acceptable norm, which was 10% of cases on hand. The processing of priority case exhibits/entries continued to enjoy the necessary attention, to ensure the smooth running of court cases and high profile investigations.
- The Forensic Service Division experienced an increase in the receipt of case exhibits, during the 2016/2017 financial year, compared to 2015/2016. This was due to the implementation of the DNA Act. A total number of 724 854 case exhibits/entries were received, compared to 356 426 case exhibits/entries, in 2015/2016. A total number of 697 370 case exhibits/entries were analysed, which amounted to 96,21% of case exhibits/entries which were finalised by the FSL, in the 2016/2017 financial year.

PROCESSING OF ROUTINE CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- The FSL succeeded to analyse 170 909 (72,09%) routine case exhibits/entries, within 28 working days, from a total number of 237 072 routine case exhibits/entries, received in 2016/2017. This signals an improved turnaround and an increase in the performance, compared to 70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568), which was achieved, during 2015/2016. The FSL improved the number of the case exhibits/entries that were finalised within a set time frame by 24 354 case exhibits/entries more having been finalised, as compared to the number finalised, in the 2015/2016 financial year. Table 45 depicts the performance, per discipline.

Table 45: Performance of disciplines within the FSL

Disciplines	Routine entries received for analysis	Routine entries analysed within 28 working days
Ballistics Examination of firearms and tools, as well as the etching process to restore numbers that have been obliterated on firearms.	45 502	37 415 (82%)
Biology Analysis of evidentiary material of biological origin; e.g. 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.	51 872	36 476 (70%)
Chemistry Analysis of substances, e.g.; powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	100 577	59 259 (59%)
Questioned Documents Analysis of questioned documents, e.g.; handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	27 031	26 979 (99%)
Scientific Analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance e.g.: plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	6 902	5 623 (81%)
Victim Identification Centre	5 788	5 167 (89%)

PROCESSING OF NON-ROUTINE/DNA INTELLIGENCE CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

- During the 2016/2017 financial year, the FSL had experienced a 71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902) completion rate, with regard to the non-routine case exhibits/entries, within the set turnaround time of 75 working days, compared to the 64,94% (4 010 from a total of 6 175) non-routine case exhibits/entries, received in the 2015/2016 financial year, which amounts to a 7% increase. The non-routine case exhibits/entries are mainly case exhibits/entries that require research and/or extraordinary timely effort, thus drawing more time and resources to complete. A total of 87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765) biology intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the set turnaround time of 63 working days, compared to the 59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195), previously recorded performance of the 2015/2016 expenditure year.

REDUCTION OF BACKLOG

- The number of case entries received at the laboratory for examination, has more than doubled, since the operational date of the DNA Act, on 31 January 2015. The FSL has made commendable progress in the reduction of the backlog, sustaining it at less than the international norm of 10% of cases, on hand. Since the 2009/2010 financial year, the forensic laboratories reduced the backlog from 59 023, to a commendable level of about 9 849 case entries, which represent an 83% overall backlog reduction.
- The 2016/2017 financial year, ushered a milestone in the eradication of backlogs, evidenced by the status of backlogs (cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months) in the various forensic examination types, as follows:

Examination type	Financial year	Cases received	Backlog as at 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
	2016/2017	120 435	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	79 010	0
	2015/2016	87 724	3
	2016/2017	99 825	15
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
	2016/2017	33 688	0

- The table below depicts the reduction of backlog, per year compared to cases received in the respective financial year, by Forensic Services.

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%
2016/2017	9 849	724 854	1%

SAPS hosts 4th Forensics Conference

- The SAPS, hosted the 4th Forensic Services Conference, in Pretoria, under the theme Fundamentals of Forensic Evidence. The four day conference opened on 27 February 2017 and was attended by more than 620 delegates.
- The theme tied up with the Back-to-Basics Approach, which has been implemented by the Department of Police. In the forensic services context, back-to-basics means, ensuring that the correct protocols are adhered to, when processing crime scenes and analysing exhibit material, both at crime scenes and within the forensic services laboratories, in line with the International Organisation for Standardisation

(ISO) 17020 and ISO 17025 Quality Management System.

- The aim of the conference was to educate and enhance the skills of forensic examiners or analysts, academics, first responders to scenes of crime and detectives, in the various fields of forensic services. This included empowerment on the value chain and the maintenance of the chain of custody of forensic exhibits, from the point of collection to the presentation of results/findings, in a court of law. The conference also highlighted the advancement of forensic methods and the techniques that are used in the identification and detection of very small and traced quantities of exhibit materials. Best practices taken from the conference include, but are not limited to:
 - The collaboration of law enforcement with the forensic medical examiners/pathologists, in investigating crimes, which involve the deceased, including strengthening the relationship between key-role players who are involved in the investigation of crime and the CJS, at large.
 - The identification of the need for the establishment of a forensic strategy, which encompasses proactive and reactive interventions in using forensic intelligence, in all spheres of policing.
 - The identification of the benefits of a quality management system that are in line with international standards, which will give confidence to the Division's clients.
 - The collaboration of law enforcement with academia on forensic research and development in the country, including a contribution towards the forensic curricula.

ACCREDITATION OF FORENSIC SERVICES

- The Forensic Services Division has accelerated the process towards 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 which are aimed at ensuring the credibility of the forensic services since the chain-of-custody, forensic examiner profiles and forensic methods which are followed in the processing of exhibits, are fully substantiated through the established quality management systems. In addition, the validity of the results is supported with internal or external quality controls. During the 2016/2017 financial year, the Forensic Services achieved 90% (29 from a total of 34) approval of the prioritised forensic methods. A number of the test methods were prioritised for South African National Accreditation System accreditation assessment.
- The Forensic Services in the SAPS follows a quality management system which is 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 2 025 proficiency tests were carried out, in 2016/2017, as opposed to the 1 691 tests carried out, in the 2015/2016 financial year. This reflects a 92,51% (2 025 of the planned 2 189) achievement, during the 2016/2017 financial year.
- In 2016, the quality management system of the Forensic Database Management Section, in terms of identification and reporting of forensic DNA investigative leads, has been certified compliant, in accordance with the ISO 9001:2015. The certification confirms the demonstrable and consistent commitment of the Section, in providing quality services to its clients.

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

- The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013), commonly referred to as the DNA Act, provides the required legal framework to ensure that forensic DNA examinations contribute to the successful and effective investigation of criminal casework. The Act formally establishes the National Forensic DNA Database, which consists of a number of indices, which contain the forensic DNA profile derived from samples collected from different categories of persons and crime samples. The DNA Act makes provision for several safeguards and defining penalties, to ensure that forensic exhibit material and samples are collected, stored and used only for purposes which are related to the detection of crime, as well as the investigation of an offence or prosecution.

- The Forensic Services Division has been very active in providing forensic awareness programmes on the services that it renders, as well as the implementation of the fingerprint and DNA Acts to the members of the SAPS and the public. The commitment by top management and senior management, in ensuring that members are conversant of the said Acts, is demonstrated by the number of road shows which were held by the Acting National Commissioner, in all the provinces and that were later followed-up by an intradepartmental steering committee visit, to each of the provinces. The continuous monitoring of the successful implementation of the DNA Act, remains high on the agenda of divisional and provincial commissioners' meetings, including the NMF and quarterly performance monitoring sessions for Programme 3. Quarterly communique, on the progress made in the implementation of the DNA Act, are sent to email users.
- The legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take DNA buccal samples from certain categories of persons. A total of 28 468 authorised persons have been trained to take DNA buccal samples by the end of the 2016/2017 financial year. During the 2016/2017 financial year, 4 209 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and a further 2 880 cases were linked with unknown persons of interest/suspects, i.e. Forensic DNA profile of a person, not on the National Forensic DNA Database Index.
- The National Forensic DNA Database (NFDD) was established with daily loading of forensic DNA profiles to the different indices. While the DNA Act provides for Forensic DNA profiles to be stored in different indices, it also provides for certain profiles to be expunged from the NFDD, within the timelines that are provided within the Act. A total of 210 000 (207 578) profiles, were uploaded, in accordance with the requirements of the DNA Act.
- At the end of the 2016/2017 financial year, a total of 759 748 forensic DNA profiles have been loaded to the NFDD, in the following categories of indices:
 - Arrested Persons Index: 294 829
 - Investigative Index: 6 919
 - Elimination Index: 26 360
 - Convicted Persons Index: 56 783
 - Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains Index: 10 463
- The impact of the implementation of the DNA Act and awareness initiatives, which were undertaken, during the 2016/2017 financial year, resulted in the number of forensic DNA cases, which were submitted to the FSL, to increase by 204% from 165 852 DNA cases, to 505 257 DNA cases. A total number of 357 719 from a total of 415 029 or 86,19%, of the forensic DNA profiles that were obtained, were finalised, within 30 days, from the submission date for DNA analysis, by the FSL.
- All of the 384 822 buccal samples which were processed by the FSL have been destroyed within 30 days of obtaining a forensic profile/finalised, in accordance to the requirements of the DNA Act.

The effectiveness of forensic evidence in the CJS

- The Economic Evaluation by the DPME into the Incremental Investment in Forensic Services, confirms the value and the positive impact forensic products have in the CJS. The report recommends continued sustainable investment in Forensic Services, so that it expands the use of forensic products in the investigative and judicial process. The increase of quality forensic products with good detective work was evident in the significant increase in the number of cases, where serial offenders are being successfully prosecuted. The implementation of legislation, such as the DNA and Fingerprint Acts, is proving to be a catalyst in linking unidentified perpetrators to criminal offences, where forensic physical material was left at the crime scene. The focus of the crime scene examiner, is not only in collecting and processing fingerprint and DNA evidence, but also on other forensic evidence, where

the resolving of criminal investigations is assisted. Investigative psychology continues to play a critical role in the linking of suspects to serial cases and ensuring related arrests, sentencing and convictions.

Case study 1:

The recent successful prosecution of a suspect in a cold case that occurred 18 years ago can be mentioned, as one of many, where forensic evidence assisted in the resolving of a crime. The suspect in the cold case was identified, after a comparison search on the National DNA Database of South Africa was conducted. The young woman's wait for justice came to an end in the case, when her rapist was convicted of kidnapping and sexually assaulting her, when she was a little girl. The accused was found guilty of kidnapping and raping the victim.

Case study 2:

Modimolle CAS 53/08/2013, involved cattle theft to the value of about R2 million, in Limpopo and the North West. The theft happened on farms that bordered national roads. With the assistance of physical matches, paint analyses, surveillance footage analyses and various exhibits from crime scenes at Modimolle, Rustenburg and Mokopane, a link to the trailer which was used to transport the stolen cattle, was made. The suspect was sentenced to 80 years imprisonment for stock theft. The examination performed by Scientific Analysis of the Forensic Science Laboratory and dedicated investigations by members from the Stock Theft Unit, played a pivotal role in the successful prosecution of this case.

Case study 3:

Ballistic examinations and IBIS forensic investigative leads were instrumental in a high profile case, in the recovery of 1 128 firearms and successful prosecution involving a suspect, who was previously employed in the SAPS. The suspect sold over 2 000 police firearms that had been used by perpetrators who had conducted murder and attempted murders, over a period of four years. Ballistics identified the firearms and the circulation of the firearms that followed, provided the investigating team with valuable information. The accused was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

Case study 4:

The handwriting evidence in the Betty Ketani cold case trial (Yeoville CAS 442/04/2012) has been described by the NPA as a "landmark case". The case came to light when a "confession letter" was found under a carpet during routine maintenance at a house in Kenilworth, Johannesburg, at the end of March 2012. The letter related to a murder committed some 13 years earlier, in 1999. The body of the deceased, Betty Ketani, was never found. Forensic document examination on the letter, which was found on the crime scene, was considered pivotal evidence in the successful prosecution of the perpetrator.

Case study 5:

The Victim Identification Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory contributed significantly in international assistance programmes. The following are a few examples:

During December 2015, the Victim Identification Centre received a request from the Swiss Federal Police for assistance with a citizen that was reported as missing, in January 1998. Data on unidentified remains were searched and the assistance of other sections in the SAPS was utilised. Four months later, on 26 April 2016, after 18 years of hiding, Mr. Daniel Alfred Berger, was arrested by a team, who were under the command of the STF, near Muldersdrift. Mr. Berger was repatriated to Switzerland, in October 2016, where he will be serving nine years in prison for drug related charges.

The VIC also assisted with the identification of two German citizens, whose badly charred remains were found in a light plane crash near Jozini Dam, in October 2016 (Jozini CAS 98/10/2016). International cooperation was critical for the exchange of information, especially where time was a perilous factor.

Case study 6:

On 31 January 2014, a request for a polygraph test was received from detectives, in Phalaborwa. The detective stated that the suspect was found in possession of a cellphone that was taken from a deceased, who had been murdered. The deceased was a lady, who was a Mozambican citizen. She was raped and murdered and her body was dumped in the bushes. The cause of death was injuries to the head that were inflicted by a blunt object. The suspect was in custody and Constable Maluleke wanted a reliable answer, which she hoped the polygraph test could provide. The test had to be conducted before the bail application, on 10 February 2014. On 6 February 2014, a polygraph test was conducted on the suspect with the assistance of an interpreter. The suspect denied that he knew anything about the deceased. His explanation for being in possession of the cellphone was as follows: He had bought it the previous year, from another lady. The lady he had bought it from was a domestic worker, who stayed in at her Johannesburg employer's premises. He bought the cellphone for R200,00. He claimed she needed the money to return to Johannesburg and therefore wanted to sell the phone.

The suspect insisted that he was not present when the deceased sustained the injuries to her head. He failed the polygraph test. The examinee did not make any admissions during the post-test and still maintained his innocence. The fact that the suspect failed, convinced the detective that she indeed had the right person and she continued to build her case and opposed bail. She collected DNA from the suspect and had it compared to the DNA found at the crime scene. The DNA and polygraph results confirmed her suspicion. The suspect was linked with another case in the North West and was eventually trialled in a High Court, convicted of five counts and sentenced to two life sentences and 45 years imprisonment for other crimes. This case study demonstrates polygraph as an investigative aid that gave direction to an investigation.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Detective Service Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Detection rate for serious crime
- Detection rate for contact crime
- Detection rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests
- Conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests
- Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised
- Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised

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

- **Detection rate for serious crime, detection rate for contact crime, detection rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests and conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests**
 - Thorough and responsive investigation of all reported crimes.
 - Optimal utilisation of investigative aids and experts to support in identified cases.
 - Optimise crime information and intelligence in support of reactive policing, in order to increase the detection rate.
 - Enhance integrated data integrity and processes on SAPS Systems.
 - Instil a customer-centric approach to the investigation of crime, through communication and marketing, in order to increase the detection rate within the Detective Service.
 - Improved cooperation with partners in the CJS and other external stakeholders.
 - Targeted deployment of detective resources.

- **Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised and percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised**
 - Demonstrate ongoing commitment to service excellence.
 - Optimally using existing Reference Index and crime investigation technologies.
 - Introduction of the flexi-hour system, to optimise the use of personnel and equipment.
 - Completing the Reference Index samples to be done automatically on the FSL Admin System.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases

It was noted in the 2015/2016 audit process, that the NPA is solely responsible for reporting on the value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases. A decision was taken by management, in consultation with the AGSA, to remove the performance indicator from the SAPS APP. Performance is also reported by the Anti-Corruption Task Team, to the JCPS cluster.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2016/2017			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
Crime Investigations	10 964 006	10 964 006	-	10 626 019	10 626 019	-
Criminal Record Centre	2 232 979	2 232 979	-	2 043 855	2 043 855	-
Forensic Science Laboratory	2 091 634	2 091 634	-	1 916 859	1 916 859	-
Specialised Investigations	1 434 507	1 434 507	-	1 360 537	1 360 537	-
Total	16 723 126	16 723 126	-	15 947 270	15 947 270	-

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 crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime.
- To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation.
- To supply intelligence products relating to national strategic intelligence to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC).
- To institute counter-intelligence measures within the South African Police Service.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises of the following two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

Tables 46 and 47 below outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for subprogrammes under Programme 4.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 46: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Conduct intelligence operations to address prioritised crime threats	34 534 network operations conducted.	47 846 network operations conducted.	859 network operations conducted.	759	855 network operations conducted.	96	Target achieved. An increase in the number of trio and property-related crimes, placed a higher demand on the intelligence environment to generate network operations. The intensification of protest actions at institutions of higher education, as well as an increase in violent and syndicated crimes throughout the country.
Provide intelligence products in support of policing activities	309 165 tactical and operational intelligence products generated.	335 314 tactical and operational intelligence products generated.	386 732 tactical and operational intelligence products generated.	166 197	278 187 tactical and operational intelligence products generated.	111 990	Target achieved. An increase in the number of violent community protests, protest actions at institutions of higher education, as well as an increase in violent and syndicated crimes, throughout the country, placed a higher demand on the generation of tactical and operational intelligence reports.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Provision of strategic intelligence products to NICOC	Actual performance not published.	22 strategic intelligence reports generated.	10 strategic intelligence reports generated.	22	38 strategic intelligence reports generated.	16	Target achieved. An increase in the threats to the authority of the State, threats to the territorial integrity of the Republic, threats to the well-being and safety of South Africans and threats to the economy, placed a higher demand on the generation of strategic intelligence reports.
Conduct security assessments within the South African Police Service	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	60%	45,38% (1 111 from a total of 2 448).	-14,62%	Target not achieved. High personnel turnover of qualified vetting investigators and polygraph examiners. Conversion from manual vetting system to the e-Vetting System.
	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100%	99,97% (3 294 from a total of 3 295).	-0,03%	Target not achieved. Only one request, which was received, late, during March 2017, could not be attended to.
	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	142	100% (380 requests received and 380 finalised).	142	414	272	Target achieved. Increase in the demand for assessments with regard to the security posture of crime intelligence facilities.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 47: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of enquiries handled ⁶⁹	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	47 349	14 017	51 204	31 187	Target achieved. An increase in the number of community protests, protest actions at institutions of higher education and trio and property-related crimes, placed a higher demand on the intelligence environment.
Number of tactical operations (ad hoc) conducted ⁷⁰	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	39 066	21 024	38 523	17 499	Target achieved. Specific focus was given to illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. An increase in the number of community protests, protest actions at institutions of higher education and trio and property-related crimes, placed a higher demand on the intelligence environment in the generation of tactical operations.

⁶⁹ Enquiries handled, refer to carrying out a systematic enquiry into an allegation, so as to either refute or confirm.

⁷⁰ The purpose of tactical intelligence operations is to provide proactive and/or reactive actionable intelligence, which will have an immediate impact. Tactical operations will be operationalised by means of a more conventional method.

Strategic objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of network operations conducted	34 534 network operations conducted.	47 846 network operations conducted.	859 network operations conducted.	759	855 network operations conducted.	96	Target achieved. An increase in the number of trio and property-related crimes, placed a higher demand on the intelligence environment to generate network operations. The intensification of protest actions at institutions of higher education, as well as an increase in violent and syndicated crimes, throughout the country.

Strategic objective: To institute counter-intelligence measures within the South African Police Service								
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations								
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation	
Percentage of employees vetted ⁷¹	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	60%	45,38% (1 111 from a total of 2 448).	-14,62%	Target not achieved. High personnel turnover of qualified vetting investigators and polygraph examiners. Conversion from manual vetting system to the e-Vetting System. Blockage within the process flow (investigations versus evaluation). There was a lack of prioritisation of targeted investigations.	
Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100%	99,97% (3 294 from a total of 3 295).	-0,03%	Target not achieved. Only one request, which was received late, during March 2017, could not be attended to.	
Number of physical security assessments finalised	New performance indicator, in 2014/2015.	142	100% (380 requests received and 380 finalised).	142	414	272	Target achieved. Increase in the demand for assessments, with regard to the security posture of crime intelligence facilities.	

71 Include applicants who have undergone the prescribed vetting process to determine their security competence (irrespective of whether applicants have been declared competent/not competent).

Strategic objective: To collate, evaluate, analyse, coordinate and disseminate intelligence for the purpose of tactical, operational and strategic utilisation						
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017
Number of tactical and operational intelligence products generated, in respect of the following: • Profiles⁷² • Number of intelligence analysis reports • Number of communication analysis reports in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977) • Number of communication interception analysis reports, in terms of the RICA, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002) • Number of threat and risk assessment⁷³ reports	309 165 operational intelligence analysis reports generated: Profiles = 162 131 • Intelligence analysis reports = 92 987 • Communication analysis reports = 7 743 • Communication interception analysis reports = 4 541 • Cluster crime threat analysis reports = 41 763	335 314 intelligence products generated: • 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	386 732 tactical and operational intelligence products generated: • 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	166 197	278 187 tactical and operational intelligence products generated: • Profiles = 102 270 • Intelligence analysis reports = 134 243 • Communication analysis reports = 11 948 • Communication interception analysis reports = 1 704 • Threat and risk assessment reports = 28 022	111 990
						Target achieved. An increase in the number of violent community protests, protest actions at institutions of higher education, as well as an increase in violent and syndicated crimes, throughout the country, placed a higher demand on the generation of tactical and operational intelligence reports.

⁷² Profiles include, inter alia, individual profiles, entity profiles, etc.

⁷³ Threat and risk assessments include, inter alia, products on crime, stability issues, VIPs, major events, national key points, strategic installations, etc.

Strategic objective: To supply intelligence products relating to national strategic intelligence to NICOC							
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Number of strategic intelligence reports generated to address NICOC priorities	Actual performance not published.	22 strategic intelligence reports generated.	10 strategic intelligence reports generated.	22 strategic intelligence reports generated	38 strategic intelligence reports generated.	16	Target achieved. An increase in the threats to the authority of the State, threats to the territorial integrity of the Republic, threats to the well-being and safety of South Africans and threats to the economy, placed a higher demand on the generation of strategic intelligence reports.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The core functions of the Crime Intelligence Division are to gather, analyse and provide actionable crime intelligence for the purpose of prevention, combating and investigation of crime.

"Crime Intelligence", refers to crime-related information, including activities related thereto, that may be used in the prevention of crime or to conduct criminal investigations and to prepare evidence for the purpose of law enforcement and the prosecution of offenders.

The ultimate purpose of crime intelligence is to warn, inform, predict and advise clients, in order to enable appropriate decision-making and focused deployment of resources. Crime Intelligence must be accurate, relevant, credible and timely, in serving the needs of identified clients. The objective is to provide tactical (including early warning type intelligence), operational and strategic intelligence to clients from which they can then manage all policing activities and conduct appropriate operational planning.

During 2016/2017, crime intelligence operations and reports contributed to the neutralising of crime by collating, evaluating, analysing, coordinating and disseminating intelligence. This led to actionable policing activities relating to contact crime, property-related and other serious crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection and security intelligence-related crime.

Performance by the Crime Intelligence Division is measured under the following two subprogrammes:

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

- Intelligence operations are operations undertaken by Crime Intelligence to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on criminal organisations, groups or individuals that could result in evidence being used in a court of law.
- A total number of 51 204 enquiries were handled, during the period under review (2016/2017), over achieving the prescribed target of 14 017 by 37 187.
- A total number of 38 523 tactical operations were conducted, during 2016/2017, over achieving the prescribed target of 21 024 by 17 499.
- A total number of 855 network operations were conducted, during 2016/2017, over achieving the set target of 759 by 96.

Physical security threat assessments

- Physical security assessments are conducted to identify the security posture of relevant facilities of the SAPS. The assessment provides recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches.
- A total number of 414 physical security assessments were performed, during 2016/2017, over achieving the prescribed target of 142 by 272.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

- Crime Intelligence generated a total of 278 187 tactical and operational intelligence products, during the financial year under review, over achieving the prescribed target of 166 197 by 111 990. The number of

products generated, during 2016/2017, is depicted in table 48.

- Tactical and operational intelligence products were generated to ensure the fulfilment of operational crime information needs for the investigation and combating of crime, with specific reference to violent and syndicated crimes and to alert the SAPS on new syndicates and changes in the modus operandi of existing syndicates.

Table 48: Products generated by Crime Intelligence

Intelligence products	Number of products generated, during 2016/2017
Profiles	102 270
Intelligence analysis reports	134 243
Communication analysis reports	11 948
Communication interception analysis reports	1 704
Threat and risk assessment reports	28 022
Total	278 187

Strategic intelligence reports to address NICOC priorities

- A strategic intelligence report refers to a product that provides insight and understanding of crime, stability issues and contributes to broad strategies, policies and resources, which are directed to achieve long-term organisational goals. The basic purpose of strategic intelligence reports is to create knowledge to be used by decision-makers for long-term planning and for the allocation of resources.
- Crime intelligence generated a total of 38 strategic intelligence reports, during the financial year under review, thereby, over achieving the prescribed target of 22 by 16.

Overview of operational successes

- During 2016/2017, the Crime Intelligence Division provided support to other operational divisions with actionable intelligence, that resulted in the arrest of 25 343 persons and confiscated goods with an estimated value of ±R3 billion. The detail of the significant successes, included:
 - Intelligence gathered in a tactical operation in KwaZulu-Natal, which led to the recovery of 123 unlicensed firearms.
 - Intelligence gathered in an intelligence operation in KwaZulu-Natal, which led to the recovery of four AK47 rifles and two 9mm pistols, as well as the arrest of two of the most wanted suspects in the Province.
 - An intelligence operation which focused on illegal mining, in the Welkom and Thabong regions, that resulted in the arrest of 27 illegal miners and the recovery of groceries and gold, valued at R3,8 million.
 - Information provided by Crime Intelligence, which led to the arrest of three syndicate members involved in carjacking and theft in the Limpopo, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape and the Free State Provinces. These syndicate members were involved in carjacking and robbery of vehicles at car dealers, throughout the country.
 - An intelligence operation, conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, which led to the foiling of an armed robbery, in Estcourt, where six suspects were fatally wounded. The operation resulted in the recovery of R400 000,00 in cash, two AK47 rifles and two stolen vehicles.
 - Information provided by Crime Intelligence, which led to the prevention of an armed robbery, in Port St Johns. The operation resulted in the arrest of seven suspects and the recovery of three stolen

firearms.

- Information provided by Crime Intelligence, which led to the foiling of an armed robbery, in Tzaneen, where six suspects were arrested, two firearms, a jamming device and one hijacked vehicle was seized.
- Crime Intelligence formed part of a provincial task team that conducted operations, aimed at arresting wanted criminals, seizing unlicensed firearms and rooting-out drug trade, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. Operations were conducted, in the Umlazi, Umbumbulu, KwaDebeka, Inanda, Newcastle and Madadeni regions. Ten suspects were arrested and charged for various crimes, including four separate murder cases, a case of attempted murder, armed robbery, dealing in drugs, possession of drugs, theft of motor vehicle and possession of unlicensed firearms. A total of 11 firearms were recovered, which included five pistols, two AK47 rifles, two 303 rifles and two shotguns. A vehicle that was reported stolen, from the Gauteng Province, was also recovered.
- A joint operation by members of the Hawks, Crime Intelligence, STF and Durban K9 Unit, resulted in the arrest of a wanted and dangerous suspect in KwaMashu. The suspect was positively linked to a series of cases, which included CIT robberies, murder and attempted murder, in KwaZulu-Natal. He was found in possession of three AK47 rifles, two 9mm pistols, three AK47 magazines, four 9mm magazines and more than 350 live rounds of ammunition for the various firearms.
- A tactical operation, in the Limpopo Province, where nine suspects were arrested in Musina, who were wanted for armed robbery, murder and escaping from prison. Two vehicles and three illegal firearms were recovered.
- Intelligence gathered during intelligence operations, in the Komatipoort, Chrissiesmeer, Piet Retief and the Hendrina regions of the Mpumalanga Province, led to the seizure of heroin with an estimated value of R168 million and crystal meth with an estimated value of R8 million. Eight arrests were made. A follow-up operation led to the confiscation of ephedrine and heroin with an estimated value of R9 million. Two arrests were made.
- An intelligence operation conducted, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province (Ethekwinī and Mariannhill), led to the confiscation of heroin and heroin manufacturing equipment, with an estimated value of R825 000,00. The operation resulted in six arrests and the closure of a mini laboratory.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Crime Intelligence Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Percentage of employees vetted
- Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised

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

- **Percentage of employees vetted**
 - A vetting revamp strategy will be developed by the Crime Intelligence Division, to address vetting deficiencies. The strategy is to be implemented, during 2017/2018. The strategy will focus on streamlining the vetting processes, as well as measures to enhance capacity, throughout the Division. Targeted vetting, focusing on the vetting of prioritised environments, will be implemented, during 2017/2018.
- **Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised**
 - The future performance of this performance indicator will be managed through a quality assurance schedule and performance monitoring by the Section Head: Security Standards: Crime Intelligence

Head Office, on a weekly basis, effective from 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2018.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets in 2016/2017.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2016/2017			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
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 362 341	1 362 341	-	1 268 466	1 268 466	-
Intelligence and Information Management	2 025 579	2 025 579	-	1 833 573	1 833 573	-
Total	3 387 920	3 387 920	-	3 102 039	3 102 039	-

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 three subprogrammes:

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

Tables 49, 50 and 51 below outline the actual performance for strategic objectives and performance indicators against set targets for subprogrammes under Programme 5.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 49: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Provisioning of in-transit and static protection	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	100% in-transit protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided	100% in-transit protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	99,94% (97 090 protection operations with six security breaches) provided by PSS.	99,99% (94 352 protection operations with one security breach) provided by PSS.	100% static protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided	100% static protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	100% static protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided	100% static protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Regulation of physical security in identified government buildings and strategic installations	51,2% strategic installations audited by PSS (127 from a total of 248).	49,2% strategic installations audited by PSS (120 from a total of 244).	49% strategic installations audited by PSS (122 from a total of 249).	50,8% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 254)	51,57% strategic installations audited by PSS (129 from a total of 254).	-	Target achieved.
	101% NKPs evaluated by PSS (199).	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (197 from a total of 197).	100,52% NKPs evaluated by PSS (192 from a total of 191).	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (194)	100,00% NKPs evaluated by PSS (194 from a total of 194).	-	Target achieved.
	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	84,62% NKPs evaluated by PSS (11 from a total of 13).	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (12)	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (10 from a total of 10).	-	Target achieved.
							One residence was declassified and access to one residence was refused.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES (PSS)

Table 50: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services							
Percentage of protection provided to VIPs	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security							
Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	99,94% (97 090 protection operations, with six security breaches).	99,99% (94 352 protection operations, with one security breach).	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator							
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated	101% (199) NKPs evaluated.	100% NKPs evaluated (197 from a total of 197).	100,52% NKPs evaluated (192 from a total of 191).	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (194)	100% NKPs evaluated (194 from a total of 194).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of strategic installations ⁷⁴ audited	51,2% strategic installations audited (127 from a total of 248).	49,2% strategic installations audited (120 from a total of 244).	50% strategic installations audited (123 from a total of 249).	50,80% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 254)	50,80% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 254).	-	Target achieved.

74 Strategic installations refer to national and provincial government departments.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE (PPS)

Table 51: Actual performance against targets

Strategic objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2013/2014	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Planned target 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2016/2017	Comment on deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services							
Percentage of protection provided to VIPs	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security							
Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	100% protection provided	100% protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator							
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	New performance indicator in 2015/2016.	84,62% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 13).	100% NKPs evaluated by PPS (12)	100% NKPs evaluated (10 from a total of 10).	-	Target achieved. One residence was declassified and access to one residence was refused.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The programme comprises of the Protection and Security Services Division and the Presidential Protection Service Component.

Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 mandates that the PSS Division and the PPS Component renders an in-transit and static protection service to all individuals identified as VIPs, in terms of the Risk Management Support System 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

The PSS Division is responsible for the provision of safety to foreign dignitaries within South Africa, through the diplomatic policing function. During 2016/2017, the Diplomatic Policing function was transferred from PSS to the Visible Policing Division. The function was performed, in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and in the Western Cape, at 367 service points.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

The PPS Component is a national competency with Provincial Offices, which are located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

The 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, at identified government installations. The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The static protection function is performed in the above mentioned provinces, as well as in the Eastern Cape Province and at national level.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

VIP protection refers to in-transit/close protection.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- During 2016/2017, a total of 276 in-transit protection was provided. This entailed 75 at national, 128 on provincial level and 73 to foreign dignitaries who were visiting South Africa.
- Operational protection was also provided during 362 major/special, national and provincial events, including events, such as the ANC celebrations.
- A total of 90 011 South African VIP movements were recorded within and outside the borders of South Africa.
- No security breaches have occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events, during visits by foreign VIPs to the country or during visits by South African VIPs abroad.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- During 2016/2017, in-transit protection was provided to 16 presidential dignitaries.
- Presidential VIPs conducted 150 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.
- A total of 65 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected during this financial year, of which nine foreign Heads of State/Government, were protected during the following two special events:

- two were protected during the ANC Manifesto in Port Elizabeth; and
- seven during the ANC Siyanqoba Rally at Ellis Park, Johannesburg.
- Operational protection was also provided, during the 105th ANC celebrations (8 January 2017), the SONA and on Armed Forces Day.
- No security breaches occurred when Presidential VIPs were protected in South Africa and abroad, at major events or during the visit of foreign Heads of State to the country.
- The counter-assault team, which is responsible for high-risk situations that require specialised and skilled members, were involved in 46 local, high-risk operations and nine foreign, high-risk operations and no incidents occurred.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure zone around dignitaries at areas identified in the policy, such as residences and identified government installations, to protect the lives, dignity and property of the identified VIPs.

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- In 2016/2017 a total of 94 780 protection operations were conducted, of which a 24-hour static protection service was provided by 14 Static Units, that covered 96 identified VIP residences, 28 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa and 10 buildings occupied by the SAPS.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- During 2016/2017, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four Static Units, which covered 17 identified VIP residences and four offices. These static units provided 15 330 protection services, with no security breaches.
- Members adhered to standard operating procedures, command and control, which contributed to the success rate of static protection.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

- The following regulatory functions were performed, during 2016/2017:
 - A total of 1 147 applications for security guards for National Key Points (NKPs) were processed. During this process, it was determined that 85 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 1 288 security services and security training providers were evaluated, of which 46 were deregistered and three were suspended.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

- The Physical Security Compliance Section within PPS, ensures the regulation of physical security at PPS NKPs.
- During 2016/2017, 10 NKPs were evaluated from a total of 12.

- Physical security compliance was ensured, during operations and events in the PPS environment.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

All targets have been achieved under the Protection and Security Services Programme.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Percentage of NKPs evaluated by PPS

During 2016/2017, one residence was declassified and access to one residence was refused.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme name	2016/2017			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
VIP Protection Services	1 222 536	1 222 536	-	1 158 120	1 158 120	-
Static and Mobile Security	969 691	969 691	-	913 036	913 036	-
Government Security Regulator	101 718	101 718	-	113 602	113 602	-
Operational Support	252 369	252 369	-	229 340	229 340	-
Total	2 546 314	2 546 314	-	2 414 098	2 414 098	-

5. DONOR FUNDS

During 2016/2017, the SAPS had no projects that received donor funding.

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Facility Management is cognisant that all people in South Africa have the right of access to policing services and has, therefore, since 2010 advocated a need for the provisioning of sufficient and adequate policing infrastructure and the building of police stations, in the deep rural areas of the country.

The NMF, subsequently approved the building of 30 new police stations in deep rural areas, where there was no infrastructure previously.

Despite many challenges and after serious legitimate negotiations with various 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 under execution and scheduled for completion, in the 2017/2018 financial year.

INTERVENTIONS/CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR

During the 2016/2017 financial year, Facility Management did not have any interventions/contingency plan projects activated, due to the fact that all funds linked to possible under expenditure, was transferred to the Transport Management Component for the purchasing of additional vehicles.

LEASES

A pilot programme, with the aim of curbing the exorbitant payments on leased devolved buildings, was launched. It was decided that the SAPS would purchase leased facilities. During 2016/2017, the final deed of sale on the first of the investments was signed off. This was Ingogo Police Station, in KwaZulu-Natal, that was transferred to the SAPS.

The Acting National Commissioner approved the User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), on 31st March 2017, for submission to the DPW and the National Treasury.

This Infrastructure Development Plan, emanating from the UAMP, was subsequently approved for implementation for the following year, in advance, as is the approved practice.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS

Progress made on implementing the Capital Investment and Asset Management Plan.

CATEGORY TYPE

(N) New police facility	A police facility constructed on a new site, where no police facility existed previously, or an additional facility is built, but the existing one is not closed.
(NRE) Newly re-established police facility	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
(RE) Re-established police facility	An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
(R&U) Repaired and upgraded	Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

Completed
Not completed

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: SITE CLEARANCE

A total number of six projects were planned for completion, during 2016/2017 and only one project was completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Gauteng	Reigerpark	N
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	N
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntshongwe	N
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu	N
5.	Western Cape	Weltevreden (Nyanga)	N
6.	Western Cape	Rondebosch	R&U

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of eight projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Free State	Makgolokweng	N
2.	Gauteng	Ennerdale	RE
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	N
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kwa-Nocomboshe	N
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	N
6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	N
7.	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	N
8.	Western Cape	Tafelsig	N

FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

A total number of six projects were planned for completion and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Limpopo	Muyexe	N
2.	North West	Dwarsberg	N
3.	North West	Mabieskraal	N
4.	North West	Mareetsane	N
5.	North West	Moeka-Vuma	N
6.	Mpumalanga	Pungutsha	N

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND UPGRADING: EXECUTION

A total number of one project was planned for completion and no project was completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the project planned, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein	R&U

FOCUS AREA 2: VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of 34 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and 31 projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Addo	N
2.	Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	N
3.	Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	N
4.	Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	N
5.	Eastern Cape	Willowvale	N
6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Jeffrey's Bay replaced Kokstad	N
7.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	N
8.	KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	N
9.	KwaZulu-Natal	Masoyi replaced Babanango	N
10.	KwaZulu-Natal	Morningside replaced Ezibayeni	N
11.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	N
12.	Mpumalanga	Msinga replaced Skukuza	N
13.	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal	N
14.	Mpumalanga	Kanyamazane	N
15.	Northern Cape	Zebediela replaced Vioolsdrift	N
16.	Northern Cape	Mzamba replaced Middlepos	N
17.	Northern Cape	Norvalspoint	N

No	Province	Name	Category
18.	Northern Cape	Rietfontein	N
19.	Northern Cape	Bellville South replaced Witdraai	N
20.	Northern Cape	Delporthshoop	N
21.	North West	Piet Plessis	N
22.	Western Cape	Camps Bay	N
23.	Western Cape	Kensington	N
24.	Western Cape	Langebaan	N
25.	Western Cape	Murraysburg	N
26.	Western Cape	Prince Albert	N
27.	Western Cape	Riviersonderend	N
28.	Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp	N
29.	Western Cape	PA Hamlet	N
30.	Western Cape	McGregor	N
31.	Western Cape	De Doorns	N
32.	Western Cape	Macassar	N
33.	Western Cape	Gans Bay	N
34.	Western Cape	Calitzdorp	N

FOCUS AREA 3: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION

A total number of 23 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of 23 projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Afzondering	N
2.	Eastern Cape	Alice	N
3.	Eastern Cape	Ilinge	N
4.	Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	N
5.	Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	N
6.	Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	N
7.	Eastern Cape	Rossouw	N
8.	Gauteng	Alexandra	N
9.	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	N
10.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	N
11.	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	N
12.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	N
13.	Mpumalanga	Vaalbank	N
14.	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	N
15.	Western Cape	Elands Bay	N
16.	Western Cape	Harare	N

No	Province	Name	Category
17.	Western Cape	Kensington	N
18.	Western Cape	Leeu Gamka	N
19.	Western Cape	Macassar	N
20.	Western Cape	McGregor	N
21.	Western Cape	Murraysburg	N
22.	Western Cape	Touws River	N
23.	Western Cape	Uniondale	N

FOCUS AREA 4: UPGRADING OF CELLS: EXECUTION

A total number of eight projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of three projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Mpumalanga	Baflour	N
2.	Mpumalanga	Barberton	N
3.	Mpumalanga	Calcutta	N
4.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	N
5.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	N
6.	Northern Cape	Kuyasa	N
7.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	N
8.	Western Cape	Murraysburg	N

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of 16 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of seven projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Elandsheight	N
2.	Eastern Cape	Ezibeleni	N
3.	Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	N
4.	Eastern Cape	Ilinge	N
5.	Eastern Cape	Keiskammahoek	N
6.	Eastern Cape	Seymour	N
7.	Eastern Cape	Carolina	N
8.	Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	N
9.	Mpumalanga	Delmas	N
10.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	N
11.	Mpumalanga	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	N
12.	Mpumalanga	Perdekop	N
13.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	N
14.	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal	N
15.	Mpumalanga	Sundra	N
16.	Mpumalanga	Volksrust	N

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES: EXECUTION

A total number of six projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an over-view of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Adelaide	N
2.	Eastern Cape	Draaiberg	N
3.	Eastern Cape	Hartbeeshoek	N
4.	Eastern Cape	Kranspoort	N
5.	Eastern Cape	Mbongo	N
6.	Eastern Cape	Otterburn	N

FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total number of 99 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of 31 projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Addo	N
2.	Eastern Cape	Alexandrea	N
3.	Eastern Cape	Alice	N
4.	Eastern Cape	Alicedale	N
5.	Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	N
6.	Eastern Cape	Balfour	N
7.	Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	N
8.	Eastern Cape	Bell	N
9.	Eastern Cape	Berlin	N
10.	Eastern Cape	Bisho	N
11.	Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	N
12.	Eastern Cape	Cambridge West	N
13.	Eastern Cape	Chalumna	N
14.	Eastern Cape	Dalasile	N
15.	Eastern Cape	Dimbaza	N
16.	Eastern Cape	Dukathole (Maletswai)	N
17.	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	N
18.	Eastern Cape	Elands Heights	N
19.	Eastern Cape	Ezibileni	N
20.	Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	N
21.	Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	N
22.	Eastern Cape	Hamburg	N
23.	Eastern Cape	Henderson	N
24.	Eastern Cape	Hogsback	N
25.	Eastern Cape	Ida	N
26.	Eastern Cape	Ilinge	N
27.	Eastern Cape	Indwe	N

No	Province	Name	Category
28.	Eastern Cape	Jeffrey's Bay	N
29.	Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	N
30.	Eastern Cape	Kei Mouth	N
31.	Eastern Cape	Keiskammahoek	N
32.	Eastern Cape	Kidds Beach	N
33.	Eastern Cape	Kolomane	N
34.	Eastern Cape	Komga	N
35.	Eastern Cape	Kubusiedrift	N
36.	Eastern Cape	Kwanobuhle	N
37.	Eastern Cape	Lady Frere	N
38.	Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	N
39.	Eastern Cape	Maclean town	N
40.	Eastern Cape	Maclear	N
41.	Eastern Cape	Molteno	N
42.	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	N
43.	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	N
44.	Eastern Cape	Mzamba	N
45.	Eastern Cape	Ndevana	N
46.	Eastern Cape	Ntabathemba	N
47.	Eastern Cape	Patensie	N
48.	Eastern Cape	Pearston	N
49.	Eastern Cape	Peddie	N
50.	Eastern Cape	Punzana	N
51.	Eastern Cape	Rhodes	N
52.	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	N
53.	Eastern Cape	Rossouw	N
54.	Eastern Cape	Seymour	N
55.	Eastern Cape	Sterkstroom	N
56.	Eastern Cape	Steve Vukile Tshwete	N
57.	Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	N
58.	Eastern Cape	Stutterheim	N
59.	Eastern Cape	Tamara	N
60.	Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	N
61.	Eastern Cape	Tina Falls	N
62.	Eastern Cape	Tylden	N
63.	Eastern Cape	Ugie	N
64.	Eastern Cape	Venterstad	N
65.	Eastern Cape	Willowvale	N
66.	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	N
67.	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	N
68.	Mpumalanga	Baflour	N
69.	Mpumalanga	Barberton	N
70.	Mpumalanga	Belfast	N
71.	Mpumalanga	Carolina	N

No	Province	Name	Category
72.	Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	N
73.	Mpumalanga	Davel	N
74.	Mpumalanga	Delmas	N
75.	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	N
76.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	N
77.	Mpumalanga	Kanyamazane	N
78.	Mpumalanga	Kinross	N
79.	Mpumalanga	Kriel	N
80.	Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	N
81.	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	N
82.	Mpumalanga	Mayflower	N
83.	Mpumalanga	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	N
84.	Mpumalanga	Perdekop	N
85.	Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	N
86.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	N
87.	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal	N
88.	Mpumalanga	Sheepmoor	N
89.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	N
90.	Mpumalanga	Sundra	N
91.	Mpumalanga	Val	N
92.	Mpumalanga	Wakkerstroom	N
93.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	N
94.	Mpumalanga	White River	N
95.	Western Cape	Gordons Bay	N
96.	Western Cape	Maitland	N
97.	Western Cape	Mfuleni (Blue Downs)	N
98.	Western Cape	P A Hamlet	N
99.	Western Cape	Woodstock	N

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LEASED POLICE STATIONS

A total number of four projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Beacon Bay	N/A
2.	Eastern Cape	Motherwell (Ikamvelihle)	N/A
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Lamontville	N/A
4.	Western Cape	Villiersdorp	N/A

FOCUS AREA 7: ACQUISITION OF LAND

A total number of six projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Free State	Kutlwanong	N
2.	Free State	Makgolokweng	N
3.	Free State	Bloemspruit (Sonskyn)	N
4.	Western Cape	Makhaza	N
5.	Western Cape	Tafelsig	N
6.	Northern Cape	Reimvasmaak	N

SAPS: PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME DEVOLVED

CATEGORY TYPE

(R&R) Repairs and Renovations	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.
(M) (SC) Maintenance (service contract)	Existing police facilities that are periodically maintained to prevent costly repairs.

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: PLANNING & DESIGN

A total number of seven projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and no projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	R&R
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	R&R
3.	Limpopo	Roosenekal	R&R
4.	Northern Cape	Val	R&R
5.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	R&R
6.	Western Cape	Philippi	R&R
7.	Westren Cape	Sea Point	R&R

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of 12 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of eight projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Indwe	R&R
2.	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	R&R
3.	Eastern Cape	Mzamba	R&R
4.	Gauteng	Douglasdale	R&R
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	R&R
6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	R&R
7.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	R&R
8.	Limpopo	Soekmekaar	R&R
9.	North west	Wolmaranstad	R&R
10.	Western Cape	De Rust	R&R

No	Province	Name	Category
11.	Western Cape	Malmesbury replaced Murraysburg	R&R
12.	Western Cape	Nuwerus	R&R

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE - GENERATORS: EXECUTION

A total number of 262 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of 246 projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Eastern Cape	Addo	M
2.	Eastern Cape	Afzondering	M
3.	Eastern Cape	Alexandria	M
4.	Eastern Cape	Alice	M
5.	Eastern Cape	Alicedale	M
6.	Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	M
7.	Eastern Cape	Balfour	M
8.	Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	M
9.	Eastern Cape	Bell	M
10.	Eastern Cape	Berlin	M
11.	Eastern Cape	Bisho	M
12.	Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	M
13.	Eastern Cape	Cambridge West	M
14.	Eastern Cape	Chalumna	M
15.	Eastern Cape	Dalasile	M
16.	Eastern Cape	Dimbaza	M
17.	Eastern Cape	Dukatthole (Maletswai)	M
18.	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	M
19.	Eastern Cape	Elands Height	M
20.	Eastern Cape	Ezibileni	M
21.	Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	M
22.	Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	M
23.	Eastern Cape	Hamburg	M
24.	Eastern Cape	Henderson	M
25.	Eastern Cape	Hogsback	M
26.	Eastern Cape	Ida	M
27.	Eastern Cape	Ilinge	M
28.	Eastern Cape	Indwe	M
29.	Eastern Cape	Jeffreys Bay	M
30.	Eastern Cape	Joza	M
31.	Eastern Cape	Katkop	M
32.	Eastern Cape	Keiskammahoek	M
33.	Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	M
34.	Eastern Cape	Kei Mouth	M
35.	Eastern Cape	Kidds Beach	M

No	Province	Name	Category
36.	Eastern Cape	Kolomane	M
37.	Eastern Cape	Komga	M
38.	Eastern Cape	Kubusiedrift	M
39.	Eastern Cape	Kwanobuhle	M
40.	Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	M
41.	Eastern Cape	Lady Frere	M
42.	Eastern Cape	Lukholweni	M
43.	Eastern Cape	Maclean town	M
44.	Eastern Cape	Maclear	M
45.	Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	M
46.	Eastern Cape	Molteno	M
47.	Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	M
48.	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	M
49.	Eastern Cape	Mzamba	M
50.	Eastern Cape	Ndevana	M
51.	Eastern Cape	Ntabathemba	M
52.	Eastern Cape	Patensie	M
53.	Eastern Cape	Pearston	M
54.	Eastern Cape	Peddie	M
55.	Eastern Cape	Punzana	M
56.	Eastern Cape	Rhodes	M
57.	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	M
58.	Eastern Cape	Rossouw	M
59.	Eastern Cape	Seymour	M
60.	Eastern Cape	Strekstroom	M
61.	Eastern Cape	Steve Vukile Tshwete	M
62.	Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	M
63.	Eastern Cape	Stutterheim	M
64.	Eastern Cape	Tamara	M
65.	Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	M
66.	Eastern Cape	Tina Falls	M
67.	Eastern Cape	Tylden	M
68.	Eastern Cape	Ugie	M
69.	Eastern Cape	Venterstad	M
70.	Eastern Cape	Willowvale	M
71.	Eastern Cape	Zamuxolo	M
72.	Free State	Arlington	M
73.	Free State	Bainsvlei	M
74.	Free State	Brandfort	M
75.	Free State	Edenburg	M
76.	Free State	Fauresmith	M
77.	Free State	Glen	M
78.	Free State	Hobhouse	M
79.	Free State	Kestell	M

No	Province	Name	Category
80.	Free State	Kutlwanong	M
81.	Free State	Nyakallong	M
82.	Free State	Reddersburg	M
83.	Free State	Rosendal	M
84.	Free State	Steunmekaar	M
85.	Free State	Theunissen	M
86.	Free State	Tierpoort	M
87.	Free State	Tumahole	M
88.	Free State	Turflaagte	M
89.	Gauteng	Boshkop	M
90.	Gauteng	Douglasdale	M
91.	Gauteng	Edenvale	M
92.	Gauteng	Ekangala	M
93.	Gauteng	Ennerdale	M
94.	Gauteng	Garankuwa	M
95.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal	M
96.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	M
97.	Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	M
98.	Gauteng	New Alexandra	M
99.	Gauteng	Norkem Park	M
100.	Gauteng	Tembisa	M
101.	KwaZulu-Natal	Babananqo	M
102.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	M
103.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	M
104.	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	M
105.	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhawini	M
106.	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	M
107.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	M
108.	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	M
109.	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	M
110.	KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	M
111.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	M
112.	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	M
113.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	M
114.	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	M
115.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	M
116.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	M
117.	KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	M
118.	KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	M
119.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	M
120.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	M
121.	KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop	M
122.	KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	M
123.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	M

No	Province	Name	Category
124.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehломnyama	M
125.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	M
126.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	M
127.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	M
128.	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	M
129.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	M
130.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	M
131.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	M
132.	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward	M
133.	KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry	M
134.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	M
135.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	M
136.	KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid	M
137.	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	M
138.	Limpopo	Dennilton	M
139.	Limpopo	Ga-Masemola	M
140.	Limpopo	Gravelotte	M
141.	Limpopo	Groblersdal	M
142.	Limpopo	Hoopdal	M
143.	Limpopo	Makuya	M
144.	Limpopo	Marble Hall	M
145.	Limpopo	Naboomspruit	M
146.	Limpopo	Morebeng (Soekmekaar)	M
147.	Limpopo	Rooiberg	M
148.	Limpopo	Roosenekal	M
149.	Limpopo	Saamboubrug	M
150.	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	M
151.	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	M
152.	Limpopo	Zebediela	M
153.	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	M
154.	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	M
155.	Mpumalanga	Balfour	M
156.	Mpumalanga	Barberton	M
157.	Mpumalanga	Belfast	M
158.	Mpumalanga	Carolina	M
159.	Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	M
160.	Mpumalanga	Davel	M
161.	Mpumalanga	Delmas	M
162.	Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	M
163.	Mpumalanga	Elukwatini	M
164.	Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	M
165.	Mpumalanga	Hazyview	M
166.	Mpumalanga	Kanyamazane	M
167.	Mpumalanga	Kinross	M

No	Province	Name	Category
168.	Mpumalanga	Kriel	M
169.	Mpumalanga	Louws Creek	M
170.	Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	M
171.	Mpumalanga	Mahamba	M
172.	Mpumalanga	Mayflour	M
173.	Mpumalanga	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	M
174.	Mpumalanga	Perdekop	M
175.	Mpumalanga	Pienaar	M
176.	Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	M
177.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	M
178.	Mpumalanga	Sakhile	M
179.	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal	M
180.	Mpumalanga	Sheepmoor	M
181.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	M
182.	Mpumalanga	Sundra	M
183.	Mpumalanga	Vaalbank	M
184.	Mpumalanga	Val	M
185.	Mpumalanga	Volksrust	M
186.	Mpumalanga	Wakkerstroom	M
187.	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	M
188.	Mpumalanga	White River	M
189.	Northern Cape	Belmont	M
190.	Northern Cape	Brandvlei	M
191.	Northern Cape	Campbell	M
192.	Northern Cape	Delporthoop	M
193.	Northern Cape	Hartswater	M
194.	Northern Cape	Kathu	M
195.	Northern Cape	Kuyasa	M
196.	Northern Cape	Loxton	M
197.	Northern Cape	Middelpos	M
198.	Northern Cape	Niekershoop	M
199.	Northern Cape	Norvalspont	M
200.	Northern Cape	Olifansthoek	M
201.	Northern Cape	Onseepkans	M
202.	Northern Cape	Phillipstown	M
203.	Northern Cape	Pofadder	M
204.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	M
205.	Northern Cape	Rietfontein	M
206.	Northern Cape	Strydenburg	M
207.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	M
208.	Northern Cape	Violsdrift	M
209.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	M
210.	Northern Cape	Bellville South	M
211.	Western Cape	Bonnievale	M

No	Province	Name	Category
212.	Western Cape	Calitzdorp	M
213.	Western Cape	Camps Bay	M
214.	Western Cape	Claremont	M
215.	Western Cape	De Doorns	M
216.	Western Cape	De Rust	M
217.	Western Cape	Delft	M
218.	Western Cape	Elands Bay	M
219.	Western Cape	Fish Hoek	M
220.	Western Cape	Franschhoek	M
221.	Western Cape	Gans Bay	M
222.	Western Cape	Gordons Bay	M
223.	Western Cape	Great Brak River	M
224.	Western Cape	Harare	M
225.	Western Cape	Heidelberg	M
226.	Western Cape	Herold	M
227.	Western Cape	Kensington	M
228.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein	M
229.	Western Cape	Ladismith	M
230.	Western Cape	Langebaan	M
231.	Western Cape	Leeu Gamka	M
232.	Western Cape	Lutzville	M
233.	Western Cape	Macassar	M
234.	Western Cape	Maitland	M
235.	Western Cape	Malmesbury	M
236.	Western Cape	Mc Gregor	M
237.	Western Cape	Merweville	M
238.	Western Cape	Mfuleni (Blue Downs)	M
239.	Western Cape	Montagu	M
240.	Western Cape	Mowbray	M
241.	Western Cape	Nuwerus	M
242.	Western Cape	P A Hamlet	M
243.	Western Cape	Philippi	M
244.	Western Cape	Philippi East	M
245.	Western Cape	Porterville	M
246.	Western Cape	Prince Albert	M
247.	Western Cape	Riversonderend	M
248.	Western Cape	Rondebosch	M
249.	Western Cape	Sea Point	M
250.	Western Cape	Simons Town	M
251.	Western Cape	Somerset West	M
252.	Western Cape	Strandfontein	M
253.	Western Cape	Suurbraak	M
254.	Western Cape	Table View	M
255.	Western Cape	Touws Rivier	M

No	Province	Name	Category
256.	Western Cape	Tulbagh	M
257.	Western Cape	Uniondale	M
258.	Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp	M
259.	Western Cape	Wellington	M
260.	Western Cape	Woodstock	M
261.	Western Cape	Zweletemba	M
262.	Northern Cape	Noupoort	M

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE – AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total number of 167 projects were planned for completion, during the 2016/2017 financial year and a total number of 102 projects were completed, during 2016/2017. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2016/2017.

No	Province	Name	Category
1.	Free State	Arlington	M
2.	Free State	Bainsvlei	M
3.	Free State	Brandfort	M
4.	Free State	Edenburg	M
5.	Free State	Fauresmith	M
6.	Free State	Glen	M
7.	Free State	Hobhouse	M
8.	Free State	Kestell	M
9.	Free State	Kutlwanoong	M
10.	Free State	Nyakallong	M
11.	Free State	Reddersburg	M
12.	Free State	Rosendal	M
13.	Free State	Steunmekaar	M
14.	Free State	Theunissen	M
15.	Free State	Tierpoort	M
16.	Free State	Tumahole	M
17.	Free State	Turflaagte	M
18.	KwaZulu-Natal	Babananqo	
19.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	M
20.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	M
21.	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	M
22.	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhawini	M
23.	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	M
24.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	M
25.	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	M
26.	KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	M
27.	KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	M
28.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	M
29.	KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	M
30.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	M

No	Province	Name	Category
31.	KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	M
32.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	M
33.	KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	M
34.	KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	M
35.	KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	M
36.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	M
37.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	M
38.	KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop	M
39.	KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	M
40.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	M
41.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	M
42.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	M
43.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	M
44.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	M
45.	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	M
46.	KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	M
47.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	M
48.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoní	M
49.	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward	M
50.	KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry	M
51.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	M
52.	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	M
53.	KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid	M
54.	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	M
55.	Northern Cape	Belmont	M
56.	Northern Cape	Campbell	M
57.	Northern Cape	Delportshoop	M
58.	Northern Cape	Hartswater	M
59.	Northern Cape	Kathu	M
60.	Northern Cape	Kuyasa	M
61.	Northern Cape	Loxton	M
62.	Northern Cape	Niekershoop	M
63.	Northern Cape	Noupoort	M
64.	Northern Cape	Olifansthoek	M
65.	Northern Cape	Strydenburg	M
66.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	M
67.	Northern Cape	Witdraai	M
68.	Northern Cape	Pofadder	M
69.	Northern Cape	Onseepkans	M
70.	Northern Cape	Rietfontein	M
71.	Northern Cape	Phillipstown	M
72.	Northern Cape	Norvalspont	M
73.	Northern Cape	Brandvlei	M
74.	Northern Cape	Middelpos	M

No	Province	Name	Category
75.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	M
76.	Northern Cape	Vioolsdrift	M
77.	Gauteng	New Alexandra	M
78.	Gauteng	Douglasdale	M
79.	Gauteng	Edenvale	M
80.	Gauteng	Ekangala	M
81.	Gauteng	Ennerdale	M
82.	Gauteng	Kliprivier	M
83.	Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	M
84.	Gauteng	Norkem Park	M
85.	Gauteng	Boshkop	M
86.	Gauteng	Garankuwa	M
87.	Gauteng	Hammanskraal	M
88.	Gauteng	Tembisa	M
89.	Eastern Cape	Bell	M
90.	Eastern Cape	Indwe	M
91.	Eastern Cape	Kubusiedrift	M
92.	Eastern Cape	Lady Grey	M
93.	Eastern Cape	Molteno	M
94.	Eastern Cape	Ndevana	M
95.	Eastern Cape	Peddie	M
96.	Eastern Cape	Strekstroom	M
97.	Eastern Cape	Steve Vukile Tshwete	M
98.	Eastern Cape	Steynsburg	M
99.	Eastern Cape	Stutterheim	M
100.	Eastern Cape	Tamara	M
101.	Eastern Cape	Venterstad	M
102.	Eastern Cape	Willowvale	M
103.	Eastern Cape	Alice	M
104.	Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	M
105.	Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	M
106.	Eastern Cape	Cambridge	M
107.	Eastern Cape	Chalumna	M
108.	Eastern Cape	Dalasile	M
109.	Eastern Cape	Dimbaza	M
110.	Eastern Cape	Duncan Village	M
111.	Eastern Cape	Elands Height	M
112.	Eastern Cape	Hamburg	M
113.	Eastern Cape	Henderson	M
114.	Eastern Cape	Ida	M
115.	Eastern Cape	Kei Bridge	M
116.	Eastern Cape	Kei Mouth	M
117.	Eastern Cape	Kidds Beach	M
118.	Eastern Cape	Komga	M

No	Province	Name	Category
119.	Eastern Cape	Ntabethemba	M
120.	Limpopo	Dennilton	M
121.	Limpopo	Ga-Masemola	M
122.	Limpopo	Gravelotte	M
123.	Limpopo	Groblersdal	M
124.	Limpopo	Hoopdal	M
125.	Limpopo	Makuya	M
126.	Limpopo	Marble Hall	M
127.	Limpopo	Mookgopong (Naboomspruit)	M
128.	Limpopo	Morebeng (Soekmekaar)	M
129.	Limpopo	Rankin's Pass	M
130.	Limpopo	Rooiberg	M
131.	Limpopo	Roosenekal	M
132.	Limpopo	Saambouburg	M
133.	Limpopo	Thabazimbi	M
134.	Limpopo	Zaaiplaas	M
135.	Limpopo	Zebediela	M
136.	Western Cape	Bonnievale	M
137.	Western Cape	Calitzdorp	M
138.	Western Cape	De Doorns	M
139.	Western Cape	De Rust	M
140.	Western Cape	Elands Bay	M
141.	Western Cape	Franschhoek	M
142.	Western Cape	Gans Bay	M
143.	Western Cape	Great Brak River	M
144.	Western Cape	Heidelberg	M
145.	Western Cape	Herold	M
146.	Western Cape	Ladismith	M
147.	Western Cape	Langebaan	M
148.	Western Cape	Leeu Gamka	M
149.	Western Cape	Lutzville	M
150.	Western Cape	Malmesbury	M
151.	Western Cape	Mc Gregor	M
152.	Western Cape	Merweville	M
153.	Western Cape	Montagu	M
154.	Western Cape	Murraysburg	M
155.	Western Cape	Nuwerus	M
156.	Western Cape	PA Hamlet	M
157.	Western Cape	Porterville	M
158.	Western Cape	Prince Albert	M
159.	Western Cape	Riviersonderend	M
160.	Western Cape	Strandfontein	M
161.	Western Cape	Suurbraak	M
162.	Western Cape	Touws Rivier	M

No	Province	Name	Category
163.	Western Cape	Tulbagh	M
164.	Western Cape	Uniondale	M
165.	Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp	M
166.	Western Cape	Wellington	M
167.	Western Cape	Zweletemba	M

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS AND THE DATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – SITE CLEARANCE			
No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	2019-03-30
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntshongwe	2019-03-30
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Sokhulu	2019-03-30
4.	Western Cape	Weltevreden (Nyanga)	Project on hold
5.	Western Cape	Rondebosch	2020-03-30

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – PLANNING AND DESIGN			
No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Free State	Makgolokweng	2018-03-31
2.	Gauteng	Ennerdale	2018-03-31
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	2018-03-31
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	Kwa-Nocomboshe	2018-03-31
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	2018-03-31
6.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	2018-03-31
7.	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	2018-03-31
8.	Western Cape	Tafelsig	2018-03-31

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – EXECUTION			
No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Limpopo	Muyexe	2018-03-31
2.	Mpumalanga	Pungutsha	Project on hold
3.	North West	Dwarsberg	2018-03-31
4.	North West	Mabieskraal	Contractor in default
5.	North West	Moeka-Vuma	Contractor in default
6.	North West	Mareetsane	2018-03-31

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – REPAIR AND UPGRADE			
No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Western Cape	Kraaifontein	2017-04-28

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – VICTIM-FRIENDLY FACILITIES			
No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	2018-03-31
2.	Mpumalanga	Skukuza Replaced by Msinga	2017-03-31
3.	Western Cape	Camps Bay	2018-03-31

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS – UPGRADING OF CELLS

No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Mpumalanga	Barberton	2018-03-31
2.	Mpumalanga	Culcatta	2018-03-31
3.	Mpumalanga	Sabie	2018-03-31
4.	Northern Cape	Port Nolloth	2018-03-31
5.	Western Cape	Murraysburg	2018-03-31

PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

Not applicable

PROGRESS MADE WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS – PLANNING AND DESIGN

No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Aliwal North	2018-03-31
2.	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	2018-03-31
3.	Limpopo	Roosenekal	2018-03-31
4.	Mpumalanga	Val	2018-03-31
5.	Northern Cape	Victoria West	2018-03-31
6.	Western Cape	Philippi	2018-03-31
7.	Western Cape	Sea Point	2018-03-31

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS – EXECUTION

No	Province	Project	Projected completion date
1.	Eastern Cape	Indwe	2019-03-31
2.	Eastern Cape	Mqanduli	2019-03-31
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	2019-03-31
4.	Western Cape	Nuwerus	2016-08-18
5.	Western Cape	Malmesbury	2019-03-31

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 provincial and divisional offices.
- 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 on an annual basis, to determine the demand and planning process 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 need for maintenance is determined by the end-user and is 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, due to the delay in the appointment of contractors. The performance of contractors, change of priorities, change in the industry (alternative methods, prices, etc.), labour disputes and climatic conditions have delayed the progress of the plan. Contingency projects have been identified for activation purposes.

Table 52: Appropriation and expenditure relating to infrastructure projects

Infrastructure projects	2015/2016			2016/2017		
	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	892 488	869 596	22 892	284 347	375 463	-91 116
Existing infrastructure assets	306 232	320 654	-14 422	512 189	419 892	92 297
Upgrades and additions	190 245	163 997	26 248	470 829	399 093	71 736
Rehabilitation, renovations and Refurbishments	115 773	156 443	-40 670	35 493	19 190	16 303
Maintenance and repairs	214	214	0	5 867	1 609	4 258
Infrastructure transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 198 720	1 190 250	8 470	796 536	795 356	1 180



PART C: GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the King IV Code of Corporate Governance, during the 3rd quarter of the 2016/2017 financial year, placed an obligation on public sector departments, to indicate the extent to which they comply with the Code. The King IV Code introduced a new approach in that, the requirement, in terms of compliance, changed from “apply or explain”, to “apply and explain”, thereby implying an outcomes-based approach to the application of the principles.

The Department rationalised its governance structures during 2016/2017, thereby ensuring that the NMF, comprising of the Accounting Officer and the heads of the major business units within the Department, i.e. the provinces and divisions. The role of the NMF is aligned with the expectation in King IV, being accountable for determining strategy, approving key policy, ensuring accountability from the heads of the major business units and overseeing and monitoring the performance of the department, as a whole.

One of the key dimensions of the Back-to-Basics Approach, is that of an all-inclusive approach to policing. This implies an extensive stakeholder involvement in policing. In addition, the professionalising of the SAPS, and the establishing of a culture of integrity and compliance, feature as elements of the Back-to-Basics Approach, supported by the Department, having established a dedicated integrity management capability, during 2016/2017. Integrated reporting is a key element of the King IV and the Department has established monthly, quarterly and annual reporting, in line with legislative requirements and government policy.

The risk management capability within the Department has been significantly capacitated, which, in addition to the planned modernisation of the Department’s risk management approach, will ensure that both risk and opportunity are properly managed.

King IV has various other corporate governance-related requirements, which the Department will address, during the forthcoming financial year, using the advocated “apply and explain” approach.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS re-established its National Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), following a lapse in governance associated with risk management. The composition of the ERMC was streamlined to improve its effectiveness and remains under the stewardship of Mr. Moloto Mokwele, who is not employed by the SAPS (as required by the Public Sector Risk Management Framework). The ERMC now includes the Deputy National Commissioners, representing their various areas of functional responsibility, the chairpersons of the Provincial ERMCs, the custodians of the risk management process in the provinces and the Provincial Heads: Organisational Development and Strategic Management.

The Department is conducting regular risk assessments to determine progress with the effectiveness of its Risk Management Strategy, progress with the management of risks, improvement in the Department’s performance and the identification of emerging risks

The SAPS has a significant risk exposure, largely attributable to the organisation’s mandate and the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the country. The magnitude of the organisation also contributes to this risk exposure, given the size of its fixed establishment, budget and asset register. The managing of this risk exposure at all levels is critical, however, none more so than at police station level. The cascading of risk management to this level, must ensure that the strategic risks identified as impacting on the organisation’s predetermined objectives, are effectively addressed at police stations. A Station Risk Response Plan has been developed for implementation, in the 2017/2018 financial year. This plan identifies the organisational controls that must be implemented by specific functionaries at police stations, to prevent these strategic risks from occurring or mitigating their impact, should they occur.

The SAPS ERMC has prioritised the modernisation of the risk management process which is utilised by the SAPS, which will involve the introduction of a stand-alone risk management system. In addition to the introduction of a risk management system, the professional capacitation of key functionaries and management has been progressed, but will be intensified, during 2017/2018.

There has been significant progress with the reduction of certain strategic risks, including those related to the case docket management process, suicides, the unnatural death of SAPS members on duty and misconduct and/or negligent conduct by SAPS members. There are, however, certain strategic risks that remain problematic, in that the SAPS continues to experience risk factors associated with these strategic risks, including attacks and the murders of members on and off-duty and risk incidents associated with detention management.

The role of the Audit Committee in advising the Department on risk management and its independent monitoring of the effectiveness of the system of risk management

The Department provides the Audit Committee with regular reports on the extent of reduction in risk factors associated with the Department's strategic risks and the progress achieved with the implementation of the annual Risk Management Plan. The Chairperson of the ERM indicated, in his last report to the Audit Committee, that his overall assessment of the state of risk management in the SAPS, is slowly being accepted and understood at provincial level, although more work still needs to be done to capacitate the provinces to grasp key issues of Enterprise Risk Management. He also stated that the Accounting Officer can assist with the process, by ensuring that risk management is made prominent at key strategic engagements, be it at NMFs, strategic and operational planning forums.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Department's fraud prevention plan and the progress made in implementing the fraud prevention plan

The SAPS has established an Integrity Management Service (IMS), during 2016/2017, in compliance with Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations 2016. This capability, while not yet fully capacitated, has identified a number of key issues that are in the process of being addressed, including the:

- appointment of ethics officers, to address issues related to ethics and integrity and the establishment of an ethics committee;
- conducting of annual ethics and anti-corruption risk assessments, to identify and address organisational vulnerabilities;
- implementation of advocacy and awareness programmes related to ethics, integrity, anti-corruption, the Codes of Conduct and Ethics, promoting integrity at work and ethical leadership;
- implementation of an Ethics/Anti-Corruption Strategy and related policies;
- management of conflict of interests, through financial disclosures by all employees/approval of remunerative work;
- management of the receipt of gifts/donations (no gifts are allowed in official capacity, however, gifts received must be registered in the Gifts Register and approved);
- manage investigations into contraventions of the Ethics Code; and
- establish and manage a whistleblowing capacity.

Table 53 provides a comparative provincial breakdown of the departmental steps which are initiated against members, for their alleged involvement in fraud and corruption and table 54 provides a comparative breakdown of charges, for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Table 53: Corruption and fraud – breakdown of charges: April 2016 to March 2017

Corruption and Fraud Categories - April 2016 to March 2017	
Corruption	115
Fraud	28
Aiding an escapee	152
Defeating the ends of justice	35
Extortion	10
Bribery	5
Total	345

By the end of the reporting period, 97 personnel had been suspended. A total of 10 were suspended with salary and 87 were suspended without salary⁷⁵. The remaining 248 personnel were not suspended. These figures exclude the number of suspensions that were uplifted during in-year intervention processes, in 2016/2017. The table below provides detailed information pertaining to the rank of personnel, police stations/units, the nature of misconduct committed, as well as the outcome of these cases.

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
Forensic Services				
1	Administration Clerk	Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management	Theft	Suspended dismissal for six months and R500 fine
2	Accounting Clerk	Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management	Theft	In progress
3	Accounting Clerk	Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management	Fraud	Final written warning
4	Constable	Criminal Records and Crime Scene Management	Theft	In progress
Crime Intelligence				
1	Warrant Officer	Crime Intelligence: Gauteng	Theft and corruption	In progress
2	Constable	Crime Intelligence: Gauteng	Theft and corruption	In progress
3	Senior Accounting Clerk	Crime Intelligence: Head Office	Fraud	Suspended dismissal for a period not exceeding six months
4	Constable	Crime Intelligence: Free State	Theft	Dismissed
5	Constable	Crime Intelligence: Gauteng	Loss of official firearm	In progress
6	Constable	Crime Intelligence: North West	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
7	Captain	Crime Intelligence: Eastern Cape	Fraud and theft	In progress
8	Captain	Crime Intelligence: Gauteng	Corruption	Not guilty
9	Warrant Officer	Crime Intelligence: Head Office	Theft	Dismissal
10	Sergeant	Crime Intelligence: North West	Fraud	Final written warning
Detective Service				
1	Administration Clerk	Detective Service: National Investigating Unit	Fraud	In progress

⁷⁵ The number of charges is greater than the number of members charged as some members were charged with more than one charge

No.	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation				
1	Warrant Officer	DPCI: Free State	Assault and shoplifting	In progress
Protection and Security Services				
1	Sergeant	PSS: KwaZulu-Natal	Shoplifting	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
2	Constable	PSS: Western Cape	Submission of false statement	Final written warning and counselling for anger management
3	Constable	PSS: Western Cape	Theft of money	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
Eastern Cape				
1	Warrant Officer	Mqanduli	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (case not proved)
2	Warrant Officer	Mqanduli	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (case not proved)
3	Warrant Officer	Elliot	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
4	Administration Clerk	Port Alfred	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of three months
5	Warrant Officer	Kenton On Sea	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
6	Warrant Officer	Mount Frere	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (investigation procedure not followed)
7	Constable	Mount Frere	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (investigation procedure not followed)
8	Constable	Mount Frere	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (investigation procedure not followed)
9	Warrant Officer	Dimbaza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (insufficient evidence)
10	Constable	Dimbaza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (insufficient evidence)
11	Sergeant	Burgersdorp	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (lack of evidence and poor investigation)
12	Sergeant	Burgersdorp	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty (lack of evidence and poor investigation)
13	Constable	Fort Beaufort	Defeating ends of justice	Withdrawn temporarily from case roll – Deputy Provincial Commissioner approved the request from POPCRU to request the SSSBC to appoint an arbitrator to chair the disciplinary hearing
14	Constable	Willowmore	Possession of dagga	Written warning
15	Sergeant	Engcobo	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
16	Warrant Officer	Uitenhage	Theft	Not guilty
17	Senior Administration Clerk	Mount Road	Fraud	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R500
18	Constable	Joza	Theft and assault	In progress
19	Constable	Palmietfontein	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
20	Constable	Palmietfontein	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
21	Lieutenant Colonel	Pho Band	Fraud	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R500 fine on each count (total fine of R1500,00)
22	Constable	Mlungisi	Fraud	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R500,00 fine
23	Warrant Officer	Tina Falls	Corruption	Not guilty
24	Constable	Tina Falls	Corruption	Not guilty
25	Senior Administration Clerk	Kei Road	Theft	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R500,00 fine
26	Constable	Port Alfred FCS	Theft	Not guilty
27	Warrant Officer	Lady Grey	Fraud and theft	Dismissal
28	Sergeant	Tarkastad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
29	Constable	Tarkastad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
30	Constable	Dimbaza	Corruption	Dismissal
31	Constable	Dimbaza	Corruption	Dismissal
32	Constable	Mount Road	Absent from work	Dismissal in terms of Regulation 18(5)
33	Administration Clerk	Patensie	Theft	Dismissal
34	Warrant Officer	Madeira	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R1000,00 fine
35	Warrant Officer	Madeira	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and R1000,00 fine
36	Warrant Officer	Port Elizabeth VIS	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn - member purchased discharge
37	Constable	Port Elizabeth VIS	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
38	Sergeant	Lusikisiki	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
39	Constable	Lusikisiki	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
40	Constable	Lusikisiki	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
41	Constable	Matatiele	Fraud	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
42	Provisioning Administration Clerk	Stutterheim	Fraud	Suspension for one month without remuneration
43	Constable	Katkop	Fraud	Not guilty
44	Constable	Mount Road	Fraud	Withdrawn (member dismissed in terms of Regulation 18(5) in another unrelated disciplinary matter)
Free State				
1	Constable	Parkweg	Shoplifting	Dismissed
2	Warrant Officer	Vanstandensrus	Fraud	Guilty: dismissed
3	Constable	Parkweg	Theft of cash	Withdrawn
4	Constable	Parkweg	Theft of cash	Withdrawn
5	Constable	Bayswater	Defeating ends of justice and corruption	In progress
6	Constable	Thabong	Corruption	Not guilty
7	Constable	Thabong	Corruption	Not guilty
8	Administration Clerk	Kestell	Fraud	Withdrawn

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
9	Warrant Officer	Makwane	Corruption	Not guilty
10	Warrant Officer	Heilbron	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
11	Lieutenant Colonel	Welkom	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
12	Lieutenant Colonel	Welkom	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
13	Warrant Officer	Ventersburg	Bribery	Acquitted
Gauteng				
1	Warrant Officer	Tsakane	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
2	Warrant Officer	Benoni Vis	Corruption	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and a R500,00 fine
3	Constable	Tarlton	Corruption	Dismissed
4	Constable	Alexander	Corruption	Dismissed
5	Constable	Fochville	Corruption	Not guilty
6	Warrant Officer	Fochville	Corruption	Not guilty
7	Warrant Officer	Boksburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
8	Warrant Officer	Boksburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine
9	Constable	Katlehong North	Corruption	Not guilty
10	Lieutenant Colonel	Ivory Park	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
11	Lieutenant Colonel	Ivory Park	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
12	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
13	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
14	Constable	Alberton	Corruption	Dismissed
15	Constable	Alberton	Corruption	Dismissed
16	Constable	Alberton	Corruption	Dismissed
17	Captain	Gauteng	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
18	Constable	Garsfontein	Fraud	Dismissed
19	Constable	Soshanguve	Theft	Not guilty
20	Constable	Soshanguve	Theft	Not guilty
21	Constable	Reigerpark	Corruption	Dismissed
22	Constable	The Barrage	Corruption	Dismissed
23	Constable	The Barrage	Corruption	Dismissed
24	Constable	Alberton	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal and a R500,00 fine
25	Constable	Alberton	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal and a R500,00 fine
26	Constable	Yeoville	Corruption	Dismissed
27	Warrant Officer	Vereeniging	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal and a R500,00 fine
28	Constable	Wierdabrug	Corruption	Dismissed
29	Constable	Wierdabrug	Corruption	Dismissed
30	Warrant Officer	Pretoria West Vis	Corruption	Dismissed

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
31	Constable	Ivory Park	Corruption and kidnapping	Not guilty
32	Constable	Jeppe	Theft	In progress
33	Constable	Jeppe	Theft	In progress
34	Constable	Brixton Flying Squad	Corruption	Dismissed
35	Warrant Officer	Honeydew	Corruption	Not guilty
36	Sergeant	Honeydew	Corruption	Not guilty
37	Constable	Johannesburg Central	Corruption	Not guilty
38	Constable	Evaton	Corruption	In progress
39	Warrant Officer	Protea Glen K9	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
40	Sergeant	Brakpan	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
41	Warrant Officer	Brakpan	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
42	Warrant Officer	Brakpan	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
43	Constable	Brakpan	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
44	Warrant Officer	Kagiso	Allowed a prisoner to escape	R500,00 fine
45	Warrant Officer	Ivory Park	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
46	Sergeant	Ivory Park	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
47	Constable	Silverton Flying Squad	Corruption	Dismissed
48	Constable	Elsburg	Corruption	In progress
49	Warrant Officer	Alexandra	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
50	Sergeant	Alexandra	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
51	Warrant Officer	Kliptown	Armed robbery and defeating the ends of justice	Member resigned
52	Constable	Sandton	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
KwaZulu-Natal				
1	Constable	Greytown	Corruption	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months and a R500,00 fine
2	Constable	Lamontville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
3	Administration Clerk	Port Shepstone	Shoplifting	In progress
4	Constable	Wentworth	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
5	Constable	Margate	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine and final written warning
6	Sergeant	KwaDukuza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
7	Sergeant	Richmond	Corruption	Resigned
8	Constable	Mbongolwane	Corruption	Resigned

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
9	Warrant Officer	Pinetown	Defeating ends of justice	Not guilty
10	Constable	Pinetown	Defeating ends of justice	Not guilty
11	Constable	Pinetown	Defeating ends of justice	Not guilty
12	Sergeant	KwaDukuza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
13	Warrant Officer	KwaDukuza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R400,00 fine
14	Warrant Officer	KwaDukuza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
15	Constable	KwaDukuza	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
16	Warrant Officer	Howick	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	14 days suspended without salary
17	Warrant Officer	Umzinto	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	14 days suspended without salary
18	Constable	Phoenix	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine
19	Constable	Phoenix	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine
20	Constable	Margate	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R200,00 fine and final written warning
21	Constable	Chatsworth	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
22	Constable	Umlazi TRT	Kidnapping, assault GHB, extortion and theft	In progress
23	Constable	Umlazi TRT	Kidnapping, assault GHB, extortion and theft	In progress
24	Constable	Pinetown	Kidnapping, assault GHB, extortion and theft	In progress
25	Constable	Umlazi TRT	Kidnapping, assault GHB, extortion and theft	In progress
26	Warrant Officer	Pinetown	Aiding/assisting a suspect to escape	Final written warning
27	Warrant Officer	Pinetown	Aiding/assisting a suspect to escape	Final written warning
28	Constable	Margate	Aiding/assisting a suspect to escape	Not guilty
29	Sergeant	Durban Central	Fraud	In progress
30	Sergeant	Durban Central	Fraud	In progress
31	Warrant Officer	Hillcrest	Corruption	One month without salary, a fine of R500,00 and suspended dismissal for a period of six months
32	Constable	Hillcrest	Corruption	One month without salary, a fine of R500,00 and suspended dismissal for a period of six months

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
33	Warrant Officer	Mayville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
34	Constable	Mayville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
35	Constable	Mayville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
36	Constable	Mayville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
Limpopo				
1	Constable	Provincial ORS	Corruption	In progress
2	Constable	Gravelotte	Corruption	Dismissed from the SAPS
3	Constable	Tshamtumbu	Corruption	Dismissed from the SAPS
4	Constable	Masisi	Corruption	Dismissed from the SAPS
Mpumalanga				
1	Constable	Siyabuswa	Theft	Dismissal
2	Warrant Officer	Mbuzini	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R300,00 fine
3	Warrant Officer	Mbuzini	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquitted
4	Constable	Mbuzini	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquitted
5	Sergeant	Dirkiesdorp	Corruption	R500,00 fine
6	Constable	Dirkiesdorp	Corruption	Suspended for two months and a written warning
7	Constable	Lothair	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended for one month without salary
8	Constable	Lothair	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended for one month without salary
9	Constable	Lothair	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended for one month without salary
10	Sergeant	Waterval Boven	Corruption	Dismissed
11	Constable	Bethal	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspension for three months
12	Warrant Officer	Ermelo	Corruption	Dismissed
13	Constable	Hendrina	Corruption	Dismissed
14	Sergeant	Middleburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Counselling and suspended dismissal
15	Warrant Officer	Middleburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Counselling and suspended dismissal
16	Constable	Kwaggafontein	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine
17	Constable	Masoyi	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R400,00 fine and written warning
18	Sergeant	Masoyi	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R400,00 fine and written warning
19	Sergeant	Masoyi	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R400,00 fine and written warning
20	Constable	Masoyi	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn
21	Warrant Officer	Middleburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of three months

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
22	Sergeant	Middleburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of three months
23	Warrant Officer	Volkstrust	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
24	Warrant Officer	Mahamba POE	Dealing in dagga and corruption	Suspension without remuneration for 2 months
25	Sergeant	Mahamba POE	Dealing in dagga and corruption	Suspension without remuneration for two months
26	Constable	Tonga	Fails to safeguard a prisoner	R150,00 fine
27	Constable	Tonga	Fails to safeguard a prisoner	R150,00 fine
28	Administration Clerk	Ermelo FCS	Forgery and uttering (sick note)	Suspension without remuneration for one month
29	Lieutenant Colonel	Nelspruit	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
30	Captain	Nelspruit	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
31	Warrant Officer	Nelspruit	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspension without remuneration for one month
32	Warrant Officer	Nelspruit	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspension without remuneration for one month
33	Cleaner	Balfour	Forgery	Suspended for a period of two months with no benefits
34	Warrant Officer	Kwamhlanga	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
35	Warrant Officer	Kwamhlanga	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
36	Constable	Kwamhlanga	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
37	Warrant Officer	Kriel Saps	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
38	Senior Administration Clerk	Low's Creek	Fraud and corruption	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
North West				
1	Constable	Lichtenburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
2	Constable	Lichtenburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
3	Captain	Lichtenburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
4	Captain	Lichtenburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
5	Warrant Officer	Lichtenburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
6	Constable	Wolmaransstad	Defeating the ends of justice	Acquittal on all charges
7	Constable	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal
8	Constable	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal
9	Warrant Officer	Vryburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquitted

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
10	Warrant Officer	Vryburg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquitted
11	Sergeant	Phokeng	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
12	Constable	Ventersdorp	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
13	Constable	Huhudi	Theft general	Withdrawn by complainant
14	Personnel Officer	Potchefstroom POP	Housebreaking and theft	Dismissed in terms of section 17(3)
15	Sergeant	Biesiesvlei	Theft	Dismissal
16	Administration Clerk	Biesiesvlei	Theft	Acquittal
17	Constable	Potchefstroom	Corruption	Withdrawn
18	Sergeant	Potchefstroom	Corruption	Withdrawn
19	Sergeant	Bloemhof	Theft of cash	Not guilty
20	Constable	Bloemhof	Theft of cash	Not guilty
21	Constable	Jouberton	Corruption, theft of cash and kidnapping	Dismissed from the SAPS
22	Warrant Officer	Mahikeng	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
23	Captain	Potchefstroom	Corruption	Not guilty
24	Warrant Officer	Phokeng	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Provisionally withdrawn
25	Sergeant	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	R500,00 fine
26	Sergeant	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
27	Constable	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
28	Constable	Leeudoringstad	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
29	Warrant Officer	Potchefstroom K9	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
30	Warrant Officer	Setlagole	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
31	Constable	Stella	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
32	Warrant Officer	Groot Marico	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn
Northern Cape				
1	Constable	Upington	Theft	R500,00 fine
2	Constable	Upington	Theft	R2100,00 fine and dismissal from the SAPS
3	Constable	Kuyasa	Corruption	Dismissal from the SAPS
4	Sergeant	Paballelo	Unlawful police force against a prisoner	In progress
Western Cape				
1	Lieutenant Colonel	Delft	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
2	Constable	Malmesbury	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
3	Warrant Officer	Goodwood	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
4	Warrant Officer	Goodwood	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
5	Sergeant	Paarl	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
6	Sergeant	Paarl	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
7	Constable	Robertson	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
8	Sergeant	Vanrhynsdorp	Theft	Final written warning
9	Sergeant	Oudtshoorn	Corruption	Withdrawn at hearing
10	Constable	Manenberg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Member resigned from the SAPS
11	Constable	Manenberg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Member resigned from the SAPS
12	Sergeant	Swellendam	Corruption	Member Resigned from the SAPS
13	Sergeant	Rondebosch	Corruption	Dismissal
14	Constable	Atlantis	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
15	Sergeant	Caledon	Defeating the ends of justice	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
16	Constable	Cape Town	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
17	Constable	Cape Town	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
18	Sergeant	Knysna	Theft of R400,00	Not guilty
19	Administration Clerk	Stellenbosch	Theft	Final written warning and suspended dismissal
20	Sergeant	Strand	Corruption, possess of stolen property	In progress
21	Sergeant	Malmesbury	Fraud	Resigned
22	Sergeant	Groot Brak Rivier	Sexual harassment	Suspended dismissed for a period of six months
23	Constable	Kwanonqaba	Theft	Withdrawn at hearing
24	Warrant Officer	Sea Point	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
25	Constable	Sea Point	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn at hearing
26	Sergeant	Bellville	Corruption	Resign
27	Constable	Bishop Lavis	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
28	Constable	Cape Town	Corruption	Suspended dismissal and R500 fine
29	Constable	Mfuleni	Corruption	Dismissed
30	Sergeant	Uniondale	Theft	Dismissed
31	Warrant Officer	Macassar	Dealing in drugs	Resigned
32	Warrant Officer	Oudsthoorn	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
33	Constable	Oudsthoorn	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
34	Sergeant	Strand	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Dismissed
35	Constable	Clanwilliam	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn at hearing
36	Constable	Phillipi	Theft	Dismissed
37	Constable	Sea Point	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
38	Warrant Officer	Bellville	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
39	Warrant Officer	Klawer	Theft	Withdrawn at hearing
40	Constable	Klawer	Theft	Written warning
41	Constable	Worcester	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
42	Warrant Officer	Lwandle	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn at hearing
43	Sergeant	Lwandle	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
44	Constable	Mossel Bay	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
45	Constable	Mossel Bay	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
46	Sergeant	Kuilsriver	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
47	Constable	Cape Town	Fraud - forged and official document	Dismissed
48	Sergeant	Woodstock	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
49	Constable	Langa	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
50	Constable	Langa	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
51	Constable	Nyanga	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
52	Constable	Nyanga	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
53	Sergeant	Claremont	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
54	Warrant Officer	Claremont	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
55	Constable	Claremont	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
56	Sergeant	Cape Town K9	Fraud: PIN code	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
57	Constable	Milnerton	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
58	Warrant Officer	Lingeletu West	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn
59	Warrant Officer	Athlone	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning at station level
60	Constable	Goodwood	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal for a period of six months
61	Captain	Lingeletu West	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal and a R500,00 fine

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
62	Constable	Lingeletu West	Defeating the ends of justice	Suspended dismissal and a R500,00 fine
63	Constable	Lingeletu West	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
64	Sergeant	Lingeletu West	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
65	Sergeant	Strand	Dealing in drugs	Dismissed
66	Sergeant	Wellington	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
67	Sergeant	Wellington	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
68	Constable	Simonstown	Theft of cell phone	Withdrawn by employee representative, complainant not willing to proceed
69	Sergeant	Mowbray	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
70	Constable	Lingeletu West	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Dismissal in terms of Regulation 18(5)
71	Constable	Wynberg	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Withdrawn
72	Constable	Mowbray	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
73	Constable	Mowbray	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Acquittal
74	Constable	Athlone	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
75	Constable	Khayelitsha	Misuse state vehicle without authority	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
76	Constable	Caledon	Corruption and extortion	In progress
77	Sergeant	Robertson	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new FA date
78	Warrant Officer	Robertson	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
79	Sergeant	Robertson	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Not guilty
80	Warrant Officer	Robertson	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Final written warning
81	Constable	Gugulethu	Corruption	Not guilty
82	Principle Data Typist	Harare	Extortion	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
83	Sergeant	Harare	Extortion	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
84	Sergeant	Harare	Extortion	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
85	Sergeant	Villiersdorp	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
86	Foreman Cleaner	Provincial SCM Cape Town	Theft of SAPS property	Dismissed from saps
87	Lieutenant Colonel	Delft	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
88	Captain	Delft	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
89	Warrant Officer	Delft	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	To be recaptured with new first appearance.

No	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
90	Sergeant	George	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
91	Sergeant	Vredendal	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
92	Sergeant	Vredendal	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
93	Constable	Vredendal	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
94	Constable	Lwandle	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
95	Constable	Lwandle	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
96	Constable	Beaufort West	Dealing in drugs	Withdrawn
97	Sergeant	De Doorns	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning
98	Cleaner	Kleinvlei	New Regulation 5(3)(s) theft	In progress
99	Constable	Grassy Park	New Regulation 5(3) assault and kidnapping	In progress
100	Constable	Calitstdorp	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	In progress
101	Constable	Delft	New Regulation 5(3)(s) shoplifting	To be recaptured with new first appearance.
102	Sergeant	Uniondale	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissal
103	Constable	Kuilsriver	Aiding/allowed a suspect to escape	Written warning

Table 54: Corruption and fraud – breakdown of charges: 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

National and provincial	Members charged	Disciplinary case put on roll	Disciplinary hearing finalised	Guilty	Dismissed	Not guilty	Sanction short of dismissal	Withdrawn	Total pending
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Records and Forensic Science Services	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
Crime Intelligence	10	10	6	4	2	2	2	0	4
Detective Service	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Protection and Security Services	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Eastern Cape	44	44	43	21	5	19	16	3	1
Free State	13	13	11	2	2	6	0	3	2
Gauteng	52	52	48	25	19	22	6	1	4
KwaZulu-Natal	36	36	21	15	0	4	15	2	15
Limpopo	4	4	3	3	3	0	0	0	1
Mpumalanga	38	38	34	31	4	2	27	1	4
North West	32	32	32	10	3	17	7	5	0
Northern Cape	4	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	1
Western Cape	103	103	78	35	10	26	25	17	25
Total	345	345	384	154	49	98	105	32	61

Mechanisms implemented to report fraud and corruption and how these mechanisms function (the reporting of cases and steps taken)

The department has the following measures in place, as an initiative to prevent fraud and corruption:

- The annual compulsory disclosure of financial and other interests by senior management, via e-disclosure to Integrity Management Services, Head Office. All other members/personnel from levels 1 to 12, submit manually to their respective component and provincial heads.
- Adherence to applicable policy and procedure, regulating the performance of remunerative work, outside the SAPS.
- The Integrity Testing Programme, within the DPCI, in accordance with Regulation 3 of the DPCI Regulations. This is inclusive of testing for alcohol and drug abuse, as well as random polygraph testing.
- Conducted system screenings on integrity-related issues, on request, pertaining to a given integrity investigation, as well as prospective shortlisted candidates for advertised posts.
- The coordination of Z204 application forms, in respect of personnel with the relevant intelligence structures, responsible for the vetting of personnel.
- The maintenance of a security clearance database of members in vulnerable areas, including members in key performance positions.
- Preventive, detective and corrective controls, including inter alia, regular communication on the SAPS Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics, criminal and departmental investigations into allegations of fraud and corruption and compliance management by internal assurance providers.

There are several internal and external mechanisms that are available to the public and SAPS members, which are used for reporting alleged acts of fraud and corruption, involving members of the Department. Reported allegations of fraud and corruption by SAPS members, are reported to the Integrity Management Unit of the DPCI, through an established reporting facility and include telephone tip-offs and written complaints. The Integrity Management Unit prioritises investigations through discreet enquiries, to determine the authenticity of the allegations. Subject to the outcome of the enquiry, a criminal and/or departmental investigation is then initiated. Members are also encouraged to utilise a dedicated direct email facility, to draw the attention of the Acting National Head of the DPCI, to relevant information, for further investigation.

The department uses its established internal assurance providers, to detect and report incidents of fraud and corruption. These internal assurance providers, include the Management Interventions Division and the Internal Audit Component (which has a forensic audit capability and senior and middle management). Information pointing to possible acts of fraud and corruption by members, is provided to the Detective Service Division and the Personnel Management Division, for a criminal and departmental investigation.

SAPS management regards fraud and corruption as very serious offences and thereby strongly encourages and supports the use of existing mechanisms by the public in general or its members, to report allegations of fraud and corruption, which involve members of the SAPS.

The SAPS has a dedicated website that focuses on section 34(1) of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004). This section 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 referral to the Department for further investigation.

Over and above the established internal assurance providers, who 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 DPCI 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 SAPS Amendment Act, 2012 (Act No 10 of 2012) 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 (AOP) of the DPCI focuses on fraud and corruption within the Directorate, with emphasis on prevention, detection and investigation. A performance indicator in the DPCI AOP, deals with the sensitisation of all DPCI members, including the nature, causes and consequences of corruption. A performance indicator is also included in the AOP of the Serious Corruption Investigation Component, to deal with individuals within all JCPS Cluster Departments, including the SAPS.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Directors of companies are verified prior to any award against the National Treasury CSD, as well as the website of the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA), to determine whether they are employed by the State. If found that a director of a company is employed by the State, such bidder is disqualified from the bidding process.

A PPGM Office was established to administer all quotations that are received, to ensure that suppliers and SCM practitioners adhere to legislation and prescripts. The Department also has access to the companies and Intellectual Property Commission, to verify details of suppliers.

National Instruction 4 of 2012 "Performance of Remunerative Work", regulates the circumstances under which approval may or may not be granted to an employee to perform remunerative work. Paragraph 3(s) of the 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 an industry, which is contracted with or who has submitted a tender to the State, to render a service or to supply a product to the SAPS.

The Deputy National Commissioner for Human Resource Management, issued a national circular addressing the transitional arrangements in the Public Service Regulations 2016, in relation to conducting business with the State.

A checklist was introduced and implemented for procurement practitioners, to utilise when they are evaluating quotations and bids.

The latest Declaration of Interest (SBD4), issued through the 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 SBD4 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 SBD4, against the Public Servant Verification System, which is on the website of 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 are 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 a bidder's written price quotation or bid will be disqualified, in terms of 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 a 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, to ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa and to protect the life and property of the citizens of South Africa and all its inhabitants, including foreigners. This implies that all members that 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 towards the general public. If any employee breaches the Code of Conduct, the procedure for dealing with misconduct, in accordance with the SAPS Disciplinary Regulations, 2016, 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

Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Management aims to promote a safe and healthy working 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.

SAPS personnel, including communities, are our valued asset and clients. The Department consults with its clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 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 427 workplaces were visited (police stations, national offices, garages). A provincial breakdown is provided in the table below.

No	Province	Total number of police stations
1	Gauteng	25
2	Mpumalanga	34
3	Western Cape	115
4	Northern Cape	28
5	Free State	34
6	North West	32
7	Eastern Cape	59
8	Limpopo	61
9	KwaZulu-Natal	39

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

A total of 20 399 medical authorisations were created.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications were completed for seven acid resistant boiler suits (regular small, regular regular and regular large), safety wide vision goggles, soft arm guard, riot helmet, riot shield and full suit: body armour.

SECTION 24 INCIDENTS

One incident has been recorded. A total number of five members dislocated joints, while the lift lost control in Mount Road SCM Eastern Cape.

WORKSHOPS

SHE Management has an effect on the department, due to the fact that:

- After conducting inspections, commanders provide feedback to SHE Management to determine if there is an improvement on the level of compliance with SHE legislation.
- The specifications assists the department to purchase the correct and safe equipment, to be used by members when performing their duties.
- Incident investigations prevent the possibility of the same incident reoccurring in the same workplace.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
6, 7 and 8 April 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Strategic Plan, budget and Annual Performance Plan briefings	Questions of clarity and additional information requested, asked by committee members, during the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2016/17 Budget Vote (Vote 23) and the Annual Performance Plan and 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the Department of Police.	Responses to questions of clarity provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations submitted to the committee.
13 April 2016	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Strategic Plan, budget and Annual Performance Plan briefing	Questions of clarity and additional information requested, asked by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
18 May 2016	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Briefing on proclamations, in respect of entities involved in terrorist and related activities, identified by the UN 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 of clarity asked by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity, provided during the briefing.
20 May 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Central Firearms Registry	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
25 May 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Basic training for new police recruits, progress on back-to-basics, hotspot intervention, Waymark and CFR IT systems	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
16 August 2016	Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs	BMA Bill	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity, provided during the briefing.
23 August 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the DPCI on the filling of vacancies, an update on high-profile operations, the budget and the structure of new units	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity, provided during the briefing.
24 August 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing on protest actions, in Tshwane and at other hotspots, The role of crime intelligence in detecting crime/unrest, the evaluation of SAPS deployment during the local government elections, the implementation of outstanding Budget Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR) recommendations and senior appointments/promotions since 1 April 2016	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
26 August 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing on the SAPS Rural Safety Strategy	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
31 August 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Fourth quarter 2015/2016 financial report, first quarter 2016/2017 financial report and POP and the Farlam Commission recommendations	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
2 September 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Crime statistics for 2015/2016	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
7 September 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Cooperation and working relationship between the SAPS and the Metropolitan Police Services	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
7 September 2016	Select Committee on Security and Justice (joint sitting with the Portfolio Committee on Justice)	Review of the age of criminal capacity	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
13, 14 and 20 September 2016	Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs	Public hearings on the BMA Bill	Questions of clarity, asked, during the public hearings.	Replies to questions of clarity, provided during the public hearings.
14 September 2016	Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA)	DPCI to report progress on cases of financial mismanagement	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
21 September 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Update on the SAPS Transformation Task Team, Radio Control (10111 Call Centres), Rapid Rail Police and gangsterism	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
22 September 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	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 of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
11 and 12 October 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing on the 2015/2016 Annual Report	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members during the briefing. BRRR of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2015/2016 Annual Report Plan of the SAPS.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations, submitted to the committee.
12 and 18 October 2016	Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs	Committee deliberations on the BMA Bill	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the deliberations.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the deliberations.
12 October 2016	Select Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings	Hearing on the Africa Skills College petition	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the hearing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the hearing.
26 October 2016	Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence	Briefing on the 2015/2016 Annual Report: Crime Intelligence	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
26 October 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Audit Committee on the implementation plan of the AGSA report	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Follow-up briefing held on 15 November 2016.
2 November 2016	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Implementation of the professionalism of policing and its impact on service delivery at provincial level, public order policing training and its implementation and the relationship between the SAPS and the Metropolitan Police	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
2 November 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the SAPS Research Unit	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
2 November 2016	Portfolio Committee on Petitions and Executive Undertakings	Makudubela petition	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
9 and 16 November 2016	SCOPA	Review of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of departments and entities in the 2015/2016 financial year	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
15 November 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Follow-up briefing - SAPS Audit Committee	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
23 November 2016	Portfolio Committee on Rural Development and Land Reform	Section 23 of the Extension of Security of Tenure Amendment Bill and criminal cases instituted under this Act	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
7 December 2016	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the minister on leadership in the SAPS and in the IPID and briefing by the SAPS on progress relating to back-to-basics and policing during the festive season	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
1 February 2017	Portfolio Committee on Rural Development and Land Reform	Section 23 of the Extension of Security of Tenure Amendment Bill and criminal cases instituted under this Act (follow-up meeting)	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
14 February 2017	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the Departments of Justice and Constitutional Development on draft amendments to regulations pertaining to the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008), made in terms of section 97 and submitted for approval by parliament, in terms of section 97(2) read with section 98(3) of the Act	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
22 February 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the SAPS on the Rosettenville protest violence, an overview on Operation Safer Festive Season and feedback on the 2016 BRRR	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information, submitted to the committee.
1 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the DPCI on the establishment of the two specialised DPCI units and briefing by the SAPS on the political violence in KwaZulu-Natal	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.

Dates	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by committees	How the department addressed these issues
3 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the SAPS on the crime statistics, for the first three quarters of 2016/2017	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
8 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the SAPS and the DPW on office accommodation for the DPCI	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
8 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Briefing by the DCS, the NPA, Legal Aid South Africa, Judiciary and the SAPS on the impact of the bail protocol, bail-related legislative and policy provisions and minimum sentencing legislation on the management of inmate population	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
15 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the SAPS and the IPID relating to the progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Farlam Commission Enquiry and briefing by the Minister of Police on the proposed national firearm amnesty	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.
22 March 2017	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation	Foreign Service Bill	Questions of clarity and additional information, requested by committee members, during the briefing.	Responses to questions of clarity and additional information, provided during the briefing.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions for 2016/2017.

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
65% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator "Quantity of illicit drugs 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. 45% of the actual reported performance for the performance indicator "The volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions", 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, was not reported on the department's reporting system, the OPAM System. This was due to a lack of monitoring of the completeness of reported actual achievements.	2010/2011	- Monitored the OPAM System during weekdays to identify data anomalies (drugs and liquor) at police stations, targeting police stations visited by the AGSA. - Conducted compliance inspections at police stations where data anomalies have been identified and targeting police stations, visited by the AGSA by using a purpose-designed inspection template, to correct inconsistencies and provide in-service training. - Identified unverified data which was captured on the OPAM System, through quarterly ad hoc reports, provided by TMS and activated corrective action at identified police stations. - Ensured the inclusion of key functions, related to the managing of illicit drug confiscation performance management information, into the Performance Enhancement Plan (PEP) and the job descriptions of Provincial Heads: Visible Policing, cluster commanders, police station commanders and OPAM coordinators.
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 the 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 EFRS, which resulted in reporting losses of firearms in the wrong period. This was due to a lack of a frequent review of the validity of reported achievements against source documentation.	2011/2012	- Finalised the draft Standard Operating Procedure on the Notification of Lost, Stolen and Found Firearms relating to the circulation of firearms. - Identified firearms which were not circulated, linked to CAS numbers, through ad hoc reports from the TMS Division. - Conducted regular, unannounced inspections at police stations, by using a purpose-designed inspection template to correct identified discrepancies and ensured the circulation of firearms and the opening of enquiry files for firearms that were not reported as stolen/lost. - Ensured the inclusion of key functions and time frames (the circulation of firearms within seven days) relating to the management of the circulation of firearms into the PEP of Provincial Heads: Visible Policing, cluster commanders, police station commanders and Designated Firearms Officers (DFOs).
37% of the actual performance for the performance indicator "Number of schools linked to police stations 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.	2013/2014	- Developed a SOP for schools-based crime prevention (currently a draft guideline). - Confirmed the 2016/2017 targets on the number of safe schools programmes that are to be implemented at linked schools, communicated the Technical Indicator Description (TID) and related requirements and confirmed the reporting requirements. - Ensured that realistic targets are set for the measurement of the implementation of safe school programmes. - Conducted provincial interventions, to assist all provinces with the practical linkage of schools to police stations and conducted a workshop to explain the TID and related requirements.

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
Auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy themselves, as to the reliability of reported performance information, in terms of the value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases and the number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case 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 supplication of alternative audit procedures to confirm the validity of reported performance information.	2014/2015	- Standardised/formalised the approach to report performance information, to ensure the capturing of information required and to ensure physical evidence supporting the actual achievement. - Conducted inspections at units, focusing on the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) Performance Information System, case dockets and case control registers, to monitor performance and the recording of performance-related information. - Improved coordination of information, related to the APP performance indicators, and particularly, evidence supporting the performance information, between the ACTT and Provincial Serious Corruption Units. - Ensured that all monthly returns from provinces, were verified and certified. - Separated performance reporting by the two components, namely Serious Corruption and Serious Commercial Crime Investigation. - Conducted comparisons on a quarterly basis, of reported performance information, with relevant source documentation. - Ensured that all commanders have a thorough understanding of the requirements, in terms of the TIDs and related directives.
For 31% of the actual performance reported for the performance indicator "Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy themselves, as to the reliability of the reported performance. As a proper record keeping system was not in place at the DPCI in Limpopo, the department's records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures to confirm the validity of 1 531 charges 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", auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to satisfy themselves, as to the reliability of the reported performance. As a proper record keeping system was not in place at the DPCI in Limpopo, the department's records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures, to confirm the validity of reported performance information.	2015/2016	- Conducted inspections at all Serious Commercial Crime Units, to ensure the correlation of case dockets with the CAS/ICDMS and to ensure the maintenance of performance reporting and supporting documentation. - Compiled data integrity reports on information that was captured on the CAS, pertaining to all Serious Commercial Crime Units. - Liaised with the TMS Division, to develop a functionality on the CAS/ICDMS, to enable Serious Commercial Crime Units, to generate electronic performance relating to the percentage of trial-ready case dockets. - Ensured that all Serious Commercial Crime Units implement a case control register, to enable the validation of monthly, quarterly and annual performance information. - Ensured that all monthly returns from provinces were verified and certified. - Ensured the inclusion of a key performance area in the performance agreements and PEP of all unit commanders, relating to the management of performance information.

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
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 FSL Administration System dates captured. The current form that is used does not have space for analysts to capture the date of receipt, registration and finalisation. As a result auditors are unable to verify the dates captured on the FSL Administration System.	2015/2016	- Facilitated the upgrade/enhancement of the FSL Administration System, to permit a receipt date to be entered by the capturer and to prevent a data entry being made for case completion date, before receipt, as well as the registration of a date entry. - Revised the SOP: FSL0030P - (Case Registration and Exhibit Management) and the implementation thereof, to address findings which were raised by the AGSA. - Facilitated forensic awareness and workshops (quality circles), to ensure that members are conversant with the revised SOP. - Conducted quality inspections and audits at Forensic Science Laboratories, to assess the level of compliance to the SOP. - Monitored and evaluated the enhanced FSL Admin System, to ensure data integrity.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The SAPS has re-established its combined approach to assurance provisioning. Assurance forms part of corporate governance, to provide accurate existing information to stakeholders, relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of its policies and operations, as well as the status of its compliance with statutory obligations. Treasury Regulation 3.1.10(g), requires the Audit Committee to: "coordinate the assurance activities of internal audit, external audit, other assurance providers and management". The internal assurance providers that the SAPS has at its disposal and the specific regulatory framework which is applicable to their responsibility, in terms of combined assurance, is as follows:

- Management at all levels, whose responsibility, in terms of the suitability and application of the internal controls, impacting on his/her area of authority, is defined in section 45 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999).
- The Management Intervention capability, whose purpose is, to ensure a professional knowledge-based management of policing towards achieving the outcomes and impact of the constitutional mandate and the strategic objectives of the SAPS through:
 - establishing and maintaining a SAPS Policing Body of Knowledge, through research in the SAPS;
 - determining non-compliance with the policing regulatory framework and poor policing performance; and
 - implementing timely interventions at 270 prioritised police stations, to prevent or correct non-compliance and/or poor policing performance towards sustainably, achieving the constitutional objectives of the SAPS.
- Internal Audit, whose mandate is derived from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the PFMA, which requires that "the accounting officer for a department, trading entity or constitutional institution, must ensure that the department has and maintains a system of internal audit under the control and direction of an audit committee complying with and in accordance with regulations and instructions prescribed, in terms of sections 76 and 77."

The Combined Assurance Approach, established by the SAPS, comprises of four lines of defence, namely the:

- First line of defence: The performing of line management functions, informed by section 45 of the PFMA, focusing on the mandates of individual business units; the strategic and operational objectives and

objective statements and quality checks on the quantum of work that are performed by Management of the SAPS. Management has direct control over the quantum of work performed within their specific area of responsibility, including the risks associated, therewith.

- Second line of defence: The organisational analysis and diagnosis performed by the Management Interventions capability, focusing on areas of non-compliance with the regulatory framework and underperformance, in terms of strategic and operational objectives and objective statements. The diagnosis will focus on the root causes underlying noncompliance, organisational deficiencies or irregularities identified. Root causes will originate primarily from people, processes or systems. These deficiencies will be corrected *in situ* by Management Intervention, in consultation with local management.
- Third line of defence: The performance of risk-based, forensic, information technology and consulting audits performed by the Internal Audit Component, including Provincial Internal Audit Sections.
- Fourth line of defence: The oversight functions that are performed by regulatory bodies, such as the Portfolio Committee on Police and the Audit Committee, including the external assurance provider, the AGSA, focusing on predetermined objectives, financial management and compliance with the regulatory framework. Findings emanating from both internal and external assurance providers are populated into a single database, allowing for the analysis and synthesis of similar or related findings and the correlation of organisational controls.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Activity performs its responsibilities, in terms of an approved Internal Audit Charter and in accordance with the regulations and instructions, which are prescribed by the PFMA, 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999).

The objective of Internal Audit Activity, is to provide independent and objective assurance and insight to management, on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control systems. This is in order to assist the SAPS in achieving its objectives. Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved Risk-Based and Compliance Reviews, Performance Information Audits, Information Technology Audits and Forensic Audits Investigations, at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units.

A total number of 311 internal audit projects were undertaken, during 2016/2017 and specific reports were presented to the Audit Committee and SAPS Management. Management has attended to/is in the process of attending to the audits where control weaknesses have been identified. The following internal audit work was completed, during 2016/2017:

- 106 police stations;
- Five Vehicle Crime Investigation Units/Vehicle Safeguarding Section Units
- 19 Stock Theft Units;
- 37 FCS Units
- 18 K9 Units;
- Nine Provincial SAPS Offices;
- Six performance audits;

- 28 predetermined audit objectives;
- 20 risk-based and compliance audits;
- 16 Information Technology audits; and
- 47 follow-up reviews.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year, ended 31 March 2017.

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities, which arose 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 an appropriate, formal terms of reference. Its Audit Committee Charter has regulated its affairs in compliance with this Charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained, therein.

The objective of the Audit Committee is to monitor the SAPS's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, governance processes and to continuously assess the performance of internal audit activities, to determine the level of its effectiveness.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members, all of whom are external to the institution:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	BCompt (Hons), CTA, CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4
Mr T Boltman	BTech, CFE, CCSA, CGAP, CIA	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4
Mr JE Van Heerden	National Diploma: State Finance and Accounting, Registered Government Auditor (RGA)	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4
*Mr M Mokwele (Ex Officio)	BCom (Hons), CCSA, CIA, CFE	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4
Mr M Karedi	BCompt (Hons)	External	N/A	01 November 2010	N/A	4

*Mr Mokwele is the Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and attended the Audit Committee meeting, in that capacity.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The system of internal control is designed to provide cost-effective assurance, thereby ensuring that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities are effectively managed. In line with the PFMA requirements, Internal Audit and the AGSA provide the Audit and Risk Management Committee and management, with the assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved through a quarterly reporting process to management and the Audit and Risk Management Committee, as well as the identification of corrective actions and recommendations, by means of enhancements to the controls and processes.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Committee has reviewed the annual financial statements which were prepared by the Department. Notwithstanding the qualification, in respect of Movable Tangible Assets, the Committee is of the view that, overall, the quality and completeness of the financial statements has been achieved.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The Department has reported quarterly to the National Treasury, as required by the PFMA. In addition to all Audit Committee meetings, the department has presented quarterly reports for review and/or consideration.

EVALUATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The AGSA reported on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. In respect of Programme 2: Visible Policing and Programme 3: Detective Service, the AGSA has identified and reported certain material misstatements. These material misstatements related to both the usefulness and the reliability of the reported performance information.

The Committee concludes that further sustainable interventions are required on the quality, reliability and overall integrity of the Performance Management System of the Department.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

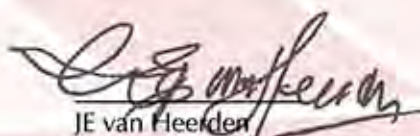
The Department has a separate ERM, chaired by a non-executive chairman, who is an ex officio member of the Audit Committee. The ERM has met three times during the year and the ERM process continues to reflect improvements, in relation to the previous financial year. The Provincial ERMs have been established and they report to the National Enterprise Risk Management Committee. There is, however, some significant support and capacity building that is required at provincial level of the Enterprise Risk Management.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The Committee reports that, other than the non-disclosure of network assets, which were purchased by the Department on behalf of SITA and to which a narrative was added to disclosure note 31-Movable Tangible Capital Assets, there are no unresolved issues that have been brought to the Committee's attention, in the year under review. The Committee further reports that it had robust engagements with the AGSA, wherein all areas of concern were conclusively addressed.

We have reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues, which were raised in the previous year and noted that the Department was still in the process of implementing some of the corrective actions.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA, on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements can be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.



JE van Heerden
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service
31 August 2017



PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final, audited personnel-related expenditure by programme (table 1.1) and by salary band (table 1.2). In particular, it provides an indication of the amount spent on personnel costs, in terms of each of the programmes or salary bands within the department.

Table 1.1 - Personnel costs by programme for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Compensation of employees, as percentage of total expenditure	Average compensation of employees cost, per employee (R'000)	Employment
Administration	17,715,067	11,237,873	2,136,835	63.4	298	37 729
Visible Policing	40,612,409	32,262,784		79.4	316	102 059
Detective Service	16,723,126	13,150,027		78.6	337	39 069
Crime Intelligence	3,387,920	3,106,840		91.7	339	9 153
Protection and Security Services	2,546,314	2,280,588		89.6	346	6 595
Total	80,984,836	62,038,112	2,136,835	76.6	319	194 605

Table 1.2 - Personnel costs by salary band for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	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)	1,323,687	2.1	147	9 014
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	23,372,191	37.7	250	93 311
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	30,513,442	49.2	369	82 619
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5,806,493	9.4	665	8 729
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1,022,299	1.6	1,097	932
Total	62,038,112	100	319	194 605

The following tables provide a summary per programme (table 1.3) and salary band (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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Programme	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as percentage of compensation of employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as percentage of compensation of employees	Home owners allowance (R'000)	Home owners allowance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Medical assistance (R'000)	Medical assistance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Total compensation of employees, per programme (R'000)
Administration	7,802,287	69.4	41,415	0.4	445,776	4.0	927,113	8.2	11,237,873
Visible Policing	20,294,429	62.9	437,398	1.4	1,158,611	3.6	3,920,740	12.2	32,262,784
Detective Service	8,745,907	66.5	97,695	0.7	457,636	3.5	1,386,559	10.5	13,150,027
Crime Intelligence	2,105,435	67.8	17,960	0.6	105,899	3.4	293,440	9.4	3,106,840
Protection and Security Services	1,344,265	58.9	188,649	8.3	77,403	3.4	278,412	12.2	2,280,588
Total	40,292,323	64.9	783,117	1.3	2,245,325	3.6	6,806,264	11.0	62,038,112

Table 1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as percentage of compensation of employees	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as percentage of compensation of employees	Home owners allowance (R'000)	Home owners allowance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Medical assistance (R'000)	Medical assistance, as percentage of compensation of employees	Total compensation of employees, per salary band (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	639,869	48.3	2,148	0.2	69,415	5.2	362,825	27.4	1,323,687
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14,682,378	62.8	284,282	1.2	1,181,721	5.1	3,498,988	15.0	23,372,191
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	20,242,558	66.3	450,239	1.5	916,352	3.0	2,646,733	8.7	30,513,442
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3,981,059	68.6	46,448	0.8	75,339	1.3	269,165	4.6	5,806,493
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	746,459	73.0	0	0.0	2,498	0.2	28,553	2.8	1,022,299
Total	40,292,323	64.9	783,117	1.3	2,245,325	3.6	6,806,264	11.0	62,038,112

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 2017

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	37 826	37 729	0.3	0
Visible Policing	104 410	102 059	2.3	0
Detective Service	39 822	39 069	1.9	0
Crime Intelligence	9 355	9 153	2.2	0
Protection and Security Services	6 649	6 595	0.8	0
Total	198 062	194 605	1.7	0

Table 2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band at the end of the period, 31 March 2017

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 148	9 014	1.5	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	94 728	93 311	1.5	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	84 129	82 619	1.8	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9 044	8 729	3.5	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1 011	930	8.0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0.0	0
Total	198 062	194 605	1.7	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2017, a total of 760 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 2017

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	51	51	0.0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	4	0.0	0
Chemists	1 745	1 745	0.0	0
Engineers and related professionals	88	88	0.0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	323	323	0.0	0
Natural sciences related	5	4	20.0	0
Police	139 168	138 702	0.3	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	111	110	0.9	0
Total	141 495	141 027	0.3	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 and related associate professionals, architects, town and traffic planners, chemists (physical science, chemical science, pharmacists and health science related), engineers and related professionals (electronic and engineering science), general legal administration and related professionals (attorneys), natural sciences related, police (functional personnel) and psychologists and vocational counsellors. 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 at 31 March 2017, a total of 468 positions on levels 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 at 31 March 2017

SMS band	Year-end establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	768	673	88	95	12.4
Band B (Level 14)	207	222	107	-15	-7.2
Band C (Level 15)	35	34	97	1	2.9
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0.0
Total	1 011	930	92	81	8.0

*Note: Compared to Table 2.2

Table 3.2 - SMS post information as at 30 September 2016

SMS band	Mid-year establishment	Total number of SMS employees, per band	Percentage of SMS positions filled, per band	Total number of SMS positions vacant, per band	Percentage of SMS positions vacant, per band
Band A (Level 13)	768	580	76	188	24.5
Band B (Level 14)	207	193	93	14	6.8
Band C (Level 15)	35	33	94	2	5.7
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0.0
Total	1 011	807	80	204	20.2

Table 3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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 (Level 13)	148	148	0
Band B (Level 14)	33	33	0
Band C (Level 15)	4	4	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	185	185	0

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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
In compliance
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Not applicable

Table 3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

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.

4. JOB EVALUATION

The Public Service Regulations, 2016 amended 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 (THRR) 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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Number of employees	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of jobs evaluated by salary bands	Number of positions upgraded	Percentage of upgraded positions evaluated	Number of positions downgraded	Percentage of downgraded positions evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 014	3	0	3 162	35.1	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	93 311	3	0	1 868	2.0	0	0.0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	82 619	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 729	88	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	932	180	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	194 605	275	0.1	5 030	2.6	0	0.0

Table 4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Cleaners, general workers, groundsman, handyman, switchboard operators and supervisory cleaners.

Table 4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

None

Table 4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

None

5. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band (table 5.1) and by critical occupations (table 5.2).

Table 5.1 - Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2016)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 330	3 776	92	1.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	93 061	1 478	1 228	1.3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	84 491	960	2 832	3.4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	9 099	83	453	5.0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	968	13	49	5.1
Total	192 949	6 310	4 654	2.4

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2015/2016, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2016/2017, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2016.

Table 5.2 - Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Critical occupations	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2016)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	47	6	2	4.3
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0	0.0
Chemists	1 582	188	25	1.6
Engineers and related professionals	86	2	0	0.0
General legal administration and related professionals	335	5	17	5.1
Natural sciences related	4	0	0	0.0
Police	137 702	4 354	3 354	2.4
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	105	10	5	4.8
Total	139 865	4 565	3 403	2.4

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2015/2016, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2016/2017, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2016.

Table 5.3 Reasons why employees left the department for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	782	16.8	0.4	4 654	194 605
Resignation	1 889	40.6	1.0	4 654	194 605
Expiry of contract	37	0.8	0.0	4 654	194 605
Discharged due to ill health	317	6.8	0.2	4 654	194 605
Dismissal-misconduct	290	6.2	0.1	4 654	194 605
Retirement	1 331	28.6	0.7	4 654	194 605
Other	8	0.2	0.0	4 654	194 605
Total	4 654	100	2.4	4 654	194 605

Table 5.4 - Section 35 terminations for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Rank	Number of section 35 terminations awarded
Colonel	1
Brigadier	2
Major General	3
Lieutenant General	2
Total	8

*Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employees amounted to R14,002 million. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period.

Table 5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Critical occupations	Employment at the end of period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	51	0	0.0
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	0	0.0
Chemists	1 745	31	1.8
Engineers and related professionals	88	0	0.0
General legal administration and related professionals	323	13	4.0
Natural sciences related	4	0	0.0
Police	138 702	8 439	6.1
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	110	1	0.9
Total	141 027	8 484	6.0

Table 5.6 Promotions by salary band for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Employment at the end of period	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions, as a percentage of employment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 014	59	0.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	93 311	3	0.0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	82 619	10 182	12.3
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 729	437	5.0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	932	177	19.0
Total	194 605	10 858	5.6

Table 5.7 - Regulation 45 appointments for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 45
Lieutenant General	1
Major General	21
Brigadier	33
Colonel	8
Lieutenant Colonel	3
Captain	3
Warrant Officer	5
Sergeant	9
Total	83

Lieutenant General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Divisional Commissioner: Human Resource Utilisation	Major General	1
Total		1

Major General: 21

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Crime Detection	Brigadier	1
Deputy Provincial Commissioner: Human Resource Management	Brigadier	1
Cluster commanders	Brigadier	15
Provincial Head: Crime Intelligence	Brigadier	1
Provincial Head: Protection and Security Services	Brigadier	2
Head ETD Operational Support: Division Human Resource Development	Brigadier	1
Total		21

Brigadier: 33

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Cluster commanders	Colonel	4
Provincial Head: Personnel Management	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Human Resource Development	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Operational Response Services	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Corporate Communication	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Crime Registrar	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Organised Crime	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Legal Services	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Organisational Development and Strategic Management	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Technology Management Services	Colonel	1
Station commanders	Colonel	7
Section Head: Operational Response Services	Colonel	2
Section Head: Personnel Management	Colonel	1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Section Head: Crime Intelligence	Colonel	2
Section Head: Human Resource Development	Colonel	3
Section Head: Forensic Services	Colonel	1
Section Head: Transversal Human Resource Management Services	Colonel	1
Deputy cluster commanders	Colonel	2
Total		33

Colonel: 8

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Deputy cluster commander	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Provincial Commander: Public Order Policing	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Section Commander: Forensic Services	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Section Commander: Personnel Management	Lieutenant Colonel	3
Division: Visible Policing	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Management Intervention Research	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Total		8

Lieutenant Colonel: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Chaplain: attained a PHD Qualification	Captain	1
The office of the National Commissioner	Captain	1
Recognition of outstanding performance	Captain	1
Total		3

Captain: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Presidential Protection Service	Warrant Officer	1
Forensic analyst	Warrant Officer	1
Staff Officer: National Commissioner	SAC (Public Service Act Salary Level 6)	1
Total		3

Warrant Officer: 5

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Close Protection for the Acting National Commissioner	Sergeant	2
Warrant Officer: recognition of outstanding performance	Sergeant	3
Total		5

Sergeant: 9

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Close Protection for the Acting National Commissioner	Constable	2
Assistant Administrative Officer	Constable	1
Sergeant: recognition of outstanding performance	Constable	5
Sergeant: Driver for the Acting National Commissioner	Constable	1
Total		9

*Note: During 2016/2017, 83 employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 45 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008.

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 2017

Occupational categories	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	369	59	48	476	114	247	30	12	289	53	932
Professionals	3 511	460	267	4 238	1 428	3 171	461	257	3 889	1 607	11 162
Clerks	6 765	832	260	7 857	426	15 843	2 858	733	19 434	3 649	31 366
Service and sales workers	80 965	11 308	2 759	95 032	9 430	30 952	3 680	482	35 114	2 548	142 124
Craft and related trades workers	717	146	50	913	259	61	0	0	61	4	1 237
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	179	7	4	190	1	9	0	0	9	0	200
Elementary occupations	3 387	488	21	3 896	39	3 203	417	10	3 630	19	7 584
Total	95 893	13 300	3 409	112 602	11 697	53 486	7 446	1 494	62 426	7 880	194 605

Occupational categories	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Employees with disabilities	702	164	48	914	601	296	85	17	398	344	2 257

Table 6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as on 31 March 2017

Occupational bands	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks
Top management	19	1	0	20	1	14	1	1	16
Senior management	350	58	48	456	113	233	29	11	273
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 520	512	354	4 386	1 412	1 770	275	146	2 191
Skilled technical and academically qualified	42 450	6 799	2 158	51 407	9 360	12 998	2 360	780	16 138
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	45 107	5 447	806	51 360	763	34 863	4 428	546	39 837
Unskilled and defined decision making	4 447	483	43	4 973	48	3 608	353	10	3 971
Total	95 893	13 300	3 409	112 602	11 697	53 486	7 446	1 494	62 426

Table 6.3 - Recruitment for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational bands	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	1	5
Professionally qualified and experienced	31	7	3	41	13	18	5	1	24
Skilled technical and academically qualified	391	64	25	480	141	212	46	13	271
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	438	31	19	488	25	819	81	27	927
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 451	201	34	2 686	16	1 022	49	2	1 073
Total	3 319	303	81	3 703	195	2 075	181	44	2 300

Table 6.4 - Progression to another salary notch for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational bands	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Top management	5	0	0	5	0	4	1	0	5	0	10
Senior management	262	48	30	340	73	164	23	8	195	38	646
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 293	146	88	1 527	254	536	106	55	697	166	2 644
Skilled technical and academically qualified	12 306	1 694	449	14 449	1 357	5 884	938	383	7 205	2 054	25 065
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	22 966	3 140	416	26 522	515	22 528	3 388	442	26 358	1 242	54 637
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 365	199	5	1 569	16	2 079	251	5	2 335	10	3 930
Total	38 197	5 227	988	44 412	2 215	31 195	4 707	893	36 795	3 510	86 932

Table 6.5 - Terminations for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational bands	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	14	3	5	22	8	12	3	2	17	2	49
Professionally qualified and experienced	223	21	14	258	109	48	7	5	60	26	453
Skilled technical and academically qualified	1 688	186	74	1 948	354	236	46	19	301	229	2 832
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	666	90	9	765	26	323	76	5	404	33	1 228
Unskilled and defined decision making	31	13	0	44	1	35	12	0	47	0	92
Total	2 622	313	102	3 037	498	654	144	31	829	290	4 654

Table 6.6 - Disciplinary steps for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Disciplinary steps	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Correctional counselling	83	11	1	95	4	9	2	3	14	1	114
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	240	38	4	282	11	21	5	1	27	3	323
Final written warning	212	75	3	290	19	24	5	1	30	0	339
Fine	381	61	8	450	11	38	6	2	46	5	512
Suspended dismissal	330	77	10	417	8	34	10	2	46	7	478
Case withdrawn	313	137	14	464	21	36	10	1	47	7	539
Not guilty	1 124	306	25	1 455	81	139	39	3	181	23	1 740
Suspended without payment	29	5	0	34	2	4	0	0	4	0	40
Verbal warning	19	11	1	31	2	2	1	0	3	0	36
Written warning	235	77	5	317	14	30	11	1	42	2	375
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 966	798	71	3 835	173	337	89	14	440	48	4 496

Table 6.7 - Skills development for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational bands	Male					Female					Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	African	Coloured	Indian	Total Blacks	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Senior management	52	15	8	75	17	59	7	3	69	13	174
Professionally qualified and experienced	1 885	308	185	2 378	622	1 052	161	53	1 266	355	4 621
Skilled technical and academically qualified	25 344	4 344	1 315	31 003	5 815	7 876	1 414	397	9 687	2 434	48 939
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	35 065	4 126	502	39 693	483	22 626	2 536	203	25 365	425	65 966
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 890	774	100	3 764	124	2 124	380	9	2 513	28	6 429
Total	65 236	9 567	2 110	76 913	7 061	33 738	4 498	665	38 901	3 255	126 130

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 2016.

Table 7.1 – Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as on 31 July 2016

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	568	566	99.6
Band B	178	177	99.4
Band C	33	33	100.0
Band D	1	0	0.0
Total	780	776	99.5

Table 7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 July 2016

A total of 794 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP system as at 31 July 2016. 14 SMS employees formed part of the office of the Minister of Police and/or had to conclude performance agreements with the Minister of Police. The total of 780 SMS employees, therefore, reflects SMS employees within SAPS, that had to conclude performance agreements.

Of the 780 SMS employees that are reflected in table 7.1 above, 39 SMS employees (including the one SMS employee on Band D) could not reasonably be expected to conclude performance agreements, by this date. The reasonable exclusions are, for example, due to; being newly appointed, lengthy illness, suspension, deployment, etc.

Only three SMS employees (two on Band A and one on Band B), who were in a position to conclude performance agreements, by 31 July 2016, did not comply. Two SMS employees, subsequently, concluded performance agreements, by the end of August 2016 and the third SMS employee concluded a performance agreement, by the end of September 2016.

Table 7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2016

No disciplinary action was taken against the three SMS employees. Non-compliant SMS employees 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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Demographics	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
African, Female	0	53 486	0.0	0	0
African, Male	0	95 893	0.0	0	0
Asian, Female	0	1 494	0.0	0	0
Asian, Male	0	3 409	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Female	0	7 446	0.0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13 300	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Female	0	62 426	0.0	0	0
Total Blacks, Male	0	112 602	0.0	0	0
White, Female	0	7 880	0.0	0	0
White, Male	0	11 697	0.0	0	0
Total	0	194 605	0.0	0	0

Table 8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary bands	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total, per band and employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost, per beneficiary (R)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	9 014	0.0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	93 311	0.0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	82 619	0.0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	8 729	0.0	0	0
Total	0	193 673	0.0	0	0

Table 8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Critical occupations	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost, per beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	0	51	0.0	0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	0	4	0.0	0	0
Chemists	0	1 745	0.0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	88	0.0	0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	0	323	0.0	0	0
Natural Sciences related	0	4	0.0	0	0
Police	0	138 702	0.0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	110	0.0	0	0
Total	0	141 027	0.0	0	0

Table 8.4 - Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for senior management service for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

SMS band	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total, per band and employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost, per beneficiary (R)
Band A	0	673	0.0	0	0
Band B	0	222	0.0	0	0
Band C	0	34	0.0	0	0
Band D	0	1	0.0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0.0	0	0
Total	0	932	0.0	0	0

9. FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign workers in the department, in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 9.1 – Foreign workers, by salary band for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	1 April 2016		31 March 2017		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	4.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7	31.8	8	22.9	1	7.7
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	11	50.0	20	57.1	9	69.2
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3	13.6	6	17.1	3	23.1
Total	22	100	35	100	13	100

Table 9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Major occupation	1 April 2016		31 March 2017		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage Change
Administrative office workers	3	13.6	5	14.3	2	15.4
Craft and related trade workers	1	4.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
Drivers, operators and ship's crew	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Elementary occupations	1	4.5	1	2.9	0	0.0
National security and custodian personnel	11	50.0	25	71.4	14	107.7
Professionals and managers	4	18.2	3	8.6	-1	-7.7
Service workers	1	4.5	0	0.0	-1	-7.7
Technical associated professionals	1	4.5	0	0.0	-1	-7.7
Total	22	100	35	100	13	100

10. LEAVE UTILISATION

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, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage 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)	48 591	65.9	4 907	3.1	10	21,565	156 724	32 034
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	821 628	64.9	82 495	52.6	10	646,938	156 724	533 304
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	663 295	65.9	62 518	39.9	11	894,054	156 724	436 822
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	59 660	64.1	6 298	4.0	9	137,474	156 724	38 264
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4 235	59.8	506	0.3	8	16,250	156 724	2 534
Total	1 597 409	65.3	156 724	100	10	1,716,281	156 724	1 042 958

Table 10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using incapacity leave	Percentage 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)	4 573	98.5	100	2.7	46	2,056	4 506	3 661
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	56 810	97.7	1 168	31.9	49	42,533	55 508	3 661
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	142 621	99.1	2 110	57.6	68	200,159	141 286	3 661
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	17 555	99.0	273	7.5	64	40,918	17 380	3 661
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	513	100	10	0.3	51	1,846	513	3 661
Total	222 072	98.7	3 661	100	61	287,512	219 193	3 661

Table 10.3 – Temporary Incapacity leave for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	4 627	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	1 393	0	0	Not applicable

Table 10.4 - Ill-health retirement for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	1 224	16	0	Not applicable

Types of illness
Psychological and medical conditions were the leading cause for ill-health retirement applications
Psychological = 326
Medical = 914

Table 10.5 Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager) for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
20,416	8

Table 10.6 - Annual Leave for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	115 944	19	6 265
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 052 114	22	95 264
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 069 622	26	78 716
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	239 944	27	8 897
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	21 045	23	898
Total	4 498 669	24	190 040

Table 10.7 - Capped Leave for the period, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	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 2016
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6	2	3	1 863
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 366	6	212	126 668
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	23 858	7	3 261	3 173 211
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 473	9	626	664 274
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	418	8	54	75 530
Total	31 121	7	4 156	4 041 546

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 Services 5. Detective Service	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: Social and structural approaches to HIV, STI and TB prevention, care and impact: - 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: - 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): - 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: - 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. B) The following steps are taken to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS, TB and related health problems: Providing care and support services (health and wellness assessments): - 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 and 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: - Recruiting and training of 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: - 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 advises, posters, pamphlets, flyers, etc. Governance: - Developing strategy and related policies. - Developing related guidelines and SOPs. - 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). Disclaimer: All workplace incidents that are 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.

Table 11.2 - Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		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 EHW 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 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 EHW Component delivers services of which the key elements are wellness support programmes, such as stress and trauma management, suicide prevention, spiritually based programmes, life skills, 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 being 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 and 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 Personnel 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 the Divisional Commissioners of Human Resource Development, Legal and Policy Services, SCM, Human Resource Utilisation, as well as organised labour unions (POPCRU and SAPU). The Deputy National Commissioner for Human Resource Management is the chairperson of the wellness forum. There are also key external role players such as the Department of Public Works, the DPSA, the Department of Health, POLMED, the Metropolitan Health Group (managed health care provider and administrator to POLMED), GEMS and 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 based on 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 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 DPME. This exercise is aimed at ensuring that 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 follow applicable Acts, such as the Employment Equity Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act, which prohibit discrimination against employees, based on 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		An increased number of SAPS employees partake, throughout the HCT Programme. Mobile Wellness on Wheels services is available in all the provinces. The EHW 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, to know their general health status, manage it accordingly and to register on the relevant Disease Management Programmes of the medical aid schemes, when necessary. Furthermore, the SAPS provides care and support to all employees who are 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.
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 which is generated through the health and wellness assessments, conducted in partnership with the EHW 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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 1 of 2016: Release of National Office Bearers	5 May 2016
SSSBC Agreement 2 of 2016: Special Dispensation on Grade Progression: Constables to Sergeants and Sergeants to Warrant Officers	5 May 2016
SSSBC Agreement 3 of 2016: Admission Threshold	5 May 2016
SSSBC Agreement 4 of 2016: Revised Rank Structure for SAPS	5 May 2016
SSSBC Agreement 5 of 2016: The Evaluation Strategy for the Basic Training Learning Programme	25 July 2016

Table 12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	113	2.5
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	323	7.2
Final written warning	339	7.5
Fine	512	11.4
Suspended action	0	0.0
Suspended dismissal	478	10.6
Case withdrawn	539	12.0
Not guilty	1 741	38.7
Suspended without payment	40	0.9
Verbal warning	36	0.8
Written warning	375	8.3
Total	4 496	100

Table 12.3 (a) - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Regulation 20	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
(a)	Failed to comply with or contravened an Act, Regulation or legal obligation.	597	14.3
(b)	Wilfully or negligently misused the finances of the State.	16	0.4
(c)	Possessed or used the property of the State, another employee or a visitor without permission.	100	2.4
(d)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of State property.	183	4.4
(e)	Endangered the lives of others by disregarding safety rules and regulations.	23	0.6
(f)	Prejudiced the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	205	4.9
(g)	Misused his or her position in the SAPS, to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party.	7	0.2
(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.	1	0.0
(i)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	477	11.4
(j)	Was absent from work without reason or permission.	377	9.0
(k)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	22	0.5
(l)	Unfairly discriminated against others based on race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.	11	0.3
(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.	13	0.3
(n)	Slept on duty without permission/authorisation.	13	0.3
(o)	Was under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming drug, including alcohol while on duty.	76	1.8
(p)	Conducted herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner, while on duty.	126	3.0
(q)	Contravened any prescribed Code of Conduct for the SAPS or the Public Service, whichever may be applicable to him or her.	138	3.3

Regulation 20	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
(r)	Incited other employees to unlawful conduct or conduct in conflict with accepted procedure.	2	0.0
(s)	Displayed disrespect toward others in the workplace or demonstrated abusive or insolent behaviour.	68	1.6
(t)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	10	0.2
(u)	Prevented other employees from belonging to any trade union.	3	0.1
(v)	Ran any money-lending scheme for employees during working hours or from the premises of the SAPS.	1	0.0
(w)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	9	0.2
(x)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	21	0.5
(y)	Participated in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	0	0.0
(z)	Committed a common law or statutory offence.	1 668	40.0
Total		4 167	100

Table 12.3 (b) - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, in the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Regulation 5 of 2016	Nature	Number persons found guilty	% of total
Regulation 5(3)(a)	Fails to comply with or contravene an act, regulation or legal obligation	38	38.8
Regulation 5(3)(b)	Performs any act or fails to perform any act with the intention to cause harm to or prejudice the interest of the service	2	2.0
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possesses, uses or appropriates property of the state or property under the control of the state	2	2.0
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damage and or cause loss of state property	6	6.1
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangers the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations	3	3.06
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudices the administration of a department	3	3.06
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misuse his/her position in the service to promote interest of a political party	1	1.02
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Fail to carry out lawful order or routine instruction	10	10.2
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission	5	5.1
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Commits an act of sexual harassment	1	1.02
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performs work for compensation in a private capacity	1	1.02
Regulation 5(3)(q)	Accepts or demands in respect of the discharge, or the failure to discharge a function, any commission, fee, rewards or favour	1	1.0
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reports on duty whilst under the influence of liquor	1	1.02
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducts himself/herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner	6	6.1
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened any prescribed code of conduct of the service	4	4.1
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaults or threatens to assault any other employee	7	7.14
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, release a prisoner	6	6.1
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglects his or her duty or performance	1	1.0
Total		98	100

Table 12.4 - Grievances lodged for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	267	19.0
Resolved	1 142	81.0
Total	1 409	100

Table 12.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
SSSBC	700	92.6
PSCBC	19	2.5
CCMA	27	3.6
Private Arbitrations	10	1.3
Total	756	100

Table 12.6 - Strike actions for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Strike actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	0
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	0
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

Table 12.7 - Precautionary suspensions for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of people suspended	412
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 60 days	331
Average number of days suspended	188.62 days
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	6 711 548

*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, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learning programme	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Reskilling	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	48	0	0	0	34	0	82
	Male	46	1	0	0	45	0	92
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	758	72	0	12	779	0	1 621
	Male	1 324	153	0	18	1 505	0	3 000
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 919	273	1	152	4 766	10	12 121
	Male	18 151	607	25	334	17 643	58	36 818
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	15 428	307	7	395	9 589	64	25 790
	Male	22 725	480	135	614	16 125	97	40 176
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	1 825	4	0	3	709	0	2 541
	Male	3 118	4	0	2	764	0	3 888
Total		70 342	1 901	168	1 530	51 960	229	126 130

Table 13.2 Employees found competent in training for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learning programme	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Reskilling	Total
Top management	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	47	0	0	0	34	0	81
	Male	45	1	0	0	45	0	91
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	750	72	0	12	779	0	1 613
	Male	1 306	153	0	18	1 505	0	2 982
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 835	272	1	149	4 764	10	12 031
	Male	17 855	606	25	317	17 623	58	36 484
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	15 266	306	6	390	9 575	64	25 607
	Male	22 440	480	121	587	16 111	97	39 836
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	1 814	4	0	3	704	0	2 525
	Male	3 108	4	0	2	757	0	3 871
Total		69 466	1 898	153	1 478	51 898	229	125 122

14. INJURY ON DUTY

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 14.1 Injury on duty for the period, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	2 617	43.6
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	3 251	54.2
Permanent disablement	80	1.3
Fatal	54	0.9
Total	6 002	100

15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 376 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 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2017**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QUALIFIED OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Police set out on pages 331 to 413, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police as at 31 March 2017, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999) (PFMA).

BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION

Movable tangible assets

3. The department did not disclose network assets purchased in the annual financial statements even though future economic benefits or service potential was received by the Department in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (MCS) 2, Concepts and Principles. The department did not account for network assets purchased by the department and on its behalf by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) in the disclosure note for movable tangible assets. Consequently the disclosure note for movable tangible assets is understated. I was unable to determine the full extent of the understatement as it was impracticable to do so.
4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
5. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants* (IESBA code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Other matter

7. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter:

Supplementary Information

8. The supplementary information set out on pages 403 to 413 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 OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE for the year ended 31 March 2017

Responsibilities of the Accounting officer

9. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (MCS) 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.
10. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the Department of Police's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the accounting officer either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
12. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

13. 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 material findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
14. My procedures address the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the department. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures also did not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programmes presented in the annual performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2017:

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 1: Administration	48 – 57
Programme 2: Visible Policing	93 – 105
Programme 3: Detective Services	155 – 177

15. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

16. The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 1 – ADMINISTRATION

17. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information.

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

Indicator: Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions

18. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated that 1 658 947,866 volume of liquor was confiscated instead of the 1 345 092,865 litres reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions

19. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated that 439 470 205 kg of the quantity of illicit drugs confiscated instead of the 368 937 950 kg reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of School Safety Programmes implemented at identified schools

20. I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that clearly defined the predetermined method of collection to be used when measuring the actual achievement for the indicator, as required by the Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information (FMPPPI). This was due lack of inconsistency of polices station filing their records as compared to what is required by the Technical Indicator Description (TID) and I was also unable to test whether the indicator was well-defined by alternative means.

21. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 100% (1 210 school safety programmes were implemented at the 1 210 identified schools).

Indicator: Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents stabilized in relation to requests received

22. The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPPI.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE for the year ended 31 March 2017

Indicator: Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered

23. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated 7 479 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered instead of the 17 260 reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Number of stolen/lost firearms, owned by other governments departments, recovered

24. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated 93 firearms, owned by other government departments, were recovered instead of the 148 reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of application of firearms license, permits authorization, competency certificate and renewals finalized

25. The department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be provided in some instances while in other cases the evidence provided did not agree to the recorded achievements. This resulted in a misstatement of the target achievement reported as the evidence provided indicated that it was 88.06% and not 79.82%. I was also unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy

26. I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work, as information required as per TID was not filed or done as required. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 845 of the 879 police stations.

Indicator: Average national police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints

27. I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the targets. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work, as pocket books were not provided for audit purposes to verify the complaints attended. I was unable to confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievements of alpha (17:18 minutes), bravo (21:05 minutes.) and Charlie (19:01 minutes).

PROGRAMME 3 – DETECTIVE SERVICES

Indicator: Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crime against women 18 years and above

28. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated 55.9 % trial-ready case dockets instead of the 83.85% reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Detection rate for cybercrime-related cases charges

29. I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to systems and processes to enable reliable reporting of actual service delivery against the indicator not being adequately designed, as historical information was not available to recalculate the

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
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correct rates, as required by the FMPPI.

30. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 44.92%.

Indicator: Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case dockets where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption

31. I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work, as incorrect cases were provided for audit purposes. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 30 trial-ready case dockets.

Indicator: Value of amount involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases

32. The systems and processes to enable reliable reporting of actual service delivery against the indicator were not adequately designed, due to lack of system in place to verify the performance information, as required by the FMPPI.

Indicator: Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges

33. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated a detection rate of 77.85% instead of the 95.37% reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster

34. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated trial-ready rate of 64% instead of the 79.47% reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges

35. The reported achievement for target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated trial-ready rate of 49% instead of the 66.43% reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) case-exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired)

36. The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.
37. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of the target. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work and I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 99.12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631).

Indicator: Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised

38. The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE for the year ended 31 March 2017

required by the FMPPI.

39. The department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. Sufficient and appropriate audit evidence could not be provided in some instances while in other cases the evidence provided did not agree to the recorded achievements. This resulted in a misstatement of the target achievement reported as the evidence provided indicated that it was 92.72% instead of 87.62%. I was also unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

Indicator: Percentage of reduction in case exhibits (entries) exceeding time frame of 28 working days

40. The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.
41. In addition, the reported achievement for the target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated rate of reduction in case exhibits as 1.83% instead of the 1.36% reported in the annual performance report.

Indicator: Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised

42. The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.
43. In addition, the reported achievement for the target was misstated as the evidence provided indicated rate for routine cases finalised as 80.61% instead of the 72.09% reported in the annual performance report.

OTHER MATTER

44. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinions are not modified in respect of this matter.

Achievement of planned targets

45. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 48 to 57; 93 to 105; 155 to 177; 222 to 226 and 233 to 234 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under/overachievement of a significant number of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 18 to 43 of this report.

REPORT ON AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

46. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof I have a responsibility to report material findings on the compliance of the department with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
47. The material findings in respect of the compliance criteria for the applicable subject matters are as follows:

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE for the year ended 31 March 2017

Expenditure management

48. Effective steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R20, 3 million as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1.

Annual financial statements, Performance report and Annual report

49. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and supported by full and proper records, as required by section 40(1) (a) and (b) of the PFMA.
50. Uncorrected material misstatements in movable tangible capital assets disclosure note resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified audit opinion.

Procurement and contract management

51. Some of the officials in service of the department who had a private or business interest in contracts awarded by the department failed 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). Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year
52. Some of the officials in service of the department whose close family members, partners or associates had a private or business interest in contracts awarded by the department failed to disclose such interest, as required by Treasury Regulation 16A8.4.
53. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R500 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids, as required by Treasury Regulations 16A6.1. Some deviations were approved by the accounting officer even though it was not impractical to invite competitive bids, in contravention of Treasury regulation 16A6.4.

Consequence management

54. Disciplinary steps were not taken against some of the officials who had incurred and/or permitted irregular expenditure; as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA.

OTHER INFORMATION

55. The Department of Police's accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and the audit committee's report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report thereon and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in the auditor's report.
56. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
57. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE for the year ended 31 March 2017

misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

58. I have not yet received the annual report. When I do receive this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected I may have to re-issue my auditor's report amended as appropriate.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

59. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance thereon. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for qualified opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

Leadership

60. There is instability in the position of national commissioner and vacancy identified at deputy national commissioner level.
61. Instances were identified where no action was taken for irregular expenditure incurred by the department due to lack of consequences for poor performance and transgressions.

Financial and performance management

62. Senior management have been slow in addressing audit findings, implementation of key controls and addressing risk areas especially on performance information.
63. Misinterpretation of accounting standards also resulted in an uncorrected material misstatement in movable tangible assets disclosure note.

Kwadiwe - General

Pretoria
31 July 2017



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT
ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
for the year ended 31 March 2017

ANNEXURE – AUDITOR-GENERAL’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

64. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

65. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 department’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the South African Police Service ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

66. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
67. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and here applicable, related safeguards.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Programme	Appropriation per Programme							2015/16	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	17 382 497	0	332 570	17 715 067	17 715 067	0	100%	16 936 289	16 936 289
2. Visible Policing	40 865 906	0	(253 482)	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	100%	38 321 152	38 321 105
3. Detective Services	16 772 488	0	(49 362)	16 723 126	16 723 126	0	100%	15 947 270	15 947 270
4. Crime Intelligence	3 354 818	0	33 102	3 387 920	3 387 920	0	100%	3 102 039	3 102 039
5. Protection and Security Services	2 609 142	0	(62 828)	2 546 314	2 546 314	0	100%	2 414 098	2 414 098
Total	80 984 851	0	0	80 984 851	80 984 836	15	100%	76 720 848	76 720 801
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental revenue				756 016				478 192	
Aid assistance				0				471	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				81 740 867				77 199 511	
Add: Aid assistance					0				471
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)					80 984 836				76 721 272

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification							2015/16	
	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	77 152 559	(66 009)	45 978	77 132 528	77 132 513	15	100%	72 714 069	72 714 022
Compensation of employees	62 038 123	0	0	62 038 123	62 038 112	11	100%	57 478 418	57 478 371
Salaries and wages	48 533 484	177 945	110 491	48 821 920	48 821 909	11	100%	44 986 720	44 986 673
Social contributions	13 504 639	(177 945)	(110 491)	13 216 203	13 216 203	0	100%	12 491 698	12 491 698
Goods and services	15 114 436	(66 009)	45 978	15 094 405	15 094 401	4	100%	15 235 651	15 235 651
Administrative fees	61 970	(8 899)	(509)	52 562	52 562	0	100%	57 394	57 394
Advertising	1 296 34	1 662	0	31 296	31 296	0	100%	39 821	39 821
Minor assets	242 897	(13 494)	(12 663)	216 740	216 740	0	100%	239 949	239 949
Audit costs: External	38 774	(7 215)	0	31 559	31 559	0	100%	33 266	33 266
Bursaries: Employees	8 555	(6 252)	0	2 303	2 303	0	100%	8 252	8 252
Catering: Departmental activities	33 740	(3 042)	0	30 698	30 698	0	100%	39 531	39 531
Communication (C&S)	712 996	(75 861)	(53 064)	584 071	584 071	0	100%	714 118	714 118
Computer services	2 915 795	28 444	313 904	3 258 143	3 258 143	0	100%	3 149 413	3 149 413
Consultants: Business and advisory services	30 337	(1 748)	0	28 589	28 589	0	100%	27 402	27 402
Infrastructure and planning services	0	37	0	37	37	0	100%	73	73
Laboratory services	5 910	(1 289)	0	4 621	4 621	0	100%	4 407	4 407
Legal services	319 801	(17 742)	0	302 059	302 059	0	100%	293 913	293 913
Contractors	419 226	(23 433)	3 340	399 133	399 133	0	100%	568 491	568 491
Agency and support / outsourced services	322 866	66 561	0	389 427	389 427	0	100%	344 667	344 667
Entertainment	1 952	(919)	0	1 033	1 033	0	100%	1 412	1 412

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2016/17					2015/16				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3 834 790	(47 979)	(314 643)	3 472 168	3 472 164	4	100%	3 753 107	3 753 107	3 753 107
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	251 680	(28 509)	0	223 171	223 171	0	100%	245 436	245 436	245 436
Inventory: Other supplies	104 108	(33 147)	0	70 961	70 961	0	100%	63 499	63 499	63 499
Consumable supplies	427 666	59 965	109 940	597 571	597 571	0	100%	492 570	492 570	492 570
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	384 305	(250)	(1 998)	382 057	382 057	0	100%	310 834	310 834	310 834
Operating leases	2 729 279	(15 567)	(846)	2 712 866	2 712 866	0	100%	2 577 256	2 577 256	2 577 256
Property payments	1 086 908	(15 906)	(884)	1 070 118	1 070 118	0	100%	1 044 282	1 044 282	1 044 282
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 880	340	0	2 220	2 220	0	100%	1 317	1 317	1 317
Travel and subsistence	929 256	36 610	3 401	969 267	969 267	0	100%	917 885	917 885	917 885
Training and development	60 479	14 886	0	75 365	75 365	0	100%	95 245	95 245	95 245
Operating payments	131 277	19 510	0	150 787	150 787	0	100%	177 231	177 231	177 231
Venues and facilities	28 355	7 228	0	35 583	35 583	0	100%	34 880	34 880	34 880

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DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Detail per programme 1 - Administration										
Sub Programme		2016/17						2015/16		
		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	72 661	0	(16 021)	56 640	56 640	0	100%	38 964	38 964
1.2	Management	72 283	0	(13 297)	58 986	58 986	0	100%	59 692	59 692
1.3	Corporate Services	17 126 961	0	361 888	17 488 849	17 488 849	0	100%	16 724 449	16 724 449
1.4	Civilian Secretariat	110 592	0	0	110 592	110 592	0	100%	113 184	113 184
Total for sub programmes		17 382 497	0	332 570	17 715 067	17 715 067	0	100%	16 936 289	16 936 289

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	15 572 759	(33 213)	189,200	15 728 746	15 728 746	0	100%	14 755 795	14 755 795
Compensation of employees	11 194 690	0	43,183	11 237 873	11 237 873	0	100%	10 279 563	10 279 563
Salaries and wages	9 106 958	10 281	43,183	9 160 422	9 160 422	0	100%	8 374 522	8 374 522
Social contributions	2 087 732	(10 281)	0	2 077 451	2 077 451	0	100%	1 905 041	1 905 041
Goods and services	4 378 069	(33 213)	146,017	4 490 873	4 490 873	0	100%	4 476 232	4 476 232
Administrative fees	17 995	(2 592)	0	15 403	15 403	0	100%	17 199	17 199
Advertising	18 585	3 832	0	22 417	22 417	0	100%	31 681	31 681
Minor assets	24 218	50 087	8,559	82 864	82 864	0	100%	70 807	70 807
Audit costs: External	38 774	(7 215)	0	31 559	31 559	0	100%	33 266	33 266
Bursaries: Employees	8 555	(6 252)	0	2 303	2 303	0	100%	8 252	8 252
Catering: Departmental activities	18 012	(7 364)	0	10 648	10 648	0	100%	13 322	13 322
Communication (G&S)	134 435	(33 202)	0	101 233	101 233	0	100%	133 517	133 517
Computer services	2 435 832	0	137,458	2 573 290	2,573 290	0	100%	2 572 730	2 572 730
Consultants: Business and advisory services	21 695	(2 067)	0	19 628	19 628	0	100%	19 772	19 772
Legal services	318 722	(25 470)	0	293 252	293 252	0	100%	293 913	293 913
Contractors	125 614	3 354	0	128 968	128 968	0	100%	140 446	140 446
Agency and support / outsourced services	128 201	7 679	0	135 880	135 880	0	100%	105 493	105 493
Entertainment	1 210	(513)	0	697	697	0	100%	903	903
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	253 865	8 567	0	262 432	262 432	0	100%	275 573	275 573
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	251 680	(28 509)	0	223 171	223 171	0	100%	236 090	236 090

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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
Inventory: Other supplies	93 462	(26 032)	0	67 430	67 430	0	100%	60 262	60 262
Consumable supplies	58 423	(11 815)	0	46 608	46 608	0	100%	44 890	44 890
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	81 757	13 013	0	94 770	94 770	0	100%	32 696	32 696
Operating leases	33 076	407	0	33 483	33 483	0	100%	33 431	33 431
Property payments	7 953	403	0	8 356	8 356	0	100%	8 793	8 793
Transport provided: Departmental activity	140	292	0	432	432	0	100%	36	36
Travel and subsistence	234 349	16 140	0	250 489	250 489	0	100%	229 009	229 009
Training and development	18 474	15 505	0	33 979	33 979	0	100%	32 931	32 931
Operating payments	35 477	(210)	0	35 267	35 267	0	100%	64 356	64 356
Venues and facilities	17 565	(1 251)	0	16 314	16 314	0	100%	16 864	16 864
Transfers and subsidies	654 154	20 877	0	675 031	675 031	0	100%	652 676	652 676
Provinces and municipalities	7 174	(1 036)	0	6 138	6 138	0	100%	6 891	6 891
Municipalities	7 174	(1 036)	0	6 138	6 138	0	100%	6 891	6 891
Departmental agencies and accounts	149 440	1 061	0	150 501	150 501	0	100%	155 682	155 682
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	149 440	1 061	0	150 501	150 501	0	100%	155 682	155 682
Households	497 540	20 852	0	518 392	518 392	0	100%	490 103	490 103
Social benefits	169 523	(20 985)	0	148 538	148 538	0	100%	155 643	155 643
Other transfers to households	328 017	41 837	0	369 854	369 854	0	100%	334 460	334 460

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Payment for capital assets	1 155 584	0	143 370	1 298 954	1,298 954	0	100%	1 515 942	1 515 942
Buildings and other fixed structures	874 036	(78 148)	0	795 888	795 888	0	100%	1 190 333	1 190 333
Buildings	874 036	(78 148)	0	795 888	795 888	0	100%	1 190 333	1 190 333
Machinery and equipment	273 648	(30 960)	0	242 688	242 688	0	100%	321 992	321 992
Transport equipment	58 858	(6 028)	0	52 830	52 830	0	100%	96 668	96 668
Other machinery and equipment	214 790	(24 932)	0	189 858	189 858	0	100%	225 324	225 324
Biological assets	7 900	(3 503)	0	4 397	4 397	0	100%	3 617	3 617
Software and other intangible assets	0	112 611	143 370	255 981	255 981	0	100%	0	0
Payment for financial assets	0	12 336	0	12 336	12 336	0	100%	11 876	11 876
Total	17 382 497	0	332 570	17 715 067	17 715 067	0	100%	16 936 289	16 936 289

T.1 Ministry									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	71 540	233	(16 021)	55 752	55 752	0	100%	38 448	38 448
Compensation of employees	24 169	(252)	(235)	23 682	23 682	0	100%	19 013	19 013
Goods and services	47 371	485	(15 786)	32 070	32 070	0	100%	19 435	19 435
Transfers and subsidies	13		0	12	12	0	100%	122	122
Provinces and municipalities	13		0	12	12	0	100%	16	16
Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	106	106
Payment for capital assets	1 108	(232)	0	876	876	0	100%	394	394
Machinery and equipment	1 108	(232)	0	876	876	0	100%	394	394
Total	72 661	0	(16 021)	56 640	56 640	0	100%	38 964	38 964

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

1.2 Management									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	70 872	(3 140)	(13 297)	54 435	54 435	0	100%	56 717	56 717
Compensation of employees	44 541	(3 910)	(2 549)	38 082	38 082	0	100%	32 618	32 618
Goods and services	26 331	770	(10 748)	16 353	16 353	0	100%	24 099	24 099
Transfers and subsidies	14	671	0	685	685	0	100%	26	26
Provinces and municipalities	14	6	0	20	20	0	100%	26	26
Households	0	665	0	665	665	0	100%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	1 397	2 469	0	3 866	3 866	0	100%	2 949	2 949
Machinery and equipment	1 397	2 469	0	3 866	3 866	0	100%	2 949	2 949
Total	72 283	0	(13 297)	58 986	58 986	0	100%	59 692	59 692

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Economic classification	1.3 Corporate Services									
	2016/17					2015/16				
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	15 430 347	(30 306)	218 518	15 618 559	15 618 559	0	100%	14 660 630	14 660 630	
Compensation of employees	11 125 980	4 162	45 967	11 176 109	11 176 109	0	100%	10 227 932	10 227 932	
Goods and services	4 304 367	(34 468)	172 551	4 442 450	4 442 450	0	100%	4 432 698	4 432 698	
Transfers and subsidies	543 535	20 207	0	563 742	563 742	0	100%	539 344	539 344	
Provinces and municipalities	7 147	(1 041)	0	6 106	6 106	0	100%	6 849	6 849	
Departmental agencies and accounts	38 848	1 061	0	39 909	39 909	0	100%	42 498	42 498	
Households	497 540	20 187	0	517 727	517 727	0	100%	489 997	489 997	
Payment for capital assets	1 153 079	(2 237)	143 370	1 294 212	1 294 212	0	100%	1 512 599	1 512 599	
Buildings and other fixed structures	874 036	(78 148)	0	795 888	795 888	0	100%	1 190 333	1 190 333	
Machinery and equipment	271 143	(33 197)	0	237 946	237 946	0	100%	318 649	318 649	
Biological assets	7 900	(3 503)	0	4 397	4 397	0	100%	3 617	3 617	
Software and other intangible assets	0	112 611	143 370	255 981	255 981	0	100%	0	0	
Payment for financial assets	0	12 336	0	12 336	12 336	0	100%	11 876	11 876	
Total	17 126 961	0	361 888	17 488 849	17 488 849	0	100%	16 724 449	16 724 449	

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1.4 Civilian Secretariat									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	110 592	0	0	110 592	110 592	0	100%	113 184	113 184
Departmental agencies and accounts	110 592	0	0	110 592	110 592	0	100%	113 184	113 184
Total	110 592	0	0	110 592	110 592	0	100%	113 184	113 184

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
Sub Programme	2016/17						2015/16		
	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
2.1 Crime Prevention	31 989 916	0	(235 033)	31 754 883	31 754 868	15	100%	30 011 872	30 011 825
2.2 Border Security	1 818 548	0	(10 175)	1 808 373	1 808 373	0	100%	1 695 577	1 695 577
2.3 Specialised Interventions	3 357 003	0	71 175	3 428 178	3 428 178	0	100%	3 115 041	3 115 041
2.4 Facilities	3 700 439	0	(79 449)	3 620 990	3 620 990	0	100%	3 498 662	3 498 662
Total for sub programmes	40 865 906	0	(253 482)	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	100%	38 321 152	38 321 105

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Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	39 764 811	(14 079)	(267 665)	39 483 067	39 483 052	15	100%	37 338 796	37 338 749
Compensation of employees	32 304 514	0	(41 719)	32 262 795	32 262 784	11	100%	30 067 570	30 067 523
Salaries and wages	24 808 915	136 321	51 442	24 996 678	24 996 667	11	100%	23 115 073	23 115 026
Social contributions	7 495 599	(136 321)	(93 161)	7 266 117	7 266 117	0	100%	6 952 497	6 952 497
Goods and services	7 460 297	(14 079)	(225 946)	7 220 272	7 220 268	4	100%	7 271 226	7 271 226
Administrative fees	24 350	(4 582)	0	19 768	19 768	0	100%	21 349	21 349
Advertising	5 333	(2 623)	0	2 710	2 710	0	100%	2 153	2 153
Minor assets	124 095	(20 790)	0	103 305	103 305	0	100%	87 494	87 494
Catering: Departmental activities	12 220	1 265	0	13 485	13 485	0	100%	17 124	17 124
Communication (G&S)	358 716	(7 421)	(36 082)	315 213	315 213	0	100%	354 690	354 690
Computer services	2 056	629	0	2 685	2 685	0	100%	2 497	2 497
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 422	105	0	1 527	1 527	0	100%	231	231
Infrastructure and planning services	0	37	0	37	37	0	100%	73	73
Contractors	228 406	(36 501)	0	191 905	191 905	0	100%	285 989	285 989
Agency and support / outsourced services	171 630	65 411	0	237 041	237 041	0	100%	222 515	222 515
Entertainment	313	(226)	0	87	87	0	100%	286	286
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 165 654	(5 524)	(189 864)	1 970 266	1 970 262	4	100%	2 128 121	2 128 121
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	843	843
Inventory: Other supplies	10 015	(6 624)	0	3 391	3 391	0	100%	2 937	2 937
Consumable supplies	81 058	29 486	0	110 544	110 544	0	100%	94 296	94 296

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Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	172 288	5 073	0	177 361	177 361	0	100%	172 866	172 866
Operating leases	2 649 871	(17 597)	0	2 632 274	2 632 274	0	100%	2 498 432	2 498 432
Property payments	1 071 772	(14 284)	0	1 057 488	1 057 488	0	100%	1 031 387	1 031 387
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 303	268	0	1 571	1 571	0	100%	1 172	1 172
Travel and subsistence	346 805	(12 026)	0	334 779	334 779	0	100%	308 877	308 877
Training and development	1 387	(1 247)	0	140	140	0	100%	328	328
Operating payments	24 045	12 702	0	36 747	36 747	0	100%	24 898	24 898
Venues and facilities	7 558	390	0	7 948	7 948	0	100%	12 668	12 668
Transfers and subsidies	226 454	14 079	0	240 533	240 533	0	100%	220 596	220 596
Provinces and municipalities	21 775	1 559	0	23 334	23 334	0	100%	21 681	21 681
Municipalities	21 775	1 559	0	23 334	23 334	0	100%	21 681	21 681
Non-profit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	1 000	1 000
Households	204 679	12 520	0	217 199	217 199	0	100%	197 915	197 915
Social benefits	151 288	9 711	0	160 999	160 999	0	100%	156 252	156 252
Other transfers to households	53 391	2 809	0	56 200	56 200	0	100%	41 663	41 663
Payment for capital assets	874 641	0	14 183	888 824	888 824	0	100%	761 760	761 760
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	1 348	0	1 348	1 348	0	100%	1 215	1 215
Buildings	0	1 348	0	1 348	1 348	0	100%	1 215	1 215
Machinery and equipment	874 641	(1 348)	14 183	887 476	887 476	0	100%	760 545	760 545
Transport equipment	634 997	121 437	12 064	768 498	768 498	0	100%	677 172	677 172
Other machinery and equipment	239 644	(122 785)	2 119	118 978	118 978	0	100%	83 373	83 373
Total	40 865 906	0	(253 482)	40 612 424	40 612 409	15	100%	38 321 152	38 321 105

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Economic classification	2.1 Crime Prevention								
	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	30 961 740	131	(231 835)	30 730 036	30 730 021	15	100%	29 106 675	29 106 628
Compensation of employees	27 851 164	0	(93 161)	27 758 003	27 757 992	11	100%	25 960 199	25 960 152
Goods and services	3 110 576	131	(138 674)	2 972 033	2 972 029	4	100%	3 146 476	3 146 476
Transfers and subsidies	209 749	12 105	0	221 854	221 854	0	100%	204 697	204 697
Provinces and municipalities	16 361	1 205	0	17 566	17 566	0	100%	16 164	16 164
Non profit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	1 000	1 000
Households	193 388	10 900	0	204 288	204 288	0	100%	187 533	187 533
Payment for capital assets	818 427	(12 236)	(3 198)	802 993	802 993	0	100%	700 500	700 500
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	1 147	0	1 147	1 147	0	100%	954	954
Machinery and equipment	818 427	(13 383)	(3 198)	801 846	801 846	0	100%	699 546	699 546
Total	31 989 916	0	(235 033)	31 754 883	31 754 868	15	100%	30 011 872	30 011 825

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Economic classification	2.2 Border Security									
	2016/17					2015/16				
	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	1 799 379	(2 950)	(10 175)	1 786 254	1 786 254	0	100%	1 679 610	1 679 610	
Compensation of employees	1 694 313	0	(2 352)	1 691 961	1 691 961	0	100%	1 573 704	1 573 704	
Goods and services	105 066	(2 950)	(7 823)	94 293	94 293	0	100%	105 906	105 906	
Transfers and subsidies	2 965	1 195	0	4 160	4 160	0	100%	4 503	4 503	
Provinces and municipalities	736	(109)	0	627	627	0	100%	650	650	
Households	2 229	1 304	0	3 533	3 533	0	100%	3 853	3 853	
Payment for capital assets	16 204	1 755	0	17 959	17 959	0	100%	11 464	11 464	
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	232	232	
Machinery and equipment	16 204	1 755	0	17 959	17 959	0	100%	11 232	11 232	
Total	1 818 548	0	(10 175)	1 808 373	1 808 373	0	100%	1 695 577	1 695 577	

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2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	3 303 253	(11 260)	53 794	3 345 787	3 345 787	0	100%	3 053 849	3 053 849
Compensation of employees	2 759 037	0	53 794	2 812 831	2 812 831	0	100%	2 533 667	2 533 667
Goods and services	544 216	(11 260)	0	532 956	532 956	0	100%	520 182	520 182
Transfers and subsidies	13 740	779	0	14 519	14 519	0	100%	11 396	11 396
Provinces and municipalities	4 678	463	0	5 141	5 141	0	100%	4 867	4 867
Households	9 062	316	0	9 378	9 378	0	100%	6 529	6 529
Payment for capital assets	40 010	10 481	17 381	67 872	67 872	0	100%	49 796	49 796
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	201	0	201	201	0	100%	29	29
Machinery and equipment	40 010	10 280	17 381	67 671	67 671	0	100%	49 767	49 767
Total	3 357 003	0	71 175	3 428 178	3 428 178	0	100%	3 115 041	3 115 041

2.4 Facilities									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	3 700 439	0	(79 449)	3 620 990	3 620 990	0	100%	3 498 662	3 498 662
Goods and services	3 700 439	0	(79 449)	3 620 990	3 620 990	0	100%	3 498 662	3 498 662
Total	3 700 439	0	(79 449)	3 620 990	3 620 990	0	100%	3 498 662	3 498 662

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Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services									
Sub Programme	2016/17					2015/16			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
3.1 Crime Investigations	11 175 120	0	(211 114)	10 964 006	10 964 006	0	100.0%	10 626 019	10 626 019
3.2 Criminal Record Centre	2 268 676	0	(35 697)	2 232 979	2 232 979	0	100.0%	2 043 855	2 043 855
3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory	1 897 615	0	194 019	2 091 634	2 091 634	0	100.0%	1 916 859	1 916 859
3.4 Specialised Investigations	1 431 077	0	3 430	1 434 507	1 434 507	0	100.0%	1 360 537	1 360 537
Total for Sub Programme	16 772 488	0	(49 362)	16 723 126	16 723 126	0	100.0%	15 947 270	15 947 270

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Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	16 014 931	(17 604)	93 294	16 090 621	16 090 621	0	100.0%	15 242 982	15 242 982
Compensation of employees	13 207 039	0	(57 012)	13 150 027	13 150 027	0	100.0%	12 241 439	12 241 439
Salaries and wages	10 370 849	32 650	(18 662)	10 384 837	10 384 837	0	100.0%	9 602 474	9 602 74
Social contributions	2 836 190	(32 650)	(38 350)	2 765 190	2 765 190	0	100.0%	2 638 965	2 638 965
Goods and services	2 807 892	(17 604)	150 306	2 940 594	2 940 594	0	100.0%	3 001 543	3 001 543
Administrative fees	17 448	(2 077)	(509)	14 862	14 862	0	100.0%	16 017	16 017
Advertising	5 069	109	-	5 178	5 178	0	100.0%	5 410	5 410
Minor assets	88 416	(42 042)	(21 117)	25 257	25 257	0	100.0%	76 666	76 666
Catering: Departmental activities	2 323	3 167	0	5 490	5 490	0	100.0%	8 343	8 343
Communication (G&S)	178 940	(27 267)	(12 015)	139 658	139 658	0	100.0%	187 937	187 937
Computer services	476 595	28 186	176 446	681 227	681 227	0	100.0%	573 002	573 002
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 137	168	0	7 305	7 305	0	100.0%	7 259	7 259
Laboratory services	5 910	(1 289)	0	4 621	4 621	0	100.0%	4 407	4 407
Legal services	1 079	7 728	0	8 807	8 807	0	100.0%	0	0
Contractors	60 217	11 089	0	71 306	71 306	0	100.0%	140 311	140 311
Agency and support / outsourced services	22 333	(7 271)	0	15 062	15 062	0	100.0%	15 911	15 911
Entertainment	239	(133)	0	106	106	0	100.0%	137	137
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 232 307	(45 410)	(99 900)	1 086 997	1 086 997	0	100.0%	1 173 801	1,173 801
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0%	8 338	8 338
Inventory: Other supplies	552	(417)	0	135	135	0	100.0%	199	199
Consumable supplies	280 426	38 379	109 940	428 745	428 745	0	100.0%	342 835	342 835

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Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	110 957	(21 195)	(809)	88 953	88 953	0	100.0%	88 547	88 547
Operating leases	31 743	0	(846)	30 897	30 897	0	100.0%	27 113	27 113
Property payments	4 511	(1 549)	(884)	2 078	2 078	0	100.0%	1 986	1 986
Transport provided: Departmental activity	310	(269)	0	41	41	0	100.0%	73	73
Travel and subsistence	177 057	25 711	0	202 768	202 768	0	100.0%	190 481	190 481
Training and development	40 543	694	0	41 237	41 237	0	100.0%	61 984	61 984
Operating payments	60 766	7 935	0	68 701	68 701	0	100.0%	65 885	65 885
Venues and facilities	3 014	8 149	0	11 163	11 163	0	100.0%	4 901	4 901
Transfers and subsidies	90 101	17 604	0	107 705	107 705	0	100.0%	93 566	93 566
Provinces and municipalities	9 604	1 596	0	11 200	11 200	0	100.0%	9 573	9 573
Municipalities	9 604	1 596	0	11 200	11 200	0	100.0%	9 573	9 573
Households	80 497	16 008	0	96 505	96 505	0	100.0%	83 993	83 993
Social benefits	80 497	15 676	0	96 173	96 173	0	100.0%	83 913	83 913
Other transfers to households	0	332	0	332	332	0	100.0%	80	80
Payment for capital assets	667 456	0	(142 656)	524 800	524 800	0	100.0%	610 722	610 722
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	68	0	68	68	0	100.0%	709	709
Buildings	0	68	0	68	68	0	100.0%	709	709
Machinery and equipment	667 456	(95 317)	(142 656)	429 483	429 483	0	100.0%	610 013	610 013
Transport equipment	268 739	(52 681)	0	216 058	216 058	0	100.0%	340 094	340 094
Other machinery and equipment	398 717	(42 636)	(142 656)	213 425	213 425	0	100.0%	269 919	269 919
Software and other intangible assets	0	95 249	0	95 249	95 249	0	100.0%	0	0
Total	16 772 488	0	(49 362)	16 723 126	16 723 126	0	100%	15 947 270	15 947 270

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Economic classification	3.1 Crime Investigations								
	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	10 895 761	(11 196)	(211 114)	10 673 451	10 673 451	0	100%	10 255 086	10 255 086
Compensation of employees	9 534 360	(27 163)	(74 501)	9 432 696	9 432 696	0	100%	8 893 866	8 893 866
Goods and services	1 361 401	15 967	(136 613)	1 240 755	1 240 755	0	100%	1 361 220	1 361 220
Transfers and subsidies	77 740	11 516	0	89 256	89 256	0	100%	78 460	78 460
Provinces and municipalities	7 504	1 587	0	9 091	9 091	0	100%	7 272	7 272
Households	70 236	9 929	0	80 165	80 165	0	100%	71 188	71 188
Payment for capital assets	201 619	(320)	0	201 299	201 299	0	100%	292 473	292 473
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	57	0	57	57	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	201 619	(804)	0	200 815	200 815	0	100%	292 473	292 473
Software and other intangible assets	0	427	0	427	427	0	100%	0	0
Total	11 175 120	0	(211 114)	10 964 006	10 964 006	0	100%	10 626 019	10 626 019

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Economic classification	3.2 Criminal Record Centre								
	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	2 137 598	12 596	(17 769)	2 132 425	2 132 425	0	100%	1 956 900	1 956 900
Compensation of employees	1 806 505	1 061	0	1 807 566	1 807 566	0	100%	1 645 546	1 645 546
Goods and services	331 093	11 535	(17 769)	324 859	324 859	0	100%	311 354	311 354
Transfers and subsidies	3 273	3 795	0	7 068	7 068	0	100%	6 241	6 241
Provinces and municipalities	1 018	16	0	1 034	1 034	0	100%	1 121	1 121
Households	2 255	3 779	0	6 034	6 034	0	100%	5 120	5 120
Payment for capital assets	127 805	(16 391)	(17 928)	93 486	93 486	0	100%	80 714	80 714
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	11	0	11	11	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	127 805	(16 402)	(17 928)	93 475	93 475	0	100%	80 714	80 714
Total	2 268 676	0	(35 697)	2 232 979	2 232 979	0	100%	2 043 855	2 043 855

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3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	1 585 353	188	318 747	1 904 288	1 904 288	0	100%	1 742 561	1 742 561
Compensation of employees	757 020	27	14 059	771 106	771 106	0	100%	660 724	660 724
Goods and services	828 333	161	304 688	1 133 182	1 133 182	0	100%	1 081 837	1 081 837
Transfers and subsidies	547	(188)	0	359	359	0	100%	288	288
Provinces and municipalities	208	(4)	0	204	204	0	100%	188	188
Households	339	(184)	0	155	155	0	100%	100	100
Payment for capital assets	311 715	0	(124 728)	186 987	186 987	0	100%	174 010	174 010
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	709	709
Machinery and equipment	311 715	(91 537)	(124 728)	95 450	95 450	0	100%	173 301	173 301
Software and other intangible assets	0	91 537	0	91 537	91 537	0	100%	0	0
Total	1 897 615	0	194 019	2 091 634	2 091 634	0	100%	1 916 859	1 916 859

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	3.4 Specialised Investigations						
	2016/17				2015/16		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments	1 396 219	(19 192)	3 430	1 380 457	1 380 457	0	100%
Compensation of employees	1 109 154	26 075	3 430	1 138 659	1 138 659	0	100%
Goods and services	287 065	(45 267)	0	241 798	241 798	0	100%
Transfers and subsidies	8 541	2 481	0	11 022	11 022	0	100%
Provinces and municipalities	874	(3)	0	871	871	0	100%
Households	7 667	2 484	0	10 151	10 151	0	100%
Payment for capital assets	26 317	16 711	0	43 028	43 028	0	100%
Machinery and equipment	26 317	13 426	0	39 743	39 743	0	100%
Software and other intangible assets	0	3 285	0	3 285	3 285	0	100%
Total	1 431 077	0	3 430	1 434 507	1 434 507	0	100%

Sub Programme	Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence						
	2016/17				2015/16		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations	1 369 617	0	(7 276)	1 362 341	1 362 341	0	100%
4.2 Intelligence and Information Management	1 985 201	0	40 378	2 025 579	2 025 579	0	100%
Total for sub programmes	3 354 818	0	33 102	3 387 920	3 387 920	0	100%

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	3 298 363	(1 367)	29 687	3 326 683	3 326 683	0	100%	3 054 301	3 054 301
Compensation of employees	3 053 973	0	52 867	3 106 840	3 106 840	0	100%	2 819 333	2 819 333
Salaries and wages	2 416 370	17 212	52 867	2 486 449	2 486 449	0	100%	2 234 209	2 234 209
Social contributions	637 603	(17 212)	0	620 391	620 391	0	100%	585 124	585 124
Goods and services	244 390	(1 367)	(23 180)	219 843	219 843	0	100%	234 968	234 968
Administrative fees	1 429	245	0	1 674	1 674	0	100%	1 910	1 910
Advertising	213	46	0	259	259	0	100%	289	289
Minor assets	2 172	212	0	2 384	2 384	0	100%	1 598	1 598
Catering: Departmental activities	633	16	0	649	649	0	100%	243	243
Communication (G&S)	31 207	(5 931)	(3 162)	22 114	22 114	0	100%	29 542	29 542
Computer services	1 303	(377)	0	926	926	0	100%	1 170	1 170
Consultants: Business and advisory services	57	60	0	117	117	0	100%	110	110
Contractors	2 215	(1 522)	0	693	693	0	100%	919	919
Agency and support / outsourced services	13	81	0	94	94	0	100%	1	1
Entertainment	114	(20)	0	94	94	0	100%	45	45
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	119 094	(4 767)	(23 131)	91 196	91 196	0	100%	103 461	103 461
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	52	52
Consumable supplies	5 082	2 361	0	7 443	7 443	0	100%	7 233	7 233
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	13 046	1 740	(1 189)	13 597	13 597	0	100%	10 664	10 664
Operating leases	12 159	1 837	0	13 996	13 996	0	100%	16 157	16 157

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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
Property payments	2 157	(320)	0	1 837	1 837	0	100%	1 822	1 822
Transport provided: Departmental activity	126	50	0	176	176	0	100%	36	36
Travel and subsistence	45 706	4 081	3 401	53 188	53 188	0	100%	46 462	46 462
Training and development	0	9	0	9	9	0	100%	2	2
Operating payments	7 516	892	901	9 309	9 309	0	100%	12 918	12 918
Venues and facilities	148	(60)	0	88	88	0	100%	334	334
Transfers and subsidies	16 323	1 367	5 392	23 082	23 082	0	100%	17 032	17 032
Provinces and municipalities	1 041	10	0	1 051	1 051	0	100%	1 067	1 067
Municipalities	1 041	10	0	1 051	1 051	0	100%	1 067	1 067
Households	15 282	1 357	5 392	22 031	22 031	0	100%	15 965	15 965
Social benefits	15 282	1 357	5 392	22 031	22 031	0	100%	15 949	15 949
Other transfers to households	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	16	16
Payment for capital assets	40 132	0	(1 977)	38 155	38 155	0	100%	30 706	30 706
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	107	107
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	107	107
Machinery and equipment	40 132	0	(1 977)	38 155	38 155	0	100%	30 599	30 599
Transport equipment	32 791	(2 163)	(1 981)	28 647	28 647	0	100%	29 603	29 603
Other machinery and equipment	7 341	2 163	4	9 508	9 508	0	100%	996	996
Total	3 354 818	0	33 102	3 387 920	3 387 920	0	100%	3 102 039	3 102 039

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	1 336 620	1 884	(7 276)	1 331 228	1 331 228	0	100%	1 249 004	1 249 004
Compensation of employees	1 223 927	0	25 232	1 249 159	1 249 159	0	100%	1 152 263	1 152 263
Goods and services	112 693	1 884	(32 508)	82 069	82 069	0	100%	96 741	96 741
Transfers and subsidies	9 417	1 257	0	10 674	10 674	0	100%	6 285	6 285
Provinces and municipalities	784	(100)	0	684	684	0	100%	721	721
Households	8 633	1 357	0	9 990	9 990	0	100%	5 564	5 564
Payment for capital assets	23 580	(3 141)	0	20 439	20 439	0	100%	13 177	13 177
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	36	36
Machinery and equipment	23 580	(3 141)	0	20 439	20 439	0	100%	13 141	13 141
Total	1 369 617	0	(7 276)	1 362 341	1 362 341	0	100%	1 268 466	1 268 466

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	2 501 695	254	1 462	2 503 411	2 503 411	0	100%	2 322 195	2 322 195
Compensation of employees	2 277 907	0	2 681	2 280 588	2 280 588	0	100%	2 070 513	2 070 513
Salaries and wages	1 830 392	(18 519)	(18 339)	1 793 534	1 793 534	0	100%	1 660 442	1 660 442
Social contributions	447 515	18 519	21 020	487 054	487 054	0	100%	410 071	410 071
Goods and services	223 788	254	(1 219)	222 823	222 823	0	100%	251 682	251 682
Administrative fees	748	107	0	855	855	0	100%	919	919
Advertising	434	298	0	732	732	0	100%	288	288
Minor assets	3 996	(961)	(105)	2 930	2 930	0	100%	3 384	3 384
Catering: Departmental activities	552	(126)	0	426	426	0	100%	499	499
Communication (G&S)	9 698	(2 040)	(1 805)	5 853	5 853	0	100%	8 432	8 432
Computer services	9	6	0	15	15	0	100%	14	14
Consultants: Business and advisory services	26	(14)	0	12	12	0	100%	30	30
Contractors	2 774	147	3 340	6 261	6 261	0	100%	826	826
Agency and support / outsourced services	689	661	0	1 350	1 350	0	100%	747	747
Entertainment	76	(27)	0	49	49	0	100%	41	41
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	63 870	(845)	(1 748)	61 277	61 277	0	100%	72 151	72 151
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	113	113
Inventory: Other supplies	79	(74)	0	5	5	0	100%	101	101
Consumable supplies	2 677	1 554	0	4 231	4 231	0	100%	3 316	3 316
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	6 257	1 119	0	7 376	7 376	0	100%	6 061	6 061

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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
Operating leases	2 430	(214)	0	2 216	2 216	0	100%	2 123	2 123
Property payments	515	(156)	0	359	359	0	100%	294	294
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1		0	0	0	0	100%	0	0
Travel and subsistence	125 339	2 704	0	128 043	128 043	0	100%	143 056	143 056
Training and development	75	(75)	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0
Operating payments	3 473	(1 809)	(901)	763	763	0	100%	9 174	9 174
Venues and facilities	70	0	0	70	70	0	100%	113	113
Transfers and subsidies	6 282	(254)	0	6 028	6 028	0	100%	6 996	6 996
Provinces and municipalities	973	(132)	0	841	841	0	100%	839	839
Municipalities	973	(132)	0	841	841	0	100%	839	839
Households	5 309	(122)	0	5 187	5 187	0	100%	6 157	6 157
Social benefits	5 309	(122)	0	5 187	5 187	0	100%	6 157	6 157
Payment for capital assets	101 165	0	(64 290)	36 875	36 875	0	100%	84 907	84 907
Machinery and equipment	101 165	0	(64 290)	36 875	36 875	0	100%	84 907	84 907
Transport equipment	36 602	1 430	(17 749)	20 283	20 283	0	100%	61 842	61 842
Other machinery and equipment	64 563	(1 430)	(46 541)	16 592	16 592	0	100%	23 065	23 065
Total	2 609 142	0	(62 828)	2 546 314	2 546 314	0	100%	2 414 098	2 414 098

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

5.1 VIP Protection Services									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	1 193 666	1 103	3 428	1 198 197	1 198 197	0	100%	1 086 974	1 086 974
Compensation of employees	1 030 386	1 092	0	1 031 478	1 031 478	0	100%	891 326	891 326
Goods and services	163 280	11	3 428	166 719	166 719	0	100%	195 648	195 648
Transfers and subsidies	3 393	(1 103)	0	2 290	2 290	0	100%	3 032	3 032
Provinces and municipalities	608	(110)	0	498	498	0	100%	479	479
Households	2,785	(993)	0	1 792	1 792	0	100%	2 553	2 553
Payment for capital assets	78 157	0	(56 108)	22 049	22 049	0	100%	68 114	68 114
Machinery and equipment	78 157	0	(56 108)	22 049	22 049	0	100%	68 114	68 114
Total	1 275 216	0	(52 680)	1 222 536	1 222 536	0	100%	1 158 120	1 158 120

S.2 Static and Mobile Security									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	936 808	3 837	21 283	961 928	961 928	0	100%	899 847	899 847
Compensation of employees	903 255	6 856	21 819	931 930	931 930	0	100%	869 622	869 622
Goods and services	33 553	(3 019)	(536)	29 998	29 998	0	100%	30 225	30 225
Transfers and subsidies	2 268	848	0	3 116	3 116	0	100%	2 700	2 700
Provinces and municipalities	216	(2)	0	214	214	0	100%	192	192
Households	2 052	850	0	2 902	2 902	0	100%	2 508	2 508
Payment for capital assets	16 741	(4 685)	(7 409)	4 647	4 647	0	100%	10 489	10 489
Machinery and equipment	16 741	(4 685)	(7 409)	4 647	4 647	0	100%	10 489	10 489
Total	955 817	0	13 874	969 691	969 691	0	100%	913 036	913 036

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

5.3 Government Security Regulator									
Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	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	121 757	(282)	(21 629)	99 846	99 846	0	100%	110 544	110 544
Compensation of employees	112 576	0	(19 138)	93 438	93 438	0	100%	100 819	100 819
Goods and services	9 181	(282)	(2 491)	6 408	6 408	0	100%	9 725	9 725
Transfers and subsidies	35	282	0	317	317	0	100%	165	165
Provinces and municipalities	35	(9)	0	26	26	0	100%	49	49
Households	0	291	0	291	291	0	100%	116	116
Payment for capital assets	2 328	0	(773)	1 555	1 555	0	100%	2 893	2 893
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	2 328	0	(773)	1 555	1 555	0	100%	2 893	2 893
Total	124 120	0	(22 402)	101 718	101 718	0	100%	113 602	113 602

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

5.4 Operational Support									
Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	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	249 464	(4 404)	(1 620)	243 440	243 440	0	100%	224 830	224 830
Compensation of employees	231 690	(7 948)	0	223 742	223 742	0	100%	208 746	208 746
Goods and services	17 774	3 544	(1 620)	19 698	19 698	0	100%	16 084	16 084
Transfers and subsidies	586	(281)	0	305	305	0	100%	1 099	1 099
Provinces and municipalities	114	(11)	0	103	103	0	100%	119	119
Households	472	(270)	0	202	202	0	100%	980	980
Payment for capital assets	3 939	4 685	0	8 624	8 624	0	100%	3 411	3 411
Machinery and equipment	3 939	4 685	0	8 624	8 624	0	100%	3 411	3 411
Total	253 989	0	(1 620)	252 369	252 369	0	100%	229 340	229 340

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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:

Programme name:

Administration
Visible Policing
Detective Services
Crime Intelligence
Protection and Security Services
Total

Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
17 715 067	17 715 067	0	0%
40 612 424	40 612 409	15	0%
16 723 126	16 723 126	0	0%
3 387 920	3 387 920	0	0%
2 546 314	2 546 314	0	0%
80 984 851	80 984 836	15	0%

- 3.2 Per economic classification:

Current expenditure

Compensation of employees
Goods and services

Transfers and subsidies

Provinces and municipalities
Departmental agencies and accounts
Households

Payments for capital assets

Buildings and other fixed structures
Machinery and equipment
Biological assets
Software and other intangible assets

Payments for financial assets

Total

Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
62 038 123	62 038 112	11	0%
15 094 405	15 094 401	4	0%
			0%
42 564	42 564	0	0%
150 501	150 501	0	0%
859 314	859 314	0	0%
			0%
797 304	797 304	0	0%
1 634 677	1 634 677	0	0%
4 397	4 397	0	0%
351 230	351 230	0	0%
12 336	12 336	0	0%
80 984 851	80 984 836	15	0%

The insignificant amount of R15 235.19 that remained at financial year end represents an amount not spent under current expenditure

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	80 984 851	76 720 848
Departmental revenue	2	756 016	478 192
Aid assistance		0	471
TOTAL REVENUE		81 740 867	77 199 511
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	62 038 112	57 478 371
Goods and services	5	15 094 401	15 235 651
Aid assistance		0	471
Total current expenditure		77 132 513	72 714 493
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1 052 379	990 866
Total transfers and subsidies		1 052 379	990 866
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	2 436 378	3 004 037
Intangible assets	8	351 230	0
Aid assistance		0	0
Total expenditure for capital assets		2 787 608	3 004 037
Payments for financial assets	6	12 336	11 876
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		80 984 836	76 721 272
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		756 031	478 239
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		15	47
Annual appropriation		15	47
Departmental revenue	13	756 016	478 192
Aid assistance	3	0	0
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		756 031	478 239

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		232 500	242 548
Cash and cash equivalents	9	14 516	13 603
Prepayments and advances	10	37 184	45 873
Receivables	11	180 800	183 072
Non-current assets		188 482	179 969
Receivables	11	188 482	179 969
TOTAL ASSETS		420 982	422 517
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		193 110	192 097
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	15	47
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	59	577
Bank overdraft	14	173 733	178 529
Payables	15	19 303	12 944
Aid assistance repayable	3	0	0
Aid assistance unutilised	3	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		193 110	192 097
NET ASSETS		227 872	230 420
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		227 872	230 420
TOTAL		227 872	230 420

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		230 420	197 793
Transfers:		(2 548)	32 627
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(10 029)	(7 419)
Debts revised	11.5	(27 639)	(38 493)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(152 121)	(149 460)
Debts raised		187 241	227 999
Closing balance		227 872	230 420

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		81 651 328	77 136 861
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	80 984 851	76 720 848
Departmental revenue received	2	665 102	414 414
Interest received	2.3	1 375	1 128
Aid assistance received		0	471
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		8 807	(81 229)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12 & 13	(756 581)	(487 618)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor	3	0	(752)
Current payments		(77 132 513)	(72 714 493)
Payments for financial assets		(12 336)	(11 876)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1 052 379)	(990 866)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	<u>2 706 326</u>	<u>2 850 027</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(2 787 608)	(3 004 037)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	89 539	62 650
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2 698 069)</u>	<u>(2 941 387)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(2 548)	32 627
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(2 548)</u>	<u>32 627</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5 709	(58 733)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(164 926)	(106 193)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	<u>(159 217)</u>	<u>(164 926)</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2017

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 1 of 2010.

1. Basis of preparation

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

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Presentation currency

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

4. Rounding

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

5. Comparative figures

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

6. Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the Appropriation Statement.

7. Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund (e.g. statutory appropriation).

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

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the National Revenue Fund is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents. Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

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 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are 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 or in the case of transfers and subsidies when they are due and payable.

Accruals and payables not recognised are measured at cost.

8.4 Leases**8.4.1 Operating leases**

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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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.

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.

Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

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.

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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.

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.

15.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible 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 intangible 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 (other than for transfers and subsidies) 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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17. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written-off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

18. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

19. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and is not recoverable.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

20. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such instances the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

21. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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 within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

24. Inventories (Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)

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.

25. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

	2016/17			2015/16	
	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	17 715 067	17 715 067	0	16 936 289	16 936 289
Visible Policing	40 612 424	40 612 424	0	38 321 152	38 321 152
Detective Service	16 723 126	16 723 126	0	15 947 270	15 947 270
Crime Intelligence	3 387 920	3 387 920	0	3 102 039	3 102 039
Protection and Security Services	2 546 314	2 546 314	0	2 414 098	2 414 098
Total	80 984 851	80 984 851	0	76 720 848	76 720 848

2. Departmental Revenue

	Note	2016/17	2015/16
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	265 508	237 620
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	9 740	11 184
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	1 375	1 128
Sales of capital assets	2.4	89 539	62 650
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	389 854	165 610
Departmental revenue collected		756 016	478 192

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

2

Sales of goods and services produced by the department	220 942	205 250
Administrative fees	35 754	34 942
Other sales	185 188	170 308
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	44 566	32 370
Total	265 508	237 620

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

2

Fines	912	1 717
Forfeits	8 828	9 467
Total	9 740	11 184

2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

2

Interest	1 375	1 128
Total	1 375	1 128

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Detailed note 2 continued

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		89 539	62 650
Machinery and equipment	29.2	89 513	62 637
Biological assets	29.2	26	13
Total		89 539	62 650
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		9 189	3 197
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		380 665	162 413
Total		389 854	165 610

Included in note 2.5 (Other receipts including recoverable revenue) , is an amount of R 144 480 740.69 received from SITA, denoting a refund for credits on invoices paid relating to the 2010/2011 to 2012/2013 financial years for which work was performed in accordance with a service level agreement. The credits are the outcome of a reconciliation performed where actual services and billing information were compared. Action was taken since the extent of the credit became known to the Department.

3. Aid assistance

Opening Balance	0	752
Prior period error	0	0
As restated	0	752
Transferred from statement of financial performance	0	0
Paid during the year	0	(752)
Closing Balance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

3.1 Analysis of balance by source**3**

Aid assistance from RDP	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Closing Balance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Aid assistance repayable	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Closing balance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Aid assistance not requested/not received	<u>281</u>	<u>281</u>

4. Compensation of employees**4.1 Salaries and wages**

Basic salary	40 292 323	37 052 587
Performance award	34 825	10 203
Service Based	189 219	161 602
Compensative/circumstantial	1 478 430	1 310 637
Other non-pensionable allowances	6 827 112	6 451 644
Total	<u>48 821 909</u>	<u>44 986 673</u>

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Detailed note 4 continued

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		6 399 556	5 904 178
Medical		6 806 264	6 578 384
Official unions and associations		10 383	9 136
Total		13 216 203	12 491 698
Total compensation of employees		62 038 112	57 478 371
 Average number of employees		 193 630	 192 879
 5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		52 562	57 394
Advertising		31 296	39 821
Minor assets	5.1	216 740	240 188
Bursaries (employees)		2 303	8 252
Catering		30 698	39 531
Communication		584 071	712 955
Computer services	5.2	3 258 143	3 149 413
Consultants: Business and advisory services		28 589	27 402
Infrastructure and planning services		37	73
Laboratory services		4 621	4 407
Legal services		302 059	293 913
Contractors		399 133	568 491
Agency and support/outsourced services		389 427	344 667
Entertainment		1 033	1 412
Audit cost - external	5.3	31 559	33 266
Fleet services		3 472 164	3 752 868
Inventory	5.4	294 132	308 935
Consumables	5.5	979 628	803 404
Operating leases		2 712 866	2 578 419
Property payments	5.6	1 070 118	1 044 282
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		2 220	1 317
Travel and subsistence	5.7	969 267	917 885
Venues and facilities		35 583	34 880
Training and development		75 365	95 245
Other operating expenditure	5.8	150 787	177 231
Total		15 094 401	15 235 651
 5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		216 740	240 188
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	0
Machinery and equipment		216 740	240 188

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Detailed note 5 continued

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		2 290 805	2 199 822
External computer service providers		967 338	949 591
Total		3 258 143	3 149 413
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		31 559	33 266
Total		31 559	33 266
5.4 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		223 171	245 436
Other supplies	5.4.1	70 961	63 499
Total		294 132	308 935
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		70 961	63 499
Total		70 961	63 499
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		597 571	492 570
Uniform and clothing		84 448	85 439
Household supplies		66 304	62 861
Building material and supplies		28 940	22 953
Communication accessories		95	392
Other consumables		417 784	320 925
Stationery, printing and office supplies		382 057	310 834
Total		979 628	803 404
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		985 686	963 030
Property management fees		49 241	48 103
Other		35 191	33 149
Total		1 070 118	1 044 282
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		887 768	810 263
Foreign		81 499	107 622
Total		969 267	917 885

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Detailed note 5 continued

		Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
5.8 Other operating expenditure		5		
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees			8 766	4 481
Resettlement costs			70 019	50 584
Other			72 002	122 166
Total			150 787	177 231
6. Payments for financial assets				
Material losses through criminal conduct			0	50
Theft			0	0
Other material losses	6.1		0	50
Other material losses written off	6.2		198	330
Debts written off	6.3		12 138	11 496
Total			12 336	11 876
6.1 Other material losses				
Nature of other material losses	6			
Incident	Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings			
Lost Cash:	CAS 546/12/2012		0	50
Total			0	50
6.2 Other material losses written off		6		
Nature of losses				
Advances			16	24
Cash : Cashier			93	130
Counterfeit money			0	1
Erroneous payments			89	175
Total			198	330
6.3 Debts written off				
Nature of debts written off				
Recoverable revenue written off				
Salary related debt	6		7 808	6 220
Property related debt			2 175	1 110
Admin related debt			46	89
Total			10 029	7 419

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Detailed note 6 continued

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Other debt written off			
Salary related debt		2 069	4 017
Property related debt		28	0
Admin related debt		12	60
Total		<u>2 109</u>	<u>4 077</u>
Total debt written off		<u>12 138</u>	<u>11 496</u>
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	42 564	40 051
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	150 501	155 682
Non-profit institutions	7.3	0	1 000
Households	7.4	859 314	794 133
Total		<u>1 052 379</u>	<u>990 866</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		27	27
Vehicle licences		42 537	40 024
Total		<u>42 564</u>	<u>40 051</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		39 909	42 498
Civilian Secretariat		110 592	113 184
Total		<u>150 501</u>	<u>155 682</u>
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		0	1 000
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>1 000</u>
7.4 Households			
Employer social benefit	7	432 929	417 914
Claims against the State (Households)		372 263	334 890
Payment as an act of grace		20	10
Medical expenses detainees		54 102	41 319
Total		<u>859 314</u>	<u>794 133</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

8. Expenditure for capital assets

Tangible assets

Buildings and other fixed structures

Machinery and equipment

Biological assets

Total

Intangible assets

Software

Total

Note	2016/17	2015/16
	R'000	R'000
	2 436 378	3 004 037
31.1	797 304	1 192 364
29.1	1 634 677	1 808 056
29.1	4 397	3 617
	351 230	0
30.1	351 230	0
	2 787 608	3 004 037

The comparative figure for 2015/16 is R 65 080 302.09

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2016/17

Tangible assets

Buildings and other fixed structures

Machinery and equipment

Biological assets

Intangible assets

Software

Total

Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
R'000	R'000	R'000
2 436 378	0	2 436 378
797 304	0	797 304
1 634 677	0	1 634 677
4 397	0	4 397
351 230	0	351 230
351 230	0	351 230
2 787 608	0	2 787 608

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2015/16

Tangible assets

Buildings and other fixed structures

Machinery and equipment

Biological assets

Total

3 004 037	0	3 004 037
1 192 364	0	1 192 364
1 808 056	0	1 808 056
3 617	0	3 617
3 004 037	0	3 004 037

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2017

Detailed note 8 continued

Detailed note 8 continued

		Note	2016/17	2015/16			
			R'000	R'000			
8.3	Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets						
	Tangible assets						
	Machinery and equipment		154 267	137 358			
	Total		154 267	137 358			
9.	Cash and cash equivalents						
	Cash on hand		13 749	13 455			
	Cash with commercial banks (Local)		767	148			
	Total		14 516	13 603			
10.	Prepayments and advances						
	Staff advances		616	630			
	Travel and subsistence		32 859	40 035			
	Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	3 709	5 208			
	Total		37 184	45 873			
10.1	Advances paid (Not expensed)						
	National departments	Annex 8	590	3 105			
	Public entities	Annex 8	0	10			
	Other institutions	Annex 8	3 119	2 093			
	Total		3 709	5 208			
11.	Receivables						
			2016/17	2015/16			
			Current	Non-current	Total		
			R'000	R'000	R'000		
Claims recoverable	11.1	69 500	0	69 500	56 065	0	56 065
	Annex 2						
Staff debt		97 979	181 043	279 022	109 111	173 680	282 791
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11.3	88	0	88	86	7	93
Other debtors	11.4	13 233	7 439	20 672	17 810	6,282	24 092
Total		180 800	188 482	369 282	183 072	179 969	363 041
11.1	Claims recoverable						
	National departments	11	58 656	45 298			
	Provincial departments		9 985	9 746			
	Private enterprises		859	1 021			
	Total		69 500	56 065			

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detailed note 11 continued

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
11.2 Staff debt			
Salary related debt	11	253 941	258 650
Administration related debt		8 015	7 591
Inventory/property related debt		17 066	16 550
Total		<u>279 022</u>	<u>282 791</u>
11.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Opening balance	11	93	119
Less amounts recovered		(229)	(149)
Less amounts written off		0	0
Transfers from note 25 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		224	123
Total		<u>88</u>	<u>93</u>
11.4 Other debtors			
Administration related debt	11	5 968	6 183
Salary related debt		4 744	8 119
Inventory/property related debt		9 960	9 790
Total		<u>20 672</u>	<u>24 092</u>
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		3 586	4,252
Capital decrease		(31 164)	(42 755)
Interest correction		(61)	10
Total		<u>(27 639)</u>	<u>(38 493)</u>
12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		47	18
Transfer from statement of financial performance		15	47
Paid during the year		(47)	(18)
Closing balance		<u>15</u>	<u>47</u>
13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		577	9,985
Transfer from statement of financial performance		756 016	478 192
Paid during the year		(756 534)	(487 600)
Closing balance		<u>59</u>	<u>577</u>
14. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		173 733	178 529
Total		<u>173 733</u>	<u>178 529</u>

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	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	9 724	1 348
Other payables	15.2	9 579	11 596
Total		19 303	12 944
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		9 724	1 348
Total		9 724	1 348
15.2 Other payables	15		
External receivals		6 002	8 664
Debt related		1 590	779
Disallowance Miscellaneous : Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		23	0
Service Terminations		1 962	1 712
Telkom		2	0
Departmental Transfers		0	441
Total		9 579	11 596
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		756 031	478 239
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		1 950 295	2 371 788
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(6 241)	(62 948)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		8 689	(20 342)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		6 359	2 061
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(89 539)	(62 650)
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(756 581)	(487 618)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	(752)
Expenditure on capital assets		2 787 608	3 004 037
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		2 706 326	2 850 027
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(173 733)	(178 529)
Cash on hand		13 749	13 455
Cash with commercial banks		767	148
Total		(159 217)	(164 926)

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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			Note	2016/17	2015/16
				R'000	R'000
18.	Contingent liabilities				
	Liable to	Nature			
	Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annexure 1	1 172	1 363
	Claims against the department	Private parties	Annexure 5	5 152 092	4 469 031
	Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		Annexure 3	81 246	28 990
	Total			5 234 510	4 499 384

During the 2016/17 financial year, management performed an extensive assessment on the current estimate (measurement) used for disclosing contingent liabilities originating from claims against the Department. The current estimate used has proven to be unreliable nor is it the best estimate, thus a change in accounting estimate was warranted. effective from 2016/17 reporting period a best estimate based on actual pay-outs vis claim amounts is used. (Reference to note 33 also)

19. Commitments				
	Current expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		1 133 888	1 008 585
			1 133 888	1 008 585
	Capital expenditure			
	Approved and contracted		373 427	328 261
			373 427	328 261
	Total Commitments		1 507 315	1 336 846

Included in the amount of R 1 507 315 are 7 contracts which are for a period longer than one year

20. Accruals and payables not recognised					
Listed by economic classification		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services		798 758	57 925	856 683	613 680
Transfers and subsidies		32 970	29 015	61 985	46 381
Capital assets		143 769	150	143 919	65 051
Total		975 497	87 090	1 062 587	725 112

		Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Listed by programme level				
	Administration		401 408	535 209
	Visible Policing		423 427	116 099
	Detective Services		210 641	57 023
	Crime Intelligence		10 631	7 541
	Protection and Security Services		16 480	9 240
	Total		1 062 587	725 112
	Confirmed balances with other departments	Annexure 3	29 114	23 155
	Total		29 114	23 155

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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21. Employee benefits	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Leave entitlement		2 805 877	2 492 991
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		1 770 127	1 646 497
Capped leave commitments		5 174 611	5 217 897
Long Service Awards		109 405	0
Total		9 860 020	9 357 385

The information for 2015/16 is not available since the report cannot generate retrospective values.

22. Lease Commitments

22.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2016/17		
Not later than 1 year	85 448	85 448
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	74 290	74 290
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	159 738	159 738

Amounts disclosed as operating leases involves photocopy machines

2015/16

Not later than 1 year	59 371	59 371
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	46 029	46 029
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	105 400	105 400

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

2016/17

Not later than 1 year	57 020	57 020
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	7 479	7 479
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	64 499	64 499

Amounts disclosed as finance leases involves cell phones

2015/16

Not later than 1 year	97 424	97 424
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	33 179	33 179
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	130 603	130 603

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	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
23. Accrued departmental revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		357	379
Fines, penalties and forfeits		51	20
Interest, dividends and rent on land		10	8
Sale of capital assets		600	3 381
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		1 345	1 188
Total		2 363	4 976
 23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue			
Opening balance		4 976	899
Less: amounts received		4 976	899
Add: amounts recognised		2 363	4 976
Closing balance		2 363	4 976
 24. Irregular expenditure			
24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure			
Opening Balance		20 919	286 782
Prior period error		0	20 717
As restated		20 919	307 499
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		192	15
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		1 679	336
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		(842)	(286 595)
Less: Current year amounts condoned		(1 679)	(336)
Closing balance		20 269	20 919
 Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		0	0
Prior years		20 269	20 919
Total		20 269	20 919

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Detailed note 24 continued

24.2 Details of irregular expenditure - current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	
	Number of cases investigated by the BAC and where necessary disciplinary steps were instituted	
		2016/17 R'000
Accommodation & Meals	1	13
Advertisement	1	130
Catering	4	21
Clothing	1	45
Executive Business Meeting	1	959
Fleet Services	3	16
Flight Ticket	1	5
Fumigation	1	15
Furniture	2	200
Meals Detainees	1	10
Printing & Publications	1	180
Repairs	1	2
Resettlement Cost	1	4
Security Services	1	7
Towing Cost	3	7
Traveling Allowances	1	13
Vehicle Hiring	3	14
Venues and Facilities	3	38
Total	30	1 679

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detailed note 24 continued

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

		2016/17 R'000
Incident	Number of cases investigated and condoned by the BAC	
Accommodation & Meals	1	13
Advertisement	1	130
Catering	6	64
Clothing	1	45
Executive Business Meeting	1	959
Fleet Services	3	16
Flight Ticket	1	5
Fumigation	1	15
Furniture	2	200
Meals Detainees	1	10
Printing & Publications	1	180
Registration Fees	1	2
Repairs	3	20
Resettlement Cost	1	4
Security Services	1	7
Stationery	1	3
Subscription Fees	1	124
Towing Cost	4	17
Transport	1	32
Traveling Allowances	1	13
Vehicle Hiring	4	20
Venues and Facilities	5	642
Total	42	2 521

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detailed note 24 continued

24.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation		Number of cases under investigation	2016/17 R'000
Incident			
Accommodation		1	4 725
Cleaning Services		5	225
Communication		1	62
Computer Services		1	36
Flight Ticket		1	1
Fumigation		1	11
Furniture		1	58
Laboratory Supplies		1	2 487
Leases		2	7
Licencing		1	15 280
Maintenance		1	417
Printing & Publications		1	44
Repairs		2	24
Training		1	1
Venues and Facilities		2	41
		<u>22</u>	<u>23 419</u>

24.5 Prior period error		Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of prior period error			
Relating to prior 2015/16			
Catering	8	24	20 717
Machinery & Equipment	1		42
Registration Fees	1		19 912
Repairs	1		2
Subscription Fees	1		1
Transport	1		124
Venues and Facilities	1		32
	2		604
Relating to 2015/16			
	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total	<u>8</u>		<u>20 717</u>

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25.	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
25.1	Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
	Opening balance		7 903	1 506
	Prior period error		0	7 449
	As restated		7 903	8 955
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		165	68
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		420	78
	Less: Amounts resolved		(450)	(1 075)
	Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	11.3	(224)	(123)
	Closing balance		7 814	7 903
25.2	Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification			
	Current		444	533
	Capital		7 370	7 370
	Transfers and subsidies		0	0
	Total		7 814	7 903
25.3	Analysis of Current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure			

Incident**Disciplinary steps/ Liability investigations instituted**

Number of liability investigations conducted and where necessary disciplinary steps were instituted

2016/17

R'000

Accommodation	6	8
Air/Bus Tickets	11	13
Fumigation	1	5
Incorrect Payment	3	279
License Fees	46	30
Machinery & Equipment	1	9
Service Vehicles	2	50
Towing cost	3	2
Training	7	9
Vehicle Registration Certificates	17	11
Wrong Fuel	3	4
	100	420

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Detailed note 25 continued

25.4 Prior period error

Number of cases

Note	2015/16
	R'000

Nature of prior period error

Relating to prior 2015/16

32

25

7 449

Accommodation

1

5

Air/Bus Tickets

4

9

Incorrect Payment

6

43

Installation of Mobile Holmes

1

7 370

License Fees

2

2

Service Vehicles

1

11

Training

2

4

Vehicle Registration Certificates

13

4

Wrong Fuel

2

1

Relating to 2015/16

3

7

Air/Bus Tickets

1

3

Incorrect Payment

1

2

Training

1

2

Total**35****7 456****25.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not included in the main note)****Incident**

Number of cases under investigation

2016/17

R'000

Accommodation

27

524

Air/Bus Tickets

34

65

Cell Phone and Internet Cost

3

68

Incorrect Payment

11

339

License Fees

75

81

Resettlement Costs

1

60

Service Vehicles

12

73

Towing cost

3

8

Traffic Infringements

1

1

Training

18

98

Vehicle Registration Certificates

74

63

Wrong Fuel

13

7

272**1 387**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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26. Related party transactions

List related party relationships

Private Security Industry Regulator Authority

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	2016/17	2015/16
		R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	2	4 211	4 211
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	46	78 236	53 928
Family members of key management personnel	14	9 324	6 527
Total		91 771	64 666

28. Impairment

Staff debtors	14 908	16 900
Other debtors	1 104	826
Fruitless and Wasteful	5	5
Total	16 017	17 731

29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	18 374 448	0	2 001 751	1 525 100	18 851 099
Transport assets	11 830 771	0	1 182 240	1 021 897	11 991 114
Computer equipment	2 469 805	0	80 564	196 551	2 353 818
Furniture and Office equipment	217 903	0	29 917	8 232	239 588
Other machinery and equipment	3 855 969	0	709 030	298 420	4 266 579
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	30 236	0	9 004	6 195	33 045
Biological assets	30 236	0	9 004	6 195	33 045
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	18 404 684	0	2 010 755	1 531 295	18 884 144

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Detail note 29 continued

29.1 ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	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	1 634 677	433 883	(154 267)	87 458	2 001 751
Transport assets	1 086 316	20 544	0	75 380	1 182 240
Computer equipment	22 151	47 749	0	10 664	80 564
Furniture and office equipment	27 051	1 731	0	1 135	29 917
Other machinery and equipment	499 159	363 859	(154 267)	279	709 030
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	4 397	6 340	0	(1 733)	9 004
Biological assets	4 397	6 340	0	(1 733)	9 004
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 639 074	440 223	(154 267)	85 725	2 010 755

29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Sold for (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	836 508	688 592	1 525 100	89 513
Transport assets	797 919	223 978	1 021 897	88 982
Computer equipment	29 250	167 301	196 551	0
Furniture and office equipment	2 334	5 898	8 232	
Other machinery and equipment	7 005	291 415	298 420	531
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	245	5 950	6 195	26
Biological assets	245	5 950	6 195	26
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	836 753	694 542	1 531 295	89 539

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Detail note 29 continued

Movement for 2015/16

29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17 917 161	(40)	1 923 074	1 465 747	18 374 448
Transport assets	11 278 706	0	1 225 622	673 557	11 830 771
Computer equipment	2 642 103	(19)	254 360	426 639	2 469 805
Furniture and office equipment	190 976	0	32 355	5 428	217 903
Other machinery and equipment	3 805 376	(21)	410 737	360 123	3 855 969
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	(40)	1 931 053	1 468 299	18 404 684

29.3.1 Prior period error

Note	2015/16
	R'000

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2015/2016 (affecting the opening balance)

(40)

Computer equipment

(19)

Other machinery and equipment

(21)

Relating to 2015/16

(33 547)

Computer equipment

(2 435)

Furniture and office equipment

261

Other machinery and equipment

(31 373)

Total

(33 587)

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Detail note 29 continued

29.4 Minor Assets**MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2017**

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 412 852	0	1 412 852
Additions	0	0	93 109	0	93 109
Disposals	0	0	(56 993)	0	(56 993)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	0	0	1 448 968	0	1 448 968
Number of minor assets	0	0	470 288	0	470 288
TOTAL	0	0	470 288	0	470 288

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2016

Opening balance	0	0	1 465 326	0	1 465 326
Prior period error	0	0	102	0	102
Additions	0	0	116 042	0	116 042
Disposals	0	0	(168,618)	0	(168 618)
TOTAL	0	0	1 412 852	0	1 412 852
Number of minor assets	0	0	459 366	0	459 366
TOTAL	0	0	459 366	0	459 366

29.4.1 Prior period error

Note	2015/16 R'000
------	------------------

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2015/2016 (affecting the opening balance)

102

102

Relating to 2015/16

(101,663)

(101,663)

Total**(101,561)**

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Detail note 29 continued

29.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	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	1 525 100	6 195	1 531 295
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	1 525 100	6 195	1 531 295

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

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30 Intangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	0	0	351 230	0	351 230
Capital Work-in-progress (Effective 1 April 2016)					
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	0	351 230	0	351 230

30.1 Additions**ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	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
SOFTWARE	351 230	0	0	0	351 230
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	351 230	0	0	0	351 230

30.2 Disposals**DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	0	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detail note 30 continued

30.3 Movement for 2015/16

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	0	0	0	0

30.3.1 Prior period error

Note	2015/16
	R'000

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2015/2016 (affecting the opening balance)

0

Relating to 2015/16

0

Total

0

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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31. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 176 173	0	2 046 869	2 392	6 220 650
Dwellings	40 543	0	56	1 014	39 585
Non-residential buildings	4 135 630	0	2 046 813	1 378	6 181 065
Capital Work-in-progress (Effective 1 April 2016)	2 884 453		795 313	2 035 274	1 644 492
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	7 060 626	0	2 842 182	2 037 666	7 865 142

Sita approved direct purchases of network infrastructure by SAPS since 2014/15 to the amount of R 1.687 billion rand which have not been included in the above disclosure note as assets because of arrangements and practices between SAPS and SITA in this regard. The future reporting of such network infrastructure will be clarified with all relevant parties to reach consensus on the matter.

31.1 Additions**ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	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	797 304	2 040 977	(795 313)	3 901	2 046 869
Dwellings	50	6			56
Non-residential buildings	797 254	2 040 971	(795 313)	3 901	2 046 813
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	797 304	2 040 977	(795 313)	3 901	2 046 869

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Detail note 31 continued

31.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	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	198	2 194	2 392	0
Dwellings	185	829	1 014	0
Non-residential buildings	13	1 365	1 378	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	198	2 194	2 392	0

31.3 Movement for 2015/16

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	45 707	3 573 882	556 899	315	4 176 173
Dwellings	33 439		7 394	290	40 543
Non-residential buildings	12 268	3 573 882	549 505	25	4 135 630
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	45 707	3 573 882	556 899	315	4 176 173

31.3.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2015/2016 (affecting the opening balance)

Cumulative value of immovable assets completed for transfer to DPW

Relating to 2015/16

Total

Note	2015/16 R'000
	3,573,882
	3,573,882
	0
	3,573,882

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Detail note 31 continued

31.4 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	2 392	0	0	2 392
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	2 392	0	0	2 392

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	315	0	0	315
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	315	0	0	315

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32	Prior period errors	Note	2015/16 R'000
32.1	Correction of prior period errors		
	Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		1 646 486
	Irregular Expenditure		20 717
	Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure		7 456
	Minor Assets		(101 561)
	Movable Tangible Capital Assets		(33 587)
	Immovable Tangible Capital Assets		3 573 882
	Net effect		5 113 393

The significant of the errors in the opening balance of immovable tangible capital assets is as a result of the changes in the disclosure requirements introduced effective from 2016/17 in this regard.

33 Change in accounting estimate

During the year the following changes were made to the estimations employed in the accounting for transactions, assets, liabilities, events and circumstances

	Value derived using the original estimate	Value derived using the amended estimate	R-value impact of change in estimate
<i>Accounting estimate change : Contingent liabilities</i>			
Claims against the department	49 873 598	5 152 092	(44 721 506)

During the 2016/17 financial year, management performed an extensive assessment on the current estimate (measurement) used for disclosing contingent liabilities originating from claims against the Department. The current estimate used has proven to be unreliable nor is it the best estimate, thus a change in accounting estimate was warranted, effective from 2016/17 reporting period a best estimate based on actual pay-outs vis claim amounts is used. (Reference to note 18 also)

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ANNEXURE 1**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2017 - LOCAL**

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor Institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2016	Current year adjustments to prior year closing balances	Guarantee draw downs during the year	Guarantee Repayments/ cancelled/ Released/ Reduced during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2017	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		509	0	69	99	479	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD		235	0	0	87	148	0
ABSA		541	0	0	74	467	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		78	0	0	0	78	0
Total		1 363	0	69	260	1 172	0

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ANNEXURE 2**CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	475	54	475	54
Defence	0	0	524	154	524	154
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	1 217	1 130	1 217	1 130
Arts and Culture	0	0	181	59	181	59
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	1 438	1 871	1 438	1 871
Communications	0	0	949	313	949	313
Correctional Services	0	0	777	692	777	692
Cooperative Governance	0	0	150	7	150	7
Basic Education	0	0	133	32	133	32
Higher Education and Training	0	0	97	177	97	177
Environmental Affairs	0	0	5 531	99	5 531	99
Energy	0	0	145	1 182	145	1 182
International Relation & Cooperation	0	0	30 530	29 759	30 530	29 759
Health	0	0	7 959	2 276	7 959	2 276
Home Affairs	0	0	431	484	431	484
Human Settlement	0	0	169	126	169	126
Justice and Constitutional Development	0	0	768	311	768	311
Labour	0	0	192	132	192	132
Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	182	147	182	147
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	2 049	2 009	2 049	2 009
Parliament : National Counsel of Provinces	0	0	147	66	147	66
Public Enterprises	0	0	102	1	102	1
Public Works	0	0	2 107	1 576	2 107	1 576
Social Development	0	0	357	288	357	288
Trade and Industry	0	0	375	338	375	338
Transport	0	0	89	577	89	577
Water and Sanitation	0	0	193	164	193	164
Mineral Resources	0	0	204	85	204	85
Public Service and Administration	0	0	125	52	125	52
Public Service Commission	0	0	38	38	38	38
Science and Technology	0	0	56	17	56	17
Sport and Recreation South Africa	0	0	110	22	110	22
Statistics South Africa	0	0	148	144	148	144
Telecommunication and Postal Services	0	0	3	4	3	4
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	0	0	0	77	0	77

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Annexure 2 continued

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	0	0	19	28	19	28
National Treasury	0	0	80	603	80	603
State Security Agency	0	0	446	130	446	130
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Printing Works	0	0	36	36	36	36
South African Social Security Agency	0	0	0	22	0	22
Small Business	0	0	50	13	50	13
Public Protector	0	0	36	3	36	3
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	38	0	38	0
SUB TOTAL	0	0	58 656	45 298	58 656	45 298

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Offices of The Premiers	0	0	305	102	305	102
Mec Safety and Security	0	0	375	379	375	379
Kwazulu Natal: Provincial Government	0	0	802	921	802	921
Free State Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	543	504	543	504
Western Cape Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	1 046	940	1 046	940
Limpopo Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	361	317	361	317
Eastern Cape Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	2 801	2 929	2 801	2 929
Gauteng Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	1 105	1 362	1 105	1 362
North West Prov: Provincial Government	0	0	664	996	664	996
Mpumalanga: Provincial Government	0	0	155	154	155	154
Northern Cape: Provincial Government	0	0	1 828	1 142	1 828	1 142
SUB TOTAL	0	0	9 985	9 746	9 985	9 746

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Annexure 2 continued

Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	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	0	280	0	280
SA Social security Agency	0	0	502	477	502	477
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
Road Traffic Management Corporative	0	0	93	0	93	0
SUB TOTAL	0	0	859	1 021	859	1 021
TOTAL	0	0	69 500	56 065	69 500	56 065

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ANNEXURE 3**INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance out-standing		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments Amounts not included in Statement of financial position Current						
International Relations and Cooperation	14 688	7 322	2 427	15 839	17 115	23 161
Justice and Constitutional Development	14 426	15 833	77 261	3 280	91 687	19 113
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	1 023	9 871	1 023	9 871
Human Settlements	0	0	10	0	10	0
Correctional Services	0	0	46	0	46	0
Labour	0	0	16	0	16	0
Transport	0	0	463	0	463	0
TOTAL	29 114	23 155	81 246	28 990	110 360	52 145

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ANNEXURE 4**STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2016/2017	2015/2016
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Subtotal		0	0
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Dogs	341	0
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	147	0
Other Countries	Travel & Accomodation	2,089	0
Public & Businesses	Ammunition	100	0
Public & Businesses	Clothing	39	0
Public & Businesses	Food	11	0
Subtotal		2 727	0
TOTAL		2 727	0

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ANNEXURE 5**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 2016/04/01	Closing Balance 3/31/2017
	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department	4 469 031	5 152 092
Total	4 469 031	5 152 092

Note : Claims against the Department is calculated based on a best estimate of average claims paid.

STATEMENT OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF ACCUMULATED PAYMENTS MADE AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 2016/04/01	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	Closing Balance 3/31/2017
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	47 152	2 697	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	524 0 5 478 370 695 128	369 066	42 090
Total	47 152	2 697		376 825	369 066	42 090

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ANNEXURE 6**INVENTORY**

	Note	2016/17		2015/16	
		Quantity	R'000	Quantity	R'000
Inventory					
Opening balance		31 766 760	550 467	41 115 384	462 280
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		2 929 669	88 930	0	0
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		11 811 352	292 994	8 477 200	287 603
Add: Additions - Non-cash		120	10	19 323	2 184
(Less): Disposals		(72 454)	(1 645)	(1 526 518)	(3 871)
(Less): Issues		(18 419 485)	(335 797)	(17 099 128)	(248 938)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		1 305 184	50 386	780 499	51 209
Closing balance		29 321 146	645 345	31 766 760	550 467

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ANNEXURE 7**Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress****MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Completed Assets R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	2 884 453	795 313	(2 035 274)	1 644 492
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	2 884 453	795 313	(2 035 274)	1 644 492
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 884 453	795 313	(2 035 274)	1 644 492

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress**MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period errors R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Completed Assets R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1 909 286		1 226 469	(1 236 201)	2 884 453
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	1 909 286	984 899	1 226 469	(1 236 201)	2 884 453
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 909 286	0	1 226 469	(1 236 201)	2 884 453

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ANNEXURE 8**INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)**

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	590	3 105	0	0	590	3 105
Subtotal	590	3 105	0	0	590	3 105
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA Post Office	0	10	0	0	0	10
Subtotal	0	10	0	0	0	10
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	1 401	985	0	0	1 401	985
Temporary Advances	59	77	0	0	59	77
Purchases	1 659	1 031	0	0	1 659	1 031
Subtotal	3 119	2 093	0	0	3 119	2 093
TOTAL	3 709	5 208	0	0	3 709	5 208

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ANNEXURE 9

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE AND REMISSIONS, REFUNDS AND PAYMENTS MADE AS AN ACT OF GRACE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2016/2017	2015/2016
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Dogs	279	0
Clothing	2	0
Equipment	2	0
Hearing Aids	23	0
Used Tyres	73	0
Vehicle	72	0
Used Computers	380	0
Cellular Phone	3	0
TOTAL	834	0

NOTES

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