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

Mr BH Cele, MP
MINISTER OF POLICE

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Police,
for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.



GENERAL
KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

31 August 2018

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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
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
ANC	African National Congress
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BRV	Bullet-Resistant Vest
CAS	Crime Administration System
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
CFR	Central Firearms Register
CIT	Cash-in-Transit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMIS	Crime Management Information System
CPA	Crime Pattern Analysis
CPF	Community Police Forum
CPLs	Commercial Pilot's Licences
CR and CSM	Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management
CSCs	Community Service Centres
CTA	Crime Threat Analysis
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoH	Department of Health
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPO	Designated Police Official
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DSC	Detective Service Centre
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EFRS	Enhanced Firearms Register System
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EIS	Efficiency Index System
EMCS	Enhanced Movement Control System
ETD	Education, Training and Development
FCS	Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences

FLASH	Firearm, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods
FSD	Frontline Service Delivery
FSDM	Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring
FSL	Forensic Service Laboratory
FSW	Forensic Social Worker
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
GEMS	Government Employees Medical Scheme
GPAA	Government Pensions Administration Agency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRU	Human Resource Utilisation
IBIS	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket Management System
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative and Training Assistance Programme
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICTS	International Cooperation, Trade and Security
IJS	Integrated Justice System
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
IS	Information Systems
IS/ICT	Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
LAN	Local Area Network
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MCS	Movement Control System
MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NATJOC	National Joint Operational Centre
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NBIFCPVC	National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime
NCB	National Criminal Bureau
NDP	National Development Plan
NFDD	National Forensic DNA Database
NFMCCC	Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committee
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee

NIU	National Intervention Unit
NKP	National Key Point
NMF	National Management Forum
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OCC	Operational Command Centres
OCPI	Organised Crime Project Investigations
OCTA	Organised Crime Threat Assessment
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring System
ORS	Operational Response Services
PAS	Provisioning Administration System
PCoP	Portfolio Committee on Police
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
POLMED	Police Medical Aid
POLMUSCA	Police Music and Cultural Association
POP	Public Order Police
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPS	Presidential Protection Service
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PSS	Protection and Security Services
RIMAS	Risk Information Management Support System
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANEB	South African Narcotic Enforcement Bureau
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sectoral Education and Training Authority
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Service
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STF	Special Task Force
TB	Tuberculosis
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
USA	United States of America
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
VFR	Victim-Friendly Room
VIP	Very Important Person
WAN	Wide Area Network



Minister of Police
Mr BH Cele, MP

3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

The effective running of a department, as enormous and dynamic as the South African Police Service (SAPS), is a task of unimaginable magnitude. Policing, by its very nature is regrettably a thankless, dangerous and at times, an excruciatingly vexatious job. Consequentially, it takes a calculated degree of gallantry, unsurpassed bravery and a genuine patriotic spirit for one to dedicate himself or herself to this rather onerous but honourable task. For this and a million other reasons, I appreciate the superb work accomplished by my predecessors and certainly appreciate the work that our courageous women and men in blue continue to do for this nation.

As for me, although I am not new in policing, I am certainly honoured to be part of the law enforcement unit once more. It is a task for which I will forever be grateful. A task which I will execute with the utmost diligence, honour and indubitable pride.

While a lot has significantly changed, in both the national political and policing landscapes since my tenure as National Commissioner, there are some issues which remain a scourge and have inevitably been my priority since occupation of office.

In the year under review, the SAPS suffered a tragic immense loss of police officers in a premeditated attack at Engcobo Police Station, in the Eastern Cape Province. This was followed by several incidents of continued brutal and senseless killing of police officers. These acts demand that we all double our efforts in implementing our plans on curbing police killings.

Another concerning criminal scourge is the sudden upsurge of the violent killing of mainly women, children and other innocent citizens from vulnerable groups. To deepen the wound, we have had a few rotten apples in the Police Service, who turn victims of abuse away from police stations. This must stop! The Ministerial Six Point Plan has greatly changed this attitude amongst the police. Furthermore, a National Instruction has been developed and issued, firmly instructing officers to NEVER turn away a woman in distress at any police station and further outlined detailed guidelines on how to deal with cases of missing persons, especially as they relate to women and children.

Owing to our declaration of war against woman and child bashers, we have, between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, achieved a total of 1 824 life sentences and 7 685 years' imprisonment for these cowards, emanating from 2 419 cases, with 2 270 accused.

As an emphasis in the fight against this curse, I have in my budget vote dedicated this year to fighting crimes against women and children under the theme "Safety of women, children and vulnerable groups is the brighter future of South Africa", with programmes carefully outlined towards the attainment of this goal. For, as I have always said, my vision for a safe South Africa is one in which women can walk freely at any time of the day, without fear of being raped, robbed, assaulted or even derogatorily catcalled. However, while the focus has always been protecting the girl child and raising strong women, I have directed that we have programmes, which will be centred on raising chivalrous men, a vision for which I have begun to canvass the government as a whole to endorse and support.

A rapid escalation of Cash-in-Transit (CIT) heists, which we swiftly acted upon, also heralded my appointment into office. With the activation of our crime intelligence, the tactical response team and other specialised divisions of the SAPS, the HAWKS and the active participation of the Private Security

Industry Regulatory Authority, we have covered significant ground in uprooting this syndicate. We have since initiated syndicate take down operations as part of the operationalisation of the Organised Crime Threat Analysis Strategy, which will see us diagnose different causes of premeditated crimes beforehand, thus enabling us to strategise averting methods appropriately. A multidisciplinary activation plan dubbed “Squeezing the Space for Criminals Through an Offensive Approach” has been adopted to further deal with these syndicates, as part of the wider operations to make South Africa safe.

I am proud of our achievements in the city of Cape Town, which has historically been popular for being a gang-stricken community, a drug harbour infested with prostitution and for being the capital of a myriad of serious crimes, especially in informal settlements and high density areas, where the apartheid regime conveniently placed black and coloured communities. Through a competent orchestrated strategy, we have raided drug dens and arrested high ranking members of these gangs. We have vowed not to leave and continue with business as usual, until all these criminals are forced out of the community and until our people are and feel safe.

A resurfacing tendency of taxi owners’ disregard to human life is worrisome. In the Eastern Cape Province, for example, after losing more than 80 lives in less than three months, we had to shut down taxi operations until taxi owners resolved their disputes. KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape Provinces have had similar incidents. The supremacy of the right to life has repeatedly been emphasised by the Constitutional Court, with the learned judges declaring that taking away one’s life for whatever reason is inherently cruel and inhumane as it robs them of their dignity (which itself is a supreme right) and takes away every other human right, which our Bill of Rights jealously guards. For this reason, we view these taxi-related killings as hooliganism, to say the least. We thus, pledge to continue to decisively deal with these hooligans in an unapologetically and proportionally fierce manner.

In his State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Ramaphosa emphasised government’s determination to build a society defined by decency and integrity, which does not tolerate the plunder of public resources, nor theft of the hard-earned savings of ordinary people, by corporate criminals. We are thus emboldened to declare war on and have since began our crackdown on corruption mainly in government and also in the private sector. To do so effectively, we have had to clean our house first. Corruption in the SAPS will not be tolerated. We have launched the Integrity Committee, which comprises of highly experienced senior personnel in the SAPS, the HAWKS, as well as “fit and proper” civilians, whose regard for superb ethical values are unquestionable. Their role will be to enforce a high level of ethics and to root out corruption in our ranks. They will be guided by the revised Anti-Corruption Strategy, which was launched, in June 2018. The aim of the Strategy is to ensure good governance in the SAPS by dismantling corruption, which hampers service delivery and tarnishes the Department’s reputation.

As part of the celebration of Nelson Mandela’s 100 year birthday celebration and in the spirit of championing service delivery and Batho Pele Principles, I directed that the top management of the SAPS conduct unannounced visits to 100 police stations nationwide, on 18 July 2018. This initiative will continue so as to keep police stations on their toes, as a way of making every day a Mandela Day. The SAPS will also be mobilising all functional police members that are ordinarily tasked with administration duties to augment the visibility of police officers, particularly in identified hotspot areas in all provinces. Through this initiative, we will restore public confidence in the Police.

The SAPS mission, as mandated by Constitutional imperatives, is to prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community, investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community, ensure offenders are brought to justice and to participate in efforts to address the causes of crime.

This Annual Report is a reflection of our areas of high performance, as well as areas where we need to put our shoulders to the wheel. The report is, therefore, our affirmation that we are mindful of our strengths and weaknesses and are committed to formulating informed and fortified strategies to curb criminality and improve service delivery.

Let me take this opportunity to also acknowledge the efforts of our sister departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, the International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster, as well as other departments, who continue to make remarkable efforts to change the safety, security and even socio-economic conditions of our people. It is because of our strengthened relationship that we are able to combat crime and make South Africa a safe and habitable country.

With that said, I appreciate the manner in which communities, the Police, entities, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and other government departments have religiously heeded the #ThumaMina call, as it related to the fight against crime. We will continue to work together to make this beautiful country that which was envisioned by our ancestors, whose blood was shed for the freedom we enjoy today. We will continue to #BeTheLegacy, which we inherited from Nelson Mandela.

**BH CELE**

Minister of Police
18 September 2018



Deputy Minister
of Police
Mr BM Mkongi, MP

4. DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The 2017/2018 Annual Report is tabled before Parliament and the people of South Africa with a new found vigour and enthusiasm, as our country is forging a collective purpose to combat and fight crime on all fronts and on all its manifestations. This war against crime calls upon the Department of Police to strengthen its capacity and capability to engage effectively and efficiently in this battle.

The war against crime and criminality will see police officers become victims of their successes, as criminals will go all out to attack the police. This was evident, during the 2017/2018 financial year, wherein we lost a total of 29 members, who died as a result of murder, while on duty. May their souls rest in peace!

However, we want to take this opportunity to thank many of our men and women in blue for their resilience in the face of hostility. The Ministry of Police would like to extend its gratitude for a job well done by all our officers, our ground forces and our frontline operatives, who have managed to push back the frontiers of crime and criminality in our society, against all odds.

The SAPS is ready to head the call by the President of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) #SendMe. All our officers and personnel were called upon and responded with the #ThumaMina spirit, we salute you. This clearly is an indication to the dedication and hard work for the previous financial year.

Our appreciation also goes to those who lost their lives in the line of duty, they are not forgotten, they will never be forgotten. Their names are engraved in the annals of the history of the SAPS and the Republic. We will continue to make them proud.

It is for this reason that the Department of Police continue to serve the communities of the country through its vision, which is to create a safe and secure environment for all people of South Africa and its mission to prevent and combat crime that may threaten the safety and security of our communities; to investigate any crimes threatening the safety and security of any community; and ensure that offenders are brought to justice.

The Department will leave no stone unturned in fighting crimes against woman and children, especially gender-based violence and femicide. In terms of training relating to crimes committed against women and children, 10 970 learners were declared competent from a total of 11 007 learners. We are also empowering youth in participating in the fight against crime. The youth remains one of our greatest assets, as the change-makers and innovators of our country. The SAPS continued to empower the youth through the internship programmes for the 1 009 graduates to gain work experience. In terms of the Training Provisioning Plan, a total of 77 843 learners attended training and 98,87% or 76 962 have completed the programme successfully and were declared competent.

There are several internal and external mechanisms that are available to the public and to 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 Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). It must be made clear that corruption does not have a place in our Department, by SAPS members, whether high or low ranking officials. The Department will also continue in putting extra effort in fighting CIT cases and reduce the number of such serious crimes, including police killings.

In 2016/2017, the Department had 1 144 police stations. In the 2017/2018 financial year, we had 1 146 police stations. This is done in order to improve the service delivery of the Police to the communities we serve. The SAPS has, since 2014, initiated a Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) Project, which is managed by the Visible Policing Division. This was done to stand for the better delivery of goods and services to the public. The project was approved and commenced, from 1 August 2017 to 31 March 2018. The objectives of the project were to:

- increase the level of service delivery to communities;
- create a conducive and professional working environment;
- offer efficient service delivery to communities and enhance partnerships with the community;
- ensure SAPS accessibility by all communities;
- standardisation of service points (police stations); and
- implement the Batho Pele Principles at frontline service points.

To everyone who contributed in making this a success, keep up with the good work. All community members who continue to work hand in hand with the police in rooting out crimes in the communities, we acknowledge you, keep up with the good work that you are doing. Safer South Africa for all.

I make a humble plea to all South Africans, residents and visitors alike, to continue to be a critical source of information in fighting corruption and crime in our beautiful South Africa.

We fought for this country, not only for us but for generations of South Africans to live in harmony in a non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa.

I thank you!!!



BM MKONGI

Deputy Minister of Police
31 August 2018



National
Commissioner
Gen KJ Sitole
(SOEG)

5. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

I am honoured to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996) and the execution of the policing mandate of the SAPS. My responsibility, as the National Commissioner, together with the management and every SAPS official, is to ensure the safety of the citizens and inhabitants of this beautiful country, South Africa. The execution of the mandate of the SAPS requires patriotic and selfless service, commitment, courage, integrity, honour and an execution to our call of duty with zeal and diligence from each and every one of us.

It is indeed an honour for me as the National Commissioner of the SAPS, to present the Annual Report, 2017/2018, which is a comprehensive account to Parliament, to other oversight bodies and to the people of this country.

To paraphrase our President, His Excellency Mr Cyril Ramaphosa's address, the new dawn is upon us. We are obligated to embrace the call for a new partnership to build a desired nation and country, in which all may be free, secure and equal. Vision 2030, the National Development Plan (NDP) requires of us all, to work together to ensure that all people living in South Africa are and feel safe, not only in our homes, at schools, at work and as we walk freely on the streets without any fear of becoming a victim of crime.

The SAPS has reached a turning point, whereby the vision of the SAPS must be integrated into the strategic policy, legislation and the advancement of the modus operandi of criminals. It is therefore an honour for me to first and foremost share my **Turnaround Vision : Creating a crime-free country that is conducive to socio-economic stability, in support of a better life for all**. This is to be achieved by linking the National Crime Combating Strategy to the NDP, the National Crime Prevention Strategy and the vision and mission statement of the country. For this vision to be successful, the SAPS can no longer work in isolation from the other processes of government as it has a responsibility to work towards the achievements of all the outcomes, as outlined in the NDP. It is, therefore, crucial to protect the grand economic strategy of the country to ensure sustainable economic growth.

In realising this vision, the NDP, specifically emphasises, **“building safer communities”**; **“building a capable state”**, **“promoting accountability and fighting corruption”**, which are important for the Department. In actualisation of the NDP, numerous outcomes have been formulated through the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019, to foster the SAPS in the implementation the NDP. Among these outcomes are:

- Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world
- Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service
- Outcome 14: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity

These outcomes should be achieved through collaboration, working to establish new partnerships, strengthening existing partnerships, thereby ensuring that collectively we provide an integrated, coordinated, efficient and effective service to all our communities, by putting people first. Through greater **community engagement and collaboration**, our work will be driven by a stronger sense of active citizenry, partnership with the public and other stakeholders thus ensuring the safety and security of the community.

In the 2017/2018 financial year, we have embarked on exercises to review all existing strategies and to develop several crime fighting strategies that would bring the Department to the actualisation of Vision 2030. In 2018/2019, the Strategic Plan (2014-2019) of the SAPS is to be reviewed.

Crime has manifested itself in such a manner that it has begun to deter investment in certain areas, as criminals contaminate the moral fibre of our country. My vision is a two-tier approach – ‘The Quick Win Approach’ and the ‘Medium to Long Term Approach’.

The vision is complimented by the theme ‘**On a journey to a safer South Africa**’, which is complimented by the slogan ‘**Patriotic selflessness is our business as usual**’.

My vision is divided into four parts; ‘**Stamping the authority of the State**’: This is intrigued by the actions that the authority of the State is not taken seriously. One tendency is the murder of police officers. The Police Safety Strategy will require drastic operationalising to ensure that our members are equal to the task, while not suffering any negative consequences, as they are properly trained and have the resources to effectively carry out their duties at their disposal.

There are some areas in the country that criminals have declared as ‘high crime and hotspot areas’. We are going to reclaim all the ‘high crime and hotspot areas’ and stamp the authority of the State on these areas. In certain areas there are ‘gang showdowns’ where at times, criminals do not even worry that the Police are in the vicinity. Criminals who are carrying out heists and are impairing the grand economic strategy of the country, will be dealt with decisively as the SAPS is empowered to disarm, arrest and take offenders through the criminal justice system, since we have the investigative capacity. We will also be addressing the ‘cash movement strategy’, as well.

The revival of the **Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)** approach was part and parcel of the ‘Quick Win Approach’. The formalisation of the OCTA, is dealing with and strengthening the unconventional, as well as the conventional approaches to policing. The focus is not only on the crime, per se but will destroy the modus operandi of criminals, in order to deter them from further commission of crime. We will be sourcing ideas and inputs through consultation and engagement from all members in the SAPS who have talent, are innovative and creative.

We will deal with the **stabilisation and normalisation** of hotspots and crime-weight stations, which is part of the geographical approach by planning and executing hotspot interventions. For all the root-causes we will be designing a root-cause matrix, which will defer all root-causes to the disciplines where they belong. At present, the absence of a root-cause matrix has made the SAPS responsible for the roles and responsibilities of all disciplines.

The focus will be on the democratic policing process, which will be achieved through the **community-centred approach**, whereby the National Crime Prevention Strategy will be reviewed and realigned with the NDP, which will facilitate the development of a National Crime Prevention Framework for the country, centred at levels, namely; national, provincial and local level. The **Community Policing Strategy** will be implemented with the aim of gaining the trust of the community and to secure their full involvement in the crime-fighting strategies. This will form part of the ‘Quick Win Approach’.

The third approach is that we will also be looking at **de-resourcing the criminals**. Young people will be taken out of the reach of the criminals, as it has been found that in 80% of criminal operations, young people are utilised as runners, in hijackings and or are victims. To achieve this, the Youth Crime Strategy will be formalised. This Strategy seeks to empower and support, in order to be involved in crime fighting initiatives.

The fourth approach is the **distribution of resources to police station level**. This will include personnel and other resources to restore capacity and experience to face the criminals, where crime is taking place at local level.

The Annual Report on our performance is based on the planned performance as contained in the Annual Performance Plan 2017/2018. Areas of underperformance would be reviewed and incorporated into the turnaround vision of the department.

The overview of the operations of the department can be summarised as follows: The SAPS was allocated a budget of R86 761 128 billion, in 2017/2018 and divided into the following five financial programmes:

- Administration – R18 500 073 billion
- Visible Policing – R43 946 295 billion
- Detective Service – R17 771 032 billion
- Crime Intelligence – R3 704 787 billion
- Protection and Security Services – R2 838 941 billion

The total expenditure for the 2017/2018 financial year amounted to R86 605 048 000, which represents a spending rate of 99,8%. An amount of R156 080 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year.

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 its core objectives. At the end of March 2018, the establishment of the SAPS was 193 297, including 150 791 SAPS Act members and 42 506 Public Service Act members. The police/population ratio, at the end of March 2018 was 1:375.

In terms of the percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their **training**, the following was achieved:

- a total of 77 843 learners attended training and 76 962 or 98,87%, were declared competent;
- in relation to public order policing training, a total of 7 405 learners attended training and 7 385 or 99,73%, were declared competent;
- in relation to crimes committed against women and children training, a total of 11 007 learners attended training and 10 970 or 99,66% were declared competent;
- in relation to crime investigation training, a total of 8 857 learners attended training and 8 787 or 99,21%, were declared competent; and
- in relation to forensic science investigation training, a total of 10 584 learners attended training and 10 482 or 99,04%, were declared competent.

By the end of 2017/2018, the SAPS had 48 337 vehicles to provide services from the 1 146 police stations, countrywide. All police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of crime. As at 31 March 2018, there were 968 Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) at police stations. During 2017/2018, the national average reaction time to Alpha complaints was 17:11 minutes, 20:42 minutes for Bravo complaints and 18:47 minutes for Charlie complaints. A total of 15 585 crime prevention operations were conducted, nationally, to enhance visibility in all police station areas, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. A total of 1 610 782 arrests were made for all crimes, including 1 123 968 arrests for serious crimes.

Serious crimes reduced by 4,3% from 1 745 385 **reported serious crimes**, in 2016/2017 to 1 670 574, in 2017/2018. **Crimes against women** indicated an increase of 2,7% from 172 961 reported crimes, in 2016/2017 to 177 620, by the end of March 2018. A decrease of 0,7% for **crimes against children** was recorded from 43 842 reported crimes, in 2016/2017 to 43 540 reported crimes, in 2017/2018. Reported crime for **unlawful possession and dealing in drugs**, increased by 10,5% from 292 689, in 2016/2017 to 323 547, in 2017/2018. The reduction of crime should not be seen as a primary police performance measurement. Contribution towards the reduction of crime ought to be seen as a transversal indicator across the different spheres of government, to ensure that all people are and feel safe in South Africa. **Enhanced police visibility and targeted crime prevention operations** are intended to deter and detect prevailing threats, within a particular policing area, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

In 2017/2018, 216 654,278 kg cannabis, 864 451 Mandrax tablets, 392,945 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 77,444 kg cocaine and 546,500 kg heroin was seized by the SAPS. During 2017/2018, the South African

Narcotics Enforcement Bureau (SANEB), dismantled a total of 53 clandestine laboratories, compared to 45, in 2016/2017. The SANEB had succeeded in drug seizures valued at R238.6 million, ranging from cannabis, cocaine, methamphetamine, methaqualone, methacathinone, heroin, nyoape and ecstasy.

During 2017/2018 the SAPS confiscated 1 294 076 litres of liquor countrywide. A total number of 59 092 liquor operations were conducted, in order to eradicate the illegal trade in liquor and the closure of 19 965 identified unlicensed liquor premises were facilitated and liquor traders were charged. A total of 673 956 compliance inspections were conducted on retailers of liquor, in terms of provincial legislation.

The details of 9 336 firearms were circulated as **stolen and lost**, compared to 9 853, in 2016/2017 and the details of 18 592 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions were circulated as **recovered**. The 18 592, includes 14 627 firearms that were recovered/found/confiscated and forfeited. The SAPS ensures that these types of firearms do not return to the illegal pool for use in criminal activities, by destroying them. A total of 469 state-owned firearms were recovered, comprising of 358 SAPS-owned firearms and 111 firearms, which are owned by other government departments. A total of 800 SAPS-owned firearms and 186 firearms, owned by other departments, were reported as stolen or lost in the reporting period.

A total number of 85 police members were murdered on and off duty, during 2017/2018, including 29 members on duty and 56 members off duty, compared to 83, in 2016/2017. Statistics indicate an increase of 14,29% in the murder of police members, while off duty. In 2016/2017, a total of 49 members were murdered off duty. The **National Police Safety Plan: Back-to-Basics** has been implemented in all provinces. The National Police Safety Committee meets every quarter, to discuss issues surrounding police safety that affect each province.

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**. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing, to support a community-oriented policing approach. A total of 12 138 active reservists were on strength of the SAPS, as at 31 March 2018. A total number of 875 police stations were identified to maintain the implementation of **sector policing**. A total of 271 police stations were identified, where sector policing could not be implemented. A total of 872 or 99,66% of the 875 identified police stations have implemented sector policing and three have not. At the end March 2018, a total of 1 140 or 99,48% of the 1 146 police stations had functional **Community Police Forums**. During 2017/2018, a total number of 88 **community outreach campaigns** were conducted, including 24 national and 64 provincial campaigns, compared to 83 campaigns, in 2016/2017.

To enhance the **national security and territorial integrity** at ports of entry, 3 796 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising of 322 roadblocks, 44 401 vehicle patrols, 2 018 Vehicle Check Points (VCPs), 60 295 foot patrols and 2 421 vessel patrols. This means that inspections were conducted on the boundary of an area surrounding the structures of the port. A total of 14 732 persons were arrested for violations, in terms of the Immigration Act, in 2017/2018. A total number of 2 879 hits for wanted persons and 3 661 hits for circulated stolen/robbed vehicles were attended to. These hits, resulted in the arrest of 789 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 91 vehicles. A total number of 10 587 vehicles (land ports), 7 317 containers (seaports) and 3 521 cargo (airports) were profiled and searched, in 2017/2018.

In 2017/2018, the **National Intervention Units (NIU)** successfully responded to 2 407 incidents, compared to 2 204, in 2016/2017. The **Special Task Force (STF)** responded to and successfully policed 222 incidents, compared to 216, in 2016/2017. A total number of 14 393 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by **Public Order Policing (POP)** Units, in 2017/2018, including 10 853 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 3 540 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 with 125 incidents, while unrest-related incidents decreased by 175 incidents, compared to 2016/2017.

The **Detective Service Division** achieved the following successes:

The detection rate for **serious crime** increased, by 1,18% to 35,97% (property-related crimes increased, by 1,21% to 14,74%, contact-related crimes, by 1,03% to 48,06%, contact crimes, by 0,47% to 51,12% and other serious crimes, by 0,28% to 36,15%). The trial-ready case docket rate for serious crime increased, by 3,47% to 84,41% (other serious crimes increased, by 10,05% to 84,21%, property-related crimes, by 2,05%

to 85,11%, contact crimes, by 1,19% to 84,19% and contact-related crimes, by 1,07% to 85,84%).

The detection rate for **crimes dependent on police action for detection** increased, by 0,18% to 99,73%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 3,01% to 77,98%.

The detection rate for **crimes against children** (persons younger than 18 years) increased, by 0,22% to 69,90%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 2,24% to 80,17%.

The detection rate for **crimes against women** (persons older than 18 years) increased, by 0,29% to 74,29%. The trial-ready case docket rate increased, by 1,77% to 83,56%.

The **DPCI** during 2017/2018 successfully terminated 14 from a total of 30 (46,67%) registered serious organised crime project investigations. During 2017/2018, the DPCI executed 1 506 arrests and secured 957 convictions for persons involved in serious commercial crime-related activities. Counterfeit goods was seized to the value of R122.4 million. The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, decreased from 95,37%, in 2016/2017 to 89,67%, in 2017/2018, a decrease of 5,7%, yet achieving the planned target of 80%. A total number of 52 603 new charges/complaints were reported and 50 448 charges/complaints were referred to court for the first time. The percentage of trial-ready case dockets increased, from 66,43%, in 2016/2017 to 70,04%, in 2017/2018, achieving the annual target of 53%.

The **Forensic Services Division** processed 97,92% or 1 185 210 from a total of 1 210 422, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days. A total of 2 223 615 requests for fingerprint searches were received, in 2017/2018. A total of 1 214 212 or 54,61% of the total of requests received, were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 45,39% or 1 009 403, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. The Division further received requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2017/2018, which amounted to 148 214 requests. The Division processed 97,70% of the workload (144 808 from a total of 148 214) of the requests related to firearm license applications, within 15 calendar days. During the period under review, 12 567 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and a further 4 576 cases were linked with unknown persons of interest/suspects. In 2017/2018 the Division finalised 164 946 or 69,53% from a total of 237 225 **routine case exhibits/entries received**, within 28 working days. During the same period, the Division had achieved a 75,30% or 4 656 from a total of 6 183 completion rate, with regard to **non-routine case exhibits/entries**, within the planned turnaround time of 75 working days.

The **Crime Intelligence Division** generated a total number of 42 793 threat and risk assessment reports for proactive policing operations, during 2017/2018. A total of 31 307 early warning reports for proactive policing operations were generated, during the 2017/2018 financial year. Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 118 642 profiles for reactive policing operations, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

During the period under review, the **Protection and Security Services (PSS)** Division in-transit protection was provided to 94 national and 133 provincial dignitaries, as well as nine ad hoc and 76 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa, including VIPs. In 2017/2018, a total number of 95 004 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 97 identified VIP residences, 28 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as 11 buildings occupied by the SAPS. A total of 196 National Key Points (NKPs) were evaluated and 125 strategic installations were audited.

During the period under review the **Presidential Protection Service (PPS)** Component provided in-transit protection to 17 presidential dignitaries. Presidential VIPs participated in 148 visits outside the borders of South Africa. In 2017/2018, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four static units, which covered 16 identified VIP residences and three offices. These units provided 13 870 protection services. A total of 10 NKPs were evaluated.

“Action without vision is only passing time, vision without action is merely day dreaming, but vision with action can change the world” President Nelson Mandela.

I am grateful for the cooperation and support of the communities that we serve. Communities play an important role in fighting crime. I wish to urge citizens and members of the community to become active at local levels and support endeavours to address the causes of crime.

I extend my acknowledgement to the Community Policing Forums (CPFs), community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and NGOs for the support and participation to working together with the SAPS.

I thank the reservists, law enforcement agencies (international, national, provincial and local), oversight bodies (Portfolio Committee on Police (PCoP), Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), Audit Committee, etc.), other government departments and entities, all our strategic partners, stakeholders and roleplayers who have made immense contribution to the performance of the Department.

In conclusion, I together with the management of the SAPS, acknowledge the dedication, loyalty, perseverance and commitment of the men and women of the SAPS, who 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	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	312 446	333 134	(20 688)	236 818	265 508	(28 690)
Fines, penalties and forfeits	18 551	31 354	(12 803)	1 573	9 740	(8 167)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1 135	1 366	(231)	1 133	1 375	(242)
Sale of capital assets	99 874	160 439	(60 565)	83 100	89 539	(6 439)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	156 515	151 393	5 122	175 369	389 854	(214 485)
Total	588 521	677 686	(89 165)	497 993	756 016	(258 023)

Departmental revenue collection destined for the National Revenue Fund, is mostly derived from services rendered to the public (such as firearm license 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 deviation on performance are as follows:

- **Sales of goods and services produced by the Department:** The positive deviation of R20,688 million, is *inter alia*, due to the increase of commission on insurance deductions on PERSAL (R2,5 million), the increase in police services rendered (R2,8 million), the increase in the sale of scrap (R2,8 million), as a result of more auctions for non-capital assets, as well as an increase of R10,4 million on boarding fees for residential accommodation.
- **Fines, penalties and forfeits:** The positive deviation of R12,803 million is mainly due to money forfeited to the State during the latter part of the financial year that was not foreseen.
- **Sale of capital assets:** The positive deviation of R60,565 million, is mainly due to more auctions held on transport equipment, especially during the latter part of the reporting period.
- **Financial transactions in assets and liabilities:** The deviation of R5,122 million is mainly due to lower levels of debt recovery related to previous financial years, than estimated.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the 2017/2018 financial year amounted to R86 605 048 000, which represents a spending rate of 99,8%. An amount of R156,080 million remained from the voted allocation for the financial year. The expenditure was made up as follows:

Programmes	2017/2018			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
1. Administration	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	17 715 067	17 715 067	-
2. Visible Policing	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	40 612 424	40 612 409	15
3. Detective Service	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	16 723 126	16 723 126	-
4. Crime Intelligence	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	3 387 920	3 387 920	-
5. Protection and Security Services	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	2 546 314	2 546 314	-
Total	86 761 128	86 605 048	156 080	80 984 851	80 984 836	15

VIREMENTS/ROLLOVERS

In respect of virements applied, the National Treasury provided approval that the Department may utilise funds allocated for some earmarked and specifically and exclusively appropriated projects, in order to defray compensation of employee expenditure. The Accounting Officer approved that the following amounts can be viremented between the programmes of the Vote: Police for the 2017/2018 financial year:

Programmes	Adjusted estimates	Actual expenditure	Virement	Variance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1. Administration	18 636 413	18 441 973	(136 340)	(0.73%)
2. Visible Policing	44 100 008	43 932 665	(153 713)	(0.35%)
3. Detective Service	17 670 597	17 686 682	100 435	0.57%
4. Crime Intelligence	3 546 032	3 704 787	158 755	4.48%
5. Protection and Security Services	2 808 078	2 838 941	30 863	1.10%
Total	86 761 128	86 605 048	-	-

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

A small net underspending of 0,73% realised, as a result of decreased spending within the implementation of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) Seven Point Plan (more specifically the Integrated Justice System (IJS) projects), for hosting and network upgrades within the information technology environment. Capital works building projects could also not utilise funding available for such. National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to compensation of employees, in order to fund increased spending levels on compensation of employees. Budget reductions on the compensation of employees which was introduced in the previous Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), higher than planned cost-of-living increases and housing rental allowance that was extended to members who are occupying official state accommodation, in terms of a Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. Other environments also experienced financial pressures and it resulted in increased spending, i.e. final benefit payments to members exiting the SAPS, higher exchange rates on software licences and more expenditure on civil claims than estimated.

PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

A net underspending realised mainly as a result of lower spending on goods and services, of which the anticipated underspending is mainly as a result of lower levels of spending on reimbursements to Public Works, which is based on invoices received in the facilities environment (devolved functions). Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to compensation of employees in order to fund increased spending levels on compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees which was introduced in the previous MTEF, higher than planned cost-of-living increases and housing rental allowance was extended to members occupying official state accommodation, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the

compensation pressures. The underspending on the Programme is marginal i.e. 0,35%.

PROGRAMME 3: DETECTIVE SERVICE

A marginal net overspending of 0,57% realised on the Programme, mainly as a result of increased spending levels on compensation of employees. Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in the previous MTEF, higher than planned cost-of-living increases and housing rental allowance extended to members occupying official state accommodation, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures.

PROGRAMME 4: CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The total net overspending of R158,7 million on this programme essentially realised as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees and additional investment in transport assets within the payments of capital assets category. Compensation of employees contributed to a weight of almost 91% of this Programme. Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in the previous MTEF, higher than planned cost-of-living increases and housing rental allowance extended to members occupying official state accommodation, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures. Overspending on the Programme is 4,48%.

PROGRAMME 5: PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

A net overspending of 1,10% which was realised on total programme spending, mainly as a result of increased spending on compensation of employees. Compensation of employees contributes to a weight of 89% of this Programme. Similar to other programmes, National Treasury's approval was obtained to shift funding from perceived underperforming projects to compensation of employees. Budget reductions on compensation of employees introduced in the previous MTEF, higher than planned cost-of-living increases and housing rental allowance extended to members occupying official state accommodation, in terms of a PSCBC agreement, contributed towards the compensation pressures.

UNAUTHORISED, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Refer to Part E: Notes to the financial statements.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Chapter 12 of the NDP details the need to build safer communities in South Africa through a holistic view of safety and security. Outcome 3 ("All people in South Africa are and feel safe") of government's 2014-2019 MTSF gives expression to this and is aligned with the crime prevention and investigation operations of the Department of Police. In this regard, the Department's focus over the medium-term will continue to be on: strengthening the implementation of recovery plans for visible policing; detective services; service terminations; enhancing operational capacity for public order policing; combating gender-based violence; serial murder and serial rape through implementing the Minister's Six Point Plan on gender-based violence and implementing the new standardised policy on the investigation and management of serial murder and serial rape.

As policing is labour intensive, 77,4 per cent (R229 billion) of the Department's budget over the MTEF period is allocated to the compensation of employees, which is the largest cost driver across all programmes. The Department had a funded establishment of 193 431 posts, in 2017/2018. To remain within government's expenditure ceiling for compensation of employees. The Department will reduce the funded establishment to 191 431 posts over the medium-term.

Cabinet approved reductions of R906,8 million, in 2018/2019; R955,9 million, in 2019/2020 and R1 billion, in 2020/2021 to the Department's total budget. The reductions for the Department of Police are mainly targeted at reducing transport, equipment and spending in the Administration Programme.

PRIORITIES OF THE POLICE

Any type of crime is a priority of the SAPS, however, this year the SAPS will prioritise and intensify the fight against crimes against women and children and vulnerable groups. This implies that crimes against women and children and vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, people with the albinism condition and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) group, will be treated as priority crimes.

The illicit economy is draining valuable resources from the state and citizens. The combating of crimes in this space will be prioritised, during 2018/2019, including illicit mining and the various methods of grand scale tax evasion, such as the trade in illegal cigarettes.

DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

During 2018/2019, the Police will focus on three levels of the drug value chain, which are:

- International and domestic organised crime drug syndicates (addressing high-flyers).
- Drug manufacturers (domestic drug laboratories).
- Drug cultivation (cultivation of cannabis and targeting hydroponic dagga laboratories).

The Department will further address the incidence of drug and substance abuse, as a driver of crimes against women and children and vulnerable groups. It is also important for the Police to conduct drug and substance abuse awareness campaigns countrywide, to sensitise communities on the impact of drug and substance abuse but also on the recourse they have, through the Police, including prevention, combating and investigation. Campaigns will be intensified by working together with related departments and relevant stakeholders in combating drug and substance abuse.

TRIO CRIMES (HOUSE ROBBERIES, BUSINESS ROBBERIES AND CARJACKINGS), ROBBERIES WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND TAXI VIOLENCE

The combating of crime impacting on the banking industry, including CIT heists cannot be addressed by the Police, in isolation of partners in the industry, which include the South African Banking Risk Information Centre. The Police will, therefore, continue to strengthen its partnership and enhance existing strategies to prevent, combat and thoroughly investigate the ongoing spate of crimes that are affecting the banking industry, including CIT heists.

A National Trio Crimes Task Team was officially established to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to these crimes. The task team developed the National Trio Crimes Action Plan to address trio crimes and aggravated robberies in the Top 20 Trio Crime Clusters. As part of the implementation of this action plan, the Police will continue working closely with partners in the security, banking and transport industries. Regular threat assessments relating to the public transport industry will be conducted, thereby enabling the Police to proactively act on information relating to any early warning in the taxi industry. There is a need to enhance cooperation with the Department of Transport, to ensure the proper regulation of the industry.

VIOLENT PUBLIC PROTESTS

Related departments are requested to ensure that service delivery protests are avoided through other means rather than end up in crime. These also put a strain in both our human and physical resources which are redirected to address crime caused by service delivery.

In response to the recommendations of the Farlam Commission of Inquiry, in April 2016, the Department appointed an independent panel of experts to review and amend all prescripts which are relevant to public order policing, to adopt an international best practice. Over the MTEF period, the Department plans to implement the findings of the panel of experts to strengthen its capacity for public order policing. Key priority areas include training 6 770 officials in public order policing and procuring specialised equipment, such as

aircraft cameras, video and recording equipment, water cannons and armoured vehicles.

In addition, in 2018/2019, a total of 3 825 members, whom are currently undergoing basic training, will also be trained in crowd management.

ORGANISED CRIME

The evolving nature of organised crime and the rapidly changing nature of information and communication technology, which organised crime syndicates use to advance their criminal activities, negatively impact on the overall stability and economy of the country, general perceptions of safety and security and the ability of the police to prevent, combat and investigate these types of serious crimes. It, therefore, became imperative for the Police to establish an effective approach for the identification and analysis of organised crime threats impacting on the country and its citizens.

This approach will enable the Police to obtain information on syndicates and the crimes they perpetrate, to enable an appropriate response, irrespective of whether or not the organised crime is of an international, national or local nature. It will also assist in the gathering of tactical crime information intended for crime detection purposes with the focus on repeat offending, serial offending and group offending, which may possibly be related to organised crime.

CYBERCRIME

The challenge of cybercrime relating to child pornography and crimes against women and children remains an area of grave concern. In order to address this serious issue the Police have established Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Units.

The Cybercrime Strategy for the Police is in the process of being developed. Amongst others, one of the focus areas of the Strategy is the enhancement and further development of existing capacities within the Detective Service, Crime Intelligence and the DPCI to fight cybercrime.

CRIME PREVENTION

Policing is without doubt a labour-intensive exercise but more must be done to improve police visibility as one of the primary deterrents of the perpetration of crime. Police visibility comprises a number of dimensions, including police officers, marked police vehicles and police contact points, such as police stations and mobile contact points.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAMS AND TRACKING TEAMS

Capacitation, revitalisation and enhancement of the capabilities of the Police's Tactical Response Teams (TRTs), as well the Tracking Teams through resources and skills development. A total of 154 TRT members will be provided with training.

HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

The Police will maintain a staff compliment of 98%, during the 2018/2019 financial year. Specific emphasis will be placed on the appropriate capacitation of the Detective Service (FCS, Organised Crime, Commercial Crime and Cybercrime), Visible Policing (POP, TRT, Tracking Teams, etc.) and Crime Intelligence (intelligence gathering and analysis). Police station capacity will be a focus point and to this extent, 60% of entry level recruitment posts will be allocated to police stations.

Approximately 6 000 members will be de-escalated to that level (i.e. Railway Police, identified Ports of Entry, Crime Intelligence and other uniformed functional members, identified through rationalisation). The planned allocated staff establishment at police stations, for 2018/2019, is 61,98% and priority will be given to the 30 identified crime-weight police stations, whereby Major Generals will be deployed as Station Commanders.

The rationalisation is aimed at enhancing command and control ensuring that there is immediate decision making at local level. The Department of Police will do more to attract and retain scarce skills, such as

artisans, pilots and auditors.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE CRIME DETECTION CAPABILITY

In April 2016, the Department developed a standardised policy on the investigation and management of serial murder and serial rape. The aim of the policy is to align existing departmental structures and systems, such as the Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) Database, the Serial DNA Team, the Investigative Psychology Section and trained investigators, to ensure that serial murder and serial rape are identified early and are properly investigated by qualified investigators in a consistent manner, across the country. The Department will implement the policy, from 2018/2019, using existing personnel capacity in the Organised Crime and Crime Investigation Units, as well as in the FCS Unit. These Units are located in the Crime Investigations, Criminal Record Centre and Specialised Investigations Subprogrammes in the Detective Service Programme, with a total budget of R54.6 billion over the medium-term. Implementing the policy will also be fundamental to ensuring improved detection rates for crimes against women, for which the rate is expected to be maintained at 75% over the MTEF period and children, for which the rate is expected to be maintained at 70% over the same period.

RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT POLICING

The Operational Command Centres (OCC's), serve as the Command and Control Hub from which crime combating is initiated, coordinated and monitored at cluster level and are also tasked with monitoring and oversight over frontline service delivery and broader operational functions. The concept requires and enhances total situational awareness to the command element, through the OCC and is underpinned by the principle of coordination and accountability and emphasises planning. It enhances cooperation and joint action between policing units and disciplines, thus mitigating the "silo" and often "ad hoc" approach to policing.

WELLNESS OF POLICE EMPLOYEES

Specific focus will be placed on the improvement of the wellness of our employees through the institutionalisation of the Department's newly approved employee fitness, health and wellness policies.

POLICE VEHICLES

The Police intend maintaining the existing vehicle fleet and marginally increasing the fleet, the majority of which are marked vehicles. An amount of R4.1 billion has been earmarked for this purpose. At least 70% of the Police vehicle fleet are expected to be available for operational purposes.

POLICE SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

The enhancing of access to policing services remains a priority, resulting in the allocation of R824 million to the construction and upgrading of police stations. During 2018/2019, the following police stations are expected to be opened:

- Mqhasa Police Station – Flagstaff, Eastern Cape
- Polile Police Station – Mountfletcher, Eastern Cape
- KwaMhlushwa Police Station – Mpumalanga

In addition to the police stations planned for opening, the Department will distribute an additional 15 mobile contact points, during 2018/2019.

The DPCI has the mandate to investigate crimes against the state, serious commercial crime and organised crime and serious corruption. The DPCI's budget, which is ring-fenced from that of the Police, totals R1,617 billion, during 2018/2019.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No Public/Private Partnership arrangements/approvals exist currently.

DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

None

NEW OR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

None

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

UNSOLICITED BID PROPOSALS

Two unsolicited bid proposals for uniform items, from the supplier Kingsgate Clothing, were approved for the respective amounts of R5 155 212,40 and R549 206,16.

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

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

Training is provided to responsible officials in provinces and divisions, with regard to irregular expenditure, who must in turn provide training to other members in their respective environments.

Monthly reconciliation was done with Financial Management and Administration Services, at Head Office.

The importance of the management of irregular expenditure was reiterated during annual Supply Chain Management (SCM) Forums and Procurement Forums, which were held with Deputy Provincial Commissioners and Support Heads, who are responsible for Resource Management.

Intervention sessions are held continuously at provincial and divisional offices, in order to mitigate the occurrence of irregular expenditure.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

Donations and transfers to the value of R5 779 297,67, were received by SAPS, in 2017/2018.

Donations and transfers to the value of R3 608 512,54, were made by SAPS, in 2017/2018.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONCLUSION

The year under review was a testing time for the Department and the leadership of the SAPS. I wish to extend my gratitude to the former Minister, the Honourable FM Mbalula and the Honourable Deputy Minister BM Mkongji, for their leadership during the turbulent times. I look forward and will continue to work with the appointed Minister BH Cele.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the PCoP and the Audit Committee, for their continuous support and guidance.

The SAPS's work is dependent on its stakeholders within the JCPS and ICTS Clusters and other government departments. I would like to extend my appreciation for their continued support and cooperation.

I thank all SAPS personnel and leadership across the country, for their hard work and efforts, in ensuring that all people in South Africa are and feel safe. The Annual Report is a culmination of their combined efforts in steering the mammoth ship of the SAPS.



GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2018

6. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY OF 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, 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 in an effort 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 resource information and the financial affairs of the Department, for the financial year, ended 31 March 2018.

Yours faithfully



GENERAL KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Accounting Officer
Department of Police

31 August 2018

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

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

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

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

- act with integrity in rendering an effective service of a high standard which is accessible to everybody and continuously strive towards improving this service;
- utilise all available resources responsibly, efficiently, cost-effectively and optimally;
- develop my own skills and contribute towards the development 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 (Act No 108 of 1996). The objectives of policing are to -

- prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- maintain public order;
- protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; 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)
- Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013)
- Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- 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)
- 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 (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)
- Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002 (Act No 27 of 2002)
- International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996 (Act No 75 of 1996)
- 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)
- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013)
- Protection from Harassment Act, 2011 (Act No 17 of 2011)
- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)
- Regulation of Interception of Communication and Provision of Communication-Related Information Act, 2002 (Act No 70 of 2002)
- 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)

8.3 LIST OF LEGISLATION TABLED IN PARLIAMENT, IN 2017/2018

- Critical Infrastructure Protection Bill, 2017

9. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

National Commissioner
General KJ Sitole, SOEG



Policing
Lt Gen SF Masemola



Crime Detection
Lt Gen LJ Tsumane



Human Resource Management
Lt Gen BC Mgwanya

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Visible Policing
Lt Gen NP Masiye



Detective Service
(Vacant*)



Personnel Management
Lt Gen L Ntshiea



Operational Response Services
Lt Gen E Mawela



Forensic Services
Lt Gen MD Magadla (Acting)



Human Resource Development
Lt Gen NS Mkhwanazi



Protection and Security Services
Maj Gen MO Moutlane (Acting)



Crime Intelligence
Maj Gen KB Ngcobo (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
(Vacant*)



North West
Lt Gen BB Motswenane



Minister of Police, MP
Mr BH Cele



Deputy Minister of Police, MP
BM Mkongi



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

DEPUTY NATIONAL COMMISSIONERS



Asset and Legal Management
Lt Gen FN Vuma



Management Intervention
Lt Gen SJP Schutte



Management Advisory Services
Lt Gen SC Mfazi



Divisional
Commissioner
Counter Intelligence
(Vacant*)



Supply Chain Management
Lt Gen RJ Mokwena



Management
Intervention
(Region A)
(Vacant*)



Financial Management and
Administration (CFO)
(Vacant*)



Management
Intervention
(Region B)
**Lt Gen SJ
Jephtha**



Technology Management
Services
(Vacant*)



Management
Intervention
(Region C)
**Lt Gen
LJ Mothiba**



Legal and Policy Services
Lt Gen S Khan



Research
**Lt Gen
BM Zulu**

COMPONENT 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
Maj Gen SA de Beer



Presidential
Protection Service
(Vacant*)



Programme
and Project
Management
(Vacant*)

*Vacant posts are in most instances occupied by Senior Management Personnel in an acting capacity.

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE, AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Rank/level description	White		Indian		Coloured		African		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy Minister	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Executive Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Minister for Safety and Security personnel	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	13	34
National Commissioner (General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deputy National Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
Divisional Commissioners and other Top Management (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	5	17
Provincial Commissioners (Lieutenant General)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
Top management	1	0	0	1	0	1	17	11	31
Major General	14	6	9	1	15	5	83	66	199
Brigadier	94	45	37	10	43	22	263	164	678
Senior management	108	51	46	11	58	27	346	230	877
Colonel	369	148	123	48	135	64	908	434	2 229
Lt Colonel	940	564	228	95	355	208	2 483	1 295	6 168
Captain	2 157	1 350	479	223	1 016	499	6 762	3 110	15 596
Commissioned officers	3 466	2 062	830	366	1 506	771	10 153	4 839	23 993
Non-commissioned officers	7 175	1 940	2 165	362	10 183	3 300	72 084	28 681	125 890
Public Service Act employees	469	3 516	308	726	1 396	3 355	11 952	20 748	42 470
Total employees	11 219	7 569	3 349	1 466	13 143	7 455	94 574	54 522	193 297

NATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

PROVINCES	9
POLICE STATIONS	1 146
RSA POPULATION	56 521 948 (Mid-year estimate, 2017)
RSA LAND SURFACE	1 219 090 km ²
ESTABLISHMENT	193 297
SA POLICE SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	150 791
PUBLIC SERVICE ACT EMPLOYEES	42 506
POLICE/POPULATION RATIO	1:375

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 Exercise civilian oversight over the South African Police Service
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011)	The Independent Police Investigative Directorate is a separate department and has its own vote	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 2017 to 31 March 2018, a total of 29 members died, as a result of murder, while on duty¹.

Persal Number	Rank	Surname and initials	Date of death
Eastern Cape			
0921958-7	Warrant Officer	Mtshawu KW	2017-05-25
7066376-9	Constable	Mjandana CN	2017-12-21
0491946-7	Warrant Officer	Mbini Z	2018-02-21
7104239-3	Constable	Sandlana S	2018-02-21
7161176-2	Constable	Ntsheku ZN	2018-02-21
7220129-1	Constable	Mateta K	2018-02-21
7207423-0	Constable	Pongco N	2018-02-21
Free State			
7181191-5	Constable	Manjo MD	2017-06-29
7189160-9	Constable	Mekoa OB	2017-06-29
Gauteng			
0629692-1	Warrant Officer	Mthethwa SB	2017-07-06
7024815-0	Sergeant	Ngqulunga SI	2017-11-23
7109487-3	Constable	Motumo TG	2017-09-24
7163760-5	Constable	Mongwe AB	2017-07-31
0628786-7	Warrant Officer	Mkize RV	2017-09-30
7039684-1	Sergeant	Sibiya MJP	2017-04-15
7175127-1	Constable	Sithole NK	2018-03-03
2045033-8	Reservist Constable	Maluleke N	2017-07-12
KwaZulu-Natal			
7133602-8	Constable	Zuke SS	2017-06-22
0453862-5	Warrant Officer	Naidoo S	2017-06-29
7172527-0	Constable	Mavundla SM	2017-11-15
Limpopo			
0911624-9	Warrant Officer	Mudau NA	2017-10-22
0483462-3	Lieutenant Colonel	Mamatsiari MP	2017-10-08
Mpumalanga			
0490544-0	Lieutenant Colonel	Vilakazi SE	2017-09-02
0486754-8	Captain	Moropa KA	2017-11-06
North West			
7176042-3	Constable	Hlongwane SE	2017-06-02
Western Cape			
7130348-1	Constable	Mouton CP	2017-04-19
Crime Intelligence			
7210486-4	Constable	Buckham SL ²	2016-11-08
Operational Response Services			
0532982-5	Warrant Officer	Zwane ND	2017-06-05
Visible Policing			
7215739-9	Constable	Shikwane MS	2018-01-18

¹ Members that died as a result of a motor vehicle accident are not included in the Roll of Honour, from 2017/2018, due to a change in the Policy on Death Grant for Employees of the South African Police Service.

² The member died, in 2016/2017. The name of the member is placed on the 2017/2018 Roll of Honour, as the decision to determine if the member died in the line of duty, was only made, in the 2017/2018 financial year, by the National Death Grant Committee.



PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined targets is included in the Report to management. Material findings are reported under the predetermined objectives heading in the Report on the other legal and regulatory requirements section of the Report of the AGSA.

Refer to the Report of the AGSA on pages 295 to 304, as published in Part E: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme focuses on initiatives to increase departmental performance, through targeted critical service areas. These initiatives assist the SAPS in enhancing service delivery, by institutionalising Batho Pele through an integrated approach. This results in the achievement of planned objectives, such as:

- Improving communication and consultation with our clients, resulting in SAPS members working towards improved levels of service delivery.
- Understanding what our client's concerns and expectations are through the complaints mechanisms, to ensure that measures are in place to improve processes and planned service standards.
- An improvement in client's or citizen's satisfaction levels, by ensuring that complaints are addressed.
- Providing and publishing information which will benefit our clients through a number of platforms, using a variety of communication tools.

The Service Delivery Improvement Programme includes the following:

- Development and implementation of Service Delivery Improvement Plans by front and back offices.
- Improving the functioning of front and back offices, in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency.
- Service Delivery Charters, stipulating the services offered by the SAPS, Service Standards and a Complaints Mechanism and Management System.
- Change Management Engagement Programme.
- Know Your Service Rights and Responsibilities Campaign.
- Project Khaedu.
- Public Service Week.
- Africa Public Service Day.
- Batho Pele Learning Networks and Forums.
- Institutionalising the Operations Management Framework.

SAPS FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT

The SAPS has, since 2014, initiated a FSD Project, which is managed by the Visible Policing Division, as the custodian of front and back offices at service points. During May 2017, the Acting National Commissioner requested a review of the SAPS FSD Project, initiated during 2014/2015, due to the financial cost that was associated with the project, as well as the scope and the impact thereof. The project had identified nine police stations, where the project would be implemented. A task team, established to determine the feasibility to continue with the project, recommended that the project be discontinued, due to the following reasons:

- Budget constraints, given the number of police stations in the SAPS where the project would have to be implemented and the cost involved.
- The objectives of the project were only achieved at three of the nine police stations, over a two year period.
- The project did not yield obvious results for the SAPS as a whole, as it only focused on a few police stations.
- The project was carried out on the normal operational budget, which meant that other priorities would have to be abandoned.

The task team did, however, identify the need to focus on the 119 police stations, which had been visited by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) since 2011. These visits identified challenges that impacted on the services that were provided to clients who visited the service points. The DPME found that very little was done to improve the police stations over the years. The visits identified that there were systemic challenges, across all police stations. This prompted the Acting National Commissioner to approve the project. The focus was on “quick wins”, to address issues that could be fixed in a short period of time. However, areas that required additional budget that could not be provided for by the police station’s day-to-day budget, will form part of phase two of the project, which will be initiated during the next financial year. The project was approved and commenced, from 1 August 2017 to 31 March 2018. The objectives of the project were to:

- increase the level of service delivery to communities;
- create a conducive and a professional working environment;
- offer efficient service delivery to communities and enhance partnerships with the community;
- ensure SAPS accessibility by all communities;
- standardisation of service points (police stations); and
- implement the Batho Pele principles at frontline service points.

A total number of 78 of the 119 police stations were visited by the Visible Policing Division and the Strategic Management Component and the remaining 41 police stations were visited by the National Management Intervention Division. These visits resulted in improvement plans for all police stations, inclusive of timelines agreed upon with the respective station commanders and provincial commissioners. This was to ensure that action was taken to address the findings. Feedback reports on progress made were provided to monitor the project. The following common issues were identified and recommendations made:

- **Cleanliness:** Day-to-day maintenance of the police station to be improved.
- **Comfort:** Police station to increase the number of chairs in the waiting areas.
- **Flags:** Regular changing of flags at police stations, in parts of the country where strong winds are experienced, such as in the Western Cape.
- **Accessibility:** Designated parking for people with disability, as well as ramps and rails for easy access by the physically disabled and the elderly.
- **Suggestion boxes:** The purpose of suggestion boxes are to provide police station management with feedback from clients, who access the services at police stations. A Corporate Guide Manual, developed by the Corporate Communications Component for all front offices, will be circulated to ensure a standardised front office, throughout all provinces.

- **Complaints management:** The complaints management procedure is displayed at a small number of Community Service Centres (CSCs). This should be made visible and easily accessible to clients.
- **Way finding inside the police station:** All police stations must display a directions board, to assist clients to navigate their way at the police station. The discretion of station commanders should be applied, to issues of safety.
- **Cost of service:** Services that must be paid for by service beneficiaries, such as for fingerprint clearance and firearm competency certificates, should be clearly displayed at offices where these services are acquired.
- **Safety:** Provincial Supply Chain Management must provide support to police stations in the development of evacuation plans and the servicing of fire extinguishers. The Occupational Health and Safety Programme is intended for maintaining the upkeep of the police stations.
- **Dignified treatment:** Victim-friendly services are expected to provide a 24-hour service at all police stations.
- **Batho Pele Principles:** All SAPS members must understand the Batho Pele Principles and how they relate to their day-to-day duties.

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY MONITORING PROGRAMME (DPME)

During 2017/2018, the Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring (FSDM) Programme covered activities undertaken and included baseline monitoring of eleven new facilities and improvement monitoring of eight facilities. A report is generated, to provide a perspective of citizen's views of service delivery at a sample of police stations, meant to encourage the use of frontline service delivery 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.

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

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

The following police stations were visited by the DPME, during 2017/2018. After each visit a meeting with police station management is conducted and improvement reports were provided with agreed planned timelines, for necessary attention.

The Strategic Management Component Head also ensures that these reports are communicated to SAPS Management and that attention is given to ensure that improvements take place.

Baseline police stations

Province	Police station
Eastern Cape	Dimbaza Police Station
Free State	Heidedal Police Station
Gauteng	Eldorado Park Police Station
KwaZulu-Natal	Mtubatuba Police Station
Limpopo	Jane Furse Police Station
Mpumalanga	Delmas Police Station
North West	Madikwe Police Station
	Mmabatho Police Station
Northern Cape	Aggeneys Police Station
	Postmasburg Police Station
Western Cape	Bongolethu Police Station

Improvement police stations

Province	Police station
Eastern Cape	Cala Police Station
Free State	Gariepdam Police Station
Gauteng	Etwatwa Police Station
	Ratanda Police Station
Limpopo	Tshaulu Police Station
Mpumalanga	Xhimhungwe Police Station
North West	Taung Police Station
	Coligny Police Station

2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

SERVICE DELIVERY OBJECTIVES, MAIN SERVICES PROVIDED AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT

Main services provided and service standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide basic support to victims of crime	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Some SAPS members are not fully aware of the SAPS Turnaround Vision, which provides the strategic direction of the SAPS, in support of the NDP.	All members are fully aware of the SAPS strategic direction, as provided in the SAPS Turnaround Vision.	The National Commissioner, together with SAPS Executive Management conducted a road show in all provinces, to share the Turnaround Vision of the SAPS.
		The SAPS Corporate Image are not standardised.	Standardised Corporate Image.	The 119 police stations visited under the SAPS FSD Project, received the SAPS Corporate Image Guidelines on the standardisation of front offices.

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide basic support to victims of crime	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Inadequate victim-friendly facilities to meet the needs of communities.	Improved access to victim-friendly facilities for victims of crime.	The SAPS makes every effort to ensure that there are standardised victim-friendly facilities compliant with the set criteria. At the end of March 2018, there were 1 049 Victim-Friendly Rooms (VFRs) at SAPS service points.
		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 services and the levels of quality that they are entitled to receive.	The Visible Policing Division initiate awareness campaigns and intensified targeted crime driven operations in hotspot areas at police station level.
		Inadequate information on the policing of and the protection of older persons and people with disabilities.	Educate SAPS members on the Regulatory Framework for the Protection of Older Persons and People with Disabilities.	Guidelines on the policing of older persons and persons with disabilities were developed, with the input from organisations dealing with disabled persons, including Chapter 9 Institutions and approved by the then Acting National Commissioner. Subsequently, 50 000 booklets of the guidelines were procured and 40 500 copies were issued to all nine provinces.
Attending to complainants at the Community Service Centre		A total number of 1 146 police stations were available.	Improved access points for communities.	A total of 15 mobile CSCs were introduced to increase policing and to help improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hot spots, to swiftly respond to reported incidents and to ensure that crime is investigated and that criminals are charged.
		Inadequate victim-friendly services provided to victims of crime by the SAPS.	All SAPS service points must provide a victim-friendly service that can be accessed by victims of crime.	The SAPS has 1 146 police stations and all are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse.

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
<p>Open case dockets by obtaining a statement from a victim of crime and witnesses</p>	<p>Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points</p>	<p>Awareness campaigns</p>	<p>Engage with all communities through effective public education and awareness programmes and to raise awareness.</p>	<p>Awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitise communities about crimes against women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. These campaigns were conducted at provincial and police station levels, in support of calendar events. The campaigns, included door-to-door campaigns, roundtable discussions/community dialogues, school visits, school and community outreach programmes, community imbizos and women in law enforcement operations, led by women.</p> <p>16 Days of Activism Campaign for No Violence against Women and Children</p> <p>A total number of seven events were facilitated for the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children Campaign. Two events were held in Mgekezweni and the SAPS Maluti Training Centre, in the Eastern Cape Province, two events were held, at the Maponya and Sandton Malls, as well as the Noord Taxi Rank, in the Gauteng Province, two events were held, at the Osizweni SAPS and Isipingo and Umlazi, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province and one event was held, in Tzaneen, in the Limpopo Province.</p>

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Open case dockets by obtaining a statement from a victim of crime and witnesses	Individuals, groups or government departments affected by crime and violence that have access to SAPS service delivery points	Forensic Social Workers in support of preparing child witnesses for court.	Improved quality of statements from child witnesses.	Due to the serious misunderstanding of children in the courtroom and a child's lack of knowledge about the court and cross-questioning, Forensic Social Workers (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. In 2017/2018, a total number of 5 312 cases were referred to the FSWs and a total number of 5 793 children were assessed. FSWs compiled a total number of 3 881 court reports.
Attending to complaints by patrol vans		Inadequate safety at schools that creates insecurity for learners.	School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives).	In 2017/2018, a total number of 1 966 537 school visits were conducted, to ensure that schools in South Africa become a safe haven for learning and growth.

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (consultation access, etc.)

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Rural safety	To address the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community.	The Rural Safety Strategy of the SAPS aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach, addressing the needs of the entire rural community, by creating a safe and secure rural environment. The SAPS continued to implement the Rural Safety Strategy and is reviewing the current Strategy, which is now in the consultation phase. The classification of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations were revisited on request of the provinces and a total of 888 of the 1 146 police stations, were classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy has been fully implemented at 827 of the classified police stations, partially implemented at 25 police stations and not implemented yet at 36 police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.
Established relations	The SAPS has established collaborative (working) relationships.	The SAPS has established a collaborative (working) relationship, as an attempt to deter and prevent crime that is influenced by social factors, which may create a risk of offending, with the South African Breweries, the Svenska Aeroplan AB (Aktiebolaget), the Digititan, Price Waterhouse Cooper, Business Venture South Africa (Menlyn), the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, the Moral Regeneration Movement, the Tourism Council of South Africa and the University of South Africa – College of Human Sciences.
Crime awareness for FCS Investigations in support of victims of crime	The SAPS must provide support to victims of crime.	A total of 1 587 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.

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Reservists	The reservists system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing, to support a community oriented policing approach.	A reservist is a member from the community, who volunteers his or her time and services, or expertise, without any expectations of remuneration, in support of the SAPS, to create a safe and secure environment, where he or she resides, as part of the formal approved SAPS structures. A total of 12 138 active reservists were on strength of the SAPS, as at 31 March 2018.
Victim Empowerment Programme	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 the VFRs are established at all police stations.	Victim-friendly services are rendered to reduce secondary victimisation and to enable victims to provide details that will assist in investigations. Promotional material, in the form of Braille, for domestic violence, victim empowerment and sexual offences was procured and distributed to all provinces to reach out to the disabled community.
Providing technical support and participating in public education and awareness campaigns.	An in-house magazine, to keep SAPS employees informed of successes achieved, events, international seminars, Ministerial Izimbizos, missing and wanted persons, announcements and other critical aspects relating to employees.	A total number of 6 872 articles were published on the "POLICE Online" website, in 2017/2018. A monthly copy of the "POLICE" magazine (24 page A4 magazine) were published on the SAPS Intranet and the Internet. The layout and design of the magazine is done in-house to minimise costs. Other publications produced, included 2 000 printed copies of the Service Excellence Awards.

Service delivery information tool Corporate Communications

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
External television broadcasts	Informing the public of successes achieved by the SAPS, to provide crime prevention hints and tips, to request assistance to locate wanted and missing persons and to advocate public participation in the fight against crime.	"When Duty Calls" is broadcasted to an external audience. Each episode contains success stories, profiles of policemen and women across the country, as well as missing and wanted persons. A total of 30 episodes were broadcasted, since the programme came back on air on SABC, on 7 September 2017.
Film and television	Assistance to production companies (domestic and international) with police resources and police officials to partake in films, drama series, local "soopies", advertisements, documentaries and music videos. Production companies assist the SAPS, by highlighting policing messages, themes, priorities and emergency numbers.	The SAPS received a total number of 305 requests, in the form of documentary, film, musical, series and advertisement, from domestic and international production companies. Of the 305 requests a total number of seven were declined and 12 are still pending approval.
Salary advice messages	Monthly salary advice and envelope messages to all SAPS employees to communicate information to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines that enhances effective service delivery and prevent crimes.	12 monthly salary advice and envelope messages were compiled, printed and delivered to the pay points of all SAPS employees.
Organisational email messages	Email messages to all SAPS employees to communicate information to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines that enhances effective service delivery and prevent crimes.	306 email messages were compiled and forwarded to SAPS employees that have access to email.
Email footers	Email footers, with informative messages to motivate employees to render an effective service to the public, as well as hints and guidelines that enhances effective service delivery and prevent crimes.	102 email footers were compiled and forwarded to SAPS employees, via the email user group.

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Media liaison	Informing the public of successes achieved by the Police, educating and informing the public on activities, events, projects in the SAPS and on the SAPS as a department through media statements, media invites, handling of media at events and responding to media enquiries.	A total of 35 media statements and a total of 20 media invites were issued, during 2017/2018.
Media monitoring, analysis and research	Daily monitoring of print, broadcast and online media, to identify news items and events impacting on the image of the SAPS. Producing at least one media research document, per quarter, on the impact of media statements. Producing weekly media analysis reports.	A total of 1 032 media monitoring reports were produced, in 2017/18. These reports comprised of morning, provincial and afternoon additions, as well as TV media monitoring reports. A total of 14 media research documents on the impact of media statements, including an analysis of how the 54 th ANC Conference was carried out. A total of 47 media analysis reports were produced, in 2017/2018.
SAPS Website	A user-friendly website with updated content relating to the SAPS.	There were a total of 103 245 315 hits on the SAPS website, during 2017/2018. The website was visited 1 021 515 times by 221 435 unique visitors.
SAPS Intranet	An internal website with updated content to keep members informed.	A variety of documents were published on the SAPS Intranet, including circulars, instructions, regulations, directives, policies, news, events and vacancies.
Social media	A communication tool to send information to the public regarding events, media statements, awareness hints and successes.	The SAPS Twitter Account gained 75 441 followers, during 2017/2018 and posted 9 476 tweets, which had 73 million impressions (number of times users viewed tweets). The SAPS Facebook page received 113 204 "likes" and 4 140 posts were posted with a reach of 77 million across the Internet. SAPS Instagram gained 923 followers and posted 385 posts that had 16 378 likes.
Public engagements and information sessions	Target specific communication tools/platforms.	Event management, protocol services, corporate design and branding/exhibition for 24 national events.
Internal focused events	Internal focused events.	Event management, protocol services, corporate design and branding/exhibition for 20 national events.
Marketing campaigns	Advertising on all available national advertising platforms.	Four print media campaigns: National Commemoration Day, Crime Statistics Release, National Police Day and National Excellence Awards. Radio campaigns: Crime Statistics Release – community radio stations nationally, the opening of Lusikisiki Police Station, in the Eastern Cape Province, a prayer to curb police killings, in Gugulethu, in the Western Cape Province and a roadshow in the Eastern Cape Province. Television campaign, in-taxi television advertising, bus television advertising and airport advertising on the Safer Festive Season Campaign.
International relations	Engagements/meetings/visits.	A total of 39 visits and engagements/meetings were coordinated with countries outside South Africa.

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>The following complaints mechanisms are in place:</p> <p>SAPS National Complaints Service Centre (Email: complaintsnodalpoint@saps.gov.za),</p> <p>Service Complaints Call Centre 0800 33 3177</p>	<p>To measure the effective management of service complaints against the SAPS, a target of 70% of service complaints, to be finalised within 30 working days, was maintained, for 2017/2018.</p>	<p>A total of 9 487 service complaints against the SAPS were dealt with, during 2017/2018, 7 079 of which were finalised within 30 working days, resulting in the finalisation rate of 74,62%, within the planned time frame. At the end of the period under review, an overall finalisation rate of 91,85% was achieved. Thus a total number of 8 714 of the 9 487 service complaints received were finalised. The type of complaints received ranged from police negligence, police misconduct, poor investigation, poor response, poor communication, complaints against SAPS Management or member against member and general complaints.</p>

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

There was no major changes in legislation, during 2017/2018, that affected the Department's operational processes.

3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

Chapter 12 of the NDP articulates that "personal safety is a human right". The Plan envisages that by 2030, people living in South Africa, enjoy a community life, free of fear, at home, at school and at work, especially vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Therefore, the NDP 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 operations of 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)

OUTCOME 3 – ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE AND FEEL SAFE

The adoption of the MTSF 2014-2019, which is an outcomes-based approach to improve the planning processes, have measurable outputs, targets and key actions that would contribute to achieving specific targets. Through delivery agreements, government sought to ensure increased focus on measurable results, as well as effective and efficient spending. The DPME, together with the various Clusters, developed a number of suboutcomes to realise the broad 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 and ensuring domestic stability. The SAPS continues to work as a collective with the JCPS Cluster, to deal with crime in South Africa and ensure that these priorities are achieved. The SAPS will endeavour to ensure that people are and feel safe in their homes, in their streets and other public spaces.

A summary of progress of the implementation of the MTSF, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, is reflected below:

REDUCE LEVELS OF CONTACT CRIME

Outcome 3 of the MTSF 2014-2019, “All People in South Africa Are and Feel Safe”, maps out government’s programme for building safer communities. Unacceptable 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. When communities do not feel safe, the country’s economic development and the wellbeing of the inhabitants are affected. To create a safer environment, efforts are intensified to reduce the levels of crime that induce the most fear through refinement and implementation of crime prevention and combating policies and strategies. Contact crime refers to crime, in which the victims are the targets of violence or instances where the victims are in the vicinity of property, targeted by criminals. The crimes in question are sexual offences, all categories of assault, murder, attempted murder, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. In some instances, these crimes, particularly if related to domestic violence, are committed within the confines of residences. As a result, the SAPS cannot easily address these crimes by conventional policing strategies. Although crime statistics indicate a decrease in **contact crime**, from 620 366, in 2014/2015 to 602 697, in 2017/2018, these crimes remains a challenge for the Department. These crimes 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, together with proactive police actions, informed by crime analysis and identified prevailing threats, within a particular policing precinct, either at police station, cluster or provincial levels.

During the first four years of the MTSF, **reported serious crime** reduced from 1 826 967, in 2013/2014 to 1 670 574, in 2017/2018. The target is to reduce serious crime to 1 651 436, by 2018/2019. Contact crime against women and children is still a concern, despite various initiatives by the Department, Government and other stakeholders to curb this scourge. **Crimes against women** indicated an increase from 171 591 reported crime, in 2013/2014 to 177 620, by the end of March 2018. A reduction for **crimes against children** was recorded from 45 953 reported crime, in 2013/2014 to 43 540 reported crime, in 2017/2018. The target is to reduce crimes against women to 155 107 and 41 540 for crimes against children, by 2018/2019.

Increased illicit drug use and alcohol consumption are some of the main contributors to the perpetration of violent crime. Reported crime for **unlawful possession in and dealing in drugs**, increased by 24,09% from 260 732, in 2013/2014 to 323 547, in 2017/2018. The MTSF target is to increase to 480 385 reported crime, by 2018/2019. Drug-related cases are usually not reported to the police, but are largely dependent on the detention by law enforcement personnel through various endeavours, amongst them intelligence-led policing initiatives. 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 and local 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 2018, 1 383 339,279 kg of cannabis was seized by the SAPS. A total of 5 290 252 Mandrax tablets, 591,132 kg cocaine, 2 368,953 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) and 1 705,496 kg heroin have also been seized, during the past four financial years. During the same period, the SAPS dismantled 178 **clandestine drug laboratories**.

Progress, in relation to the **detection and trial-ready rate for contact crime**, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, is as follows:

The detection rate decreased over the past four years, as indicated by the following: from 56,47%, in 2013/2014, in 2014/2015, an achievement of 54,30%, 53,09%, in 2015/2016, 52,28%, in 2016/2017 and in the 2017/2018 financial year, an achievement of 51,12%, with the result, that the Department must implement corrective measures to achieve the target of 55% set for 2018/2019. In respect of the trial-ready rate, performance increased, from 65,06%, in 2013/2014 to 84,19%, in 2017/2018. The MTSF target is to increase the trial-ready rate for contact crime to 83,63%, in 2018/2019.

The SAPS is jointly responsible with other departments 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. From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, the Department managed to arrest 64 425 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 50 159,641 kg cannabis and 1 676 739 Mandrax tablets, were confiscated. Other drugs confiscated at ports of entry were 267,231 kg heroin, 1 046,038 kg cocaine and 1 876,017 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 97% 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 2018:

Priority	Number of members trained	Number of members declared competent	Competency rate
Forensic service-related learning areas	49 437	48 817	98,75%
Crime investigation learning areas	50 066	49 681	99,23%
Crimes against women and children-related learning areas	64 542	64 223	99,51%
Public order policing-related learning areas	45 724	45 646	99,83%
Cybercrime	1 088	1 062	97,61%

At the end of March 2018, a total of 1 140 or 99,48% of the 1 146 police stations had functional **Community Police Forums** structures at police station level. These structures are used to ensure a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and the community and to encourage local communities to actively participate with the SAPS in the fight against crime.

The implementation of the **School Safety Programme** 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 are 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 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. From 2016/2017, the School Safety Programme has been implemented at 2 459 schools.

AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

There is a need to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the seven point plan to make the Criminal Justice System more efficient and effective. The CJS must deliver quality and professional services in an integrated, coordinated, effective and efficient manner. It must also provide swift, equitable and fair justice in criminal matters. The functionality to capture whether a complainant was interviewed, within 24 hours, is included as one of the deliverables on the Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS). The development of the Investigate Case Phase on the System will commence, in 2018/2019 and should be concluded, by 2020/2021. The SMS for computer-generated investigation progress reports to complainants and victims of crime was developed and finalised by the State Information Technology Agency (SITA). The SMS Contract was initiated, in terms of specifications and approval by the Bid Adjudication Committee is currently awaited. The consolidation of the contact details for SAPS police stations and specialised units to source the SMS, is in process.

Progress, in relation to the **detection and trial-ready rate for serious crime**, from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, is as follows:

The detection rate decreased marginally over the past four years, as indicated by the following: in 2013/2014 an achievement of 46,56%, 37,40%, in 2014/2015, 36,90%, in 2015/2016, 36,22%, in 2016/2017 and in the 2017/2018 financial year, an achievement of 35,97%. As a result, the Department must implement corrective measures, to achieve the target of 37%, set for 2018/2019. In respect of the trial-ready rate, performance increased from 66,95%, in 2013/2014 to 84,41%, in 2017/2018. The MTSF target is 84,21% 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, in line with the IPID Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011). These recommendations refer to **disciplinary recommendations**, for which disciplinary proceedings must be initiated. The SAPS received 3 985 recommendations, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, of which a total of 3 847 recommendations were initiated (3 845 were initiated within the timeframe and two beyond the timeframe). A total number of 92 recommendations were not initiated due to service terminations and 46 were still pending initiation at the end of the period, which have subsequently been initiated. 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 90% within 60 calendar days. A total of 397 or 85,38% disciplinary cases from a total of 465 recommendations received, during 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 combined, were finalised within 60 calendar days.

SECURING CYBERSPACE

Cybercrime is currently being addressed under the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002). The negative impact of **cybercrime** on national security, the economy and general wellbeing of citizens cannot be underestimated. Information and communication technologies have become indispensable to the functioning of society. Criminal activities are becoming more prevalent in the cyberspace where crimes are borderless. This crime has evolved into a distinctive and highly sophisticated crime phenomenon, which requires highly skilled and specialised law enforcement. Offences are committed against individuals or groups of individuals or organisations, with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the victim or cause a loss to the victim directly or indirectly, by using modern telecommunication systems. 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, in 2016/2017 an achievement of 44,92% (93 from a total of 207 cases) and in 2017/2018, 36,92% (48 from a total of 130). It was detected that the indicator related to banking-related crime under the mandate of Serious Commercial Crime. As a result, a new performance indicator was introduced, in the 2018/2019 Annual Performance Plan, to measure cyber-related crime case files successfully investigated.

ENSURING DOMESTIC STABILITY

Political and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that, if left unabated, will undermine our democracy, rule of law and development trajectory. Issues that contribute to instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority and for one another. It is, therefore, imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that accompanies legitimate industrial protest action. **Public Order Policing 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, 1996. The SAPS have 38 provincial POP Units countrywide and four Reserve Units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela. For the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, a total number of 13 454 unrest crowd-related incidents were responded to and stabilised and 44 151 peaceful-related incidents were policed. POP's capacity was increased with 989 members from 4 665, in August 2014 to 5 654, in March 2018. The 5 654 members comprises of 5 217 Police Act members, including 580 students recruited and placed at various units and 437 Public Service Act personnel. The target set for 2018/2019 is to increase the number of personnel recruited for POP to 9 500.

Progress, in relation to the **detection, trial-ready and the conviction rate for criminal and violent conduct in public protests**, is as follows:

The detection rate decreased from 44,55%, in 2016/2017 to 42,73%, in 2017/2018. The set target for 2018/2019 is 44,65%. These incidents are usually committed in large groups and under circumstances which make it difficult to identify and arrest perpetrators (spontaneous and simultaneous incidents). The trial-ready rate increased from 84,07%, in 2016/2017 to 86,36%, in 2017/2018, against a set target of 85,60% for 2018/2019. Large groups of suspects are arrested and *prima facie* evidence must be obtained against each and every accused. 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.

OUTCOME 11 – CREATE A BETTER SOUTH AFRICA AND CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER AFRICA AND A BETTER WORLD

The ICTS Cluster is responsible for the implementation of the MTSF 2014-2019 commitments, as articulated in Outcome 11. Peace and stability on the African Continent is a prerequisite for development and prosperity. The SAPS will continue to contribute to peace and security on the continent, as well as maintaining its current commitments to the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions, Constitutive Act for African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) agreements, as agreed by the RSA Cabinet.

The SAPS is responsible for the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions, as well as the deployment of police liaison officers in SADC member states, in the fulfilment of Outcome 11, Suboutcome “Political Cohesion within Southern Africa, to ensure a Peaceful, Secure and Stable Southern African Region”, thereby addressing the root causes and consequences of conflict and contributing towards a secure environment, which is conducive towards sustainable development in the region.

From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, the Department managed to deploy 257 members in AU/UN **peacekeeping missions** and 255 members in other interventions, such as Troika Intervention deployment, in the Kingdom of Lesotho, to protect the key installations, premises, identified key personnel, escorting of convoys and envoys and facilitating the normalisation of the relations between Lesotho Security Services and SADC Electoral Observer Missions, in Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Tanzania and in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The purpose of these deployments were to ensure that the principles and guidelines governing democratic elections and that key elements of the principles namely fairness, transparency and freedom from intimidation, were adhered to.

At the end of March 2018, the SAPS had nine **liaison officers**, based in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe (two liaison officers), Botswana, Mozambique and in Namibia.

The purpose and function of these liaison officers is the daily exchange of crime information, circulating and tracing of international fugitives and the populating of databases on transnational organised crime. They further facilitate police-to-police cooperation to ensure durable peace and security in the SADC Region.

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 for Police Service

Tables 1 and 2, 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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
<p>Establish an adequate human resource capability with emphasis on the following prioritised areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigative capacity Intelligence gathering Operational environment 	98%, in terms of the approved target of 198 010 (the establishment of the SAPS was 193 692, on 31 March 2015).	98,33%, in terms of the approved target of 198 042 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 730, on 31 March 2016).	98,25%, in terms of the approved target of 198 062 (the establishment of the SAPS was 194 605, on 31 March 2017).	Maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment (193 431)	99,93%, in terms of the approved target of 193 431 (the establishment of the SAPS was 193 297, on 31 March 2018).	1,93% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All entry-level trainees and Public Service Act posts, were filled as planned. A total number of 348 members were re-enlisted.
Transform and professionalise the Service	A total of 180 533 learners 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.	A total of 126 481 learners attended training and 125 470 or 99,20% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	96,5%	A total of 77 843 learners attended training and 76 962 or 98,87% were declared competent upon completion of their training.	2,37% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted.
	90% (4 315 from a total of 4 784 disciplinary cases were finalised within 90 days).	92,63% (3 949 from a total of 4 263 disciplinary cases were finalised within 90 days).	88,77% (3 691 from a total of 4 158 disciplinary cases were finalised within 60 calendar days).	90% of disciplinary cases were finalised within 60 calendar days	90,91% (1 761 from a total of 1 937 disciplinary cases finalised within 60 calendar days). A total of 134 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days).	0,91% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops were conducted with disciplinary officials. Continuous consultation with Heads: Personnel Management at provincial level.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Improvement of infrastructure development and public access to policing services	New performance indicator for planned capital works, in 2015/2016.	67,87% (150 from a total of 221) of planned capital works completed.	44,24% (96 from a total of 217) of planned capital works completed.	80% (133)	81,95% (109 from a total of 133) of planned capital works completed.	1,95% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of turnaround strategy to fast-track project implementation.
	New performance indicator for planned maintenance, in 2015/2016.	93,09% (364 from a total of 391) of planned maintenance completed.	79,46% (356 from a total of 448) of planned maintenance completed.	80% (120)	76,67% (92 from a total of 120) of planned maintenance completed.	-3,33% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor performance by appointed service providers. • Non-response from service providers for commodities. • Inclement weather.
Improvement of requisite resources to sustain quality service delivery on strategic priorities	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.	The ratio at the end of March 2017, was 3.97:1, based on 49 042 motor vehicles and 194 605 personnel.	Maintain a ratio of 4.51:1 personnel to vehicles	The ratio at the end of March 2018, was 3.99:1, based on 48 337 motor vehicles and 193 297 personnel.	0.52:1	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An improvement of requisite resources. Sufficient vehicles were available for the number of personnel in the SAPS.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Enhancing Information Systems and Information and Communication Technology ³ (IS/ICT) to support the business objectives of the SAPS	New performance indicator for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained, in 2015/2016.	96% ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained.	82% of identified ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained.	95%	88% of identified ICT infrastructure sites modernised, implemented and maintained.	-7% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unavailability of the SITA contracts to address the National Network Upgrade Programme (NNUP) requirements. The pending outcome of the litigation case for the Eastern Cape Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA), which is impacting on the further roll-out of TETRA. Hosting Services experienced challenges with the procurement processes within SITA.
	New performance indicator for Information Systems (IS) Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS, in 2015/2016.	89% IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS.	89% of prioritised IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS.	80%	83% of prioritised IS Solutions developed, implemented and maintained within the SAPS.	3% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
	New performance indicator for IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS, in 2015/2016.	86% of IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS.	88% of IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS.	80%	86% of IS/ICT governance approved, implemented and improved within the SAPS.	6% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

3 The methodology followed and the percentages relating to IS/ICT performance indicators are calculated electronically, according to the progress, as per project plan/schedule.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Sound financial management	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).	99,75% (1 544 406 from a total of 1 548 292 invoices were paid within 30 days).	99% paid within 30 days	99,72% (1 539 271 from a total of 1 543 569 invoices were paid within 30 days).	0,72% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance to prescripts relating to the payment of legitimate invoices.
Inculcate a culture of uncompromising compliance and performance management ⁴	New performance indicator for the reduction of material findings, made by the AGSA, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for the reduction of material findings, made by the AGSA, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for the reduction of material findings, made by the AGSA, in 2017/2018.	50%	Increased, by 35,71%, from 56, in 2016/2017 to 76, in 2017/2018.	85,71% points	Target not achieved. <p>There was an increase in the number of performance indicators audited, from 34 performance indicators across two financial programmes, in 2016/2017 to 42 performance indicators across three financial programmes, in 2017/2018.</p>

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 for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of vacant funded posts filled within the prescribed time frame from the date of advertisement	Average time taken to fill vacant, funded posts was 4.8 months.	2,89% (61 from a total of 2 113) vacant, funded posts were filled within three months.	90,88% (1 714 from a total of 1 886) vacant, funded posts were filled within six months ⁵ .	90% of vacant, funded posts to be filled within six months from the date of advertisement	100% (674 from a total of 674) vacant funded posts were filled within six months. A total of 141 posts were pending within the six months from the date of advertisement.	10% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring processes were strengthened. Progress with regard to the filling of posts was discussed at several Human Resource Committee meetings. Continuous consultation at provincial and divisional offices.

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 for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of finalised service terminations submitted to Government Pensions Administration Agency (GPAA) within 60 working days from date after the employee's exit from the service	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).	55,49% received terminations submitted to GPAA (1 861 from a total of 3 354) ⁶ .	65% finalised service terminations submitted to GPAA within 60 working days from date after the employee's exit from the service	78,15% (3 973 from a total of 5 084).	13,15% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of outstanding cases. Provincial and divisional visits, focusing on stations/units. Weekly early warning reports, with regard to turnaround times and cases due to expire. Regular consultation with GPAA, with regard to challenging cases.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	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.	1,17% (2 281 from a total of 194 605).	2% of members with disability employed, in relation to the total workforce	1,31% (2 528 from a total of 193 297).	-0,69% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the inherent physical requirements of policing hamper the appointment of people with disabilities in operational posts, which comprise the majority of SAPS posts.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services								
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service								
Performance Indicator		Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of learners declared competent upon completion of their training, in the following prioritised training areas:	Training relating to public order policing	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	96,5% (6 770)	99,73% (A total number of 7 405 learners were trained and 7 385 were declared competent).	3,23% points	Target achieved. • Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted.
	Training relating to crimes committed against women and children	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	96,5% (9 480)	99,66% (A total number of 11 007 learners were trained and 10 970 were declared competent).	3,16% points	Target achieved. • Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted.
	Training relating to crime investigations	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	96,5% (6 562)	99,21% (A total number of 8 857 learners were trained and 8 787 were declared competent).	2,71% points	Target achieved. • Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted.
	Training relating to forensic science investigations	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	96,5% (10 061)	99,04% (A total number of 10 584 learners were trained and 10 482 were declared competent).	2,54% points	Target achieved. • Learners were subjected to remedial training and re-assessments were conducted.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of operational personnel ⁷ declared competent in the Modules: Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016.	92,74% (a total of 121 525 operational members were trained and 112 701 were declared competent).	Performance indicator not measured, in 2016/2017.	92%	95,78% (A total number of 114 389 from a total of 119 424 operational personnel were declared competent).	3,78% points	Target achieved. • Ongoing efforts of the Department to comply with the provisions of the Firearms Control Act (Act 60 of 2000), in terms of firearm competency of operational members.
Number of internships undertaken	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.	A total number of 1 046 internships were undertaken by the end of March 2017.	Increase by 10% to 936	A total number of 1 009 internships were undertaken.	73	Target achieved. • The availability of additional funds.
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	100% (from a total of 1 000 recommendations received from IPID, 978 were implemented). 22 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% (from a total of 1 284 recommendations received from IPID, 1 261 were implemented). 23 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% (from a total of 967 recommendations received from IPID, 911 were implemented ⁸ . 24 recommendations were not implemented, due to service terminations.	100% initiated within 30 days of receipt	99,57% (from a total of 734 recommendations received from IPID, 695 were implemented. 23 recommendations were not initiated, due to service terminations. 13 recommendations were still pending within the 30 calendar days.	-0,43% points	Target not achieved. • Delay in the initiation of recommendations, due to changes in leadership.

7 Operational personnel are those personnel receiving a monthly operational allowance.

8 Recommendations implemented exclude 32 recommendations that were still pending at the time of reporting.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	85,56% (243 from a total of 284 cases finalised within 60 days).	90% finalised within 60 calendar days	85,08% (154 from a total of 181). A total number of 11 cases were still pending within 60 calendar days.	-4,92% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous postponement, due to the unavailability of role players. • Continuous postponement, due to the changing of functionaries.
Planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan in the following prioritised area: Number of new mobile contact points distributed	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	14	15 new mobile contact points distributed.	1	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional vehicle, built as a prototype CSC, was also distributed to address the demand.
Planned maintenance, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan in the following prioritised area: Number of detention facilities maintenance completed	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	3 devolved police stations ⁹ for repairs and renovations	3 devolved police station detention facilities repaired and renovated.	-	Target achieved.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of operational vehicles available for policing in relation to the total vehicle fleet	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	85% from a total of 41 281 operational vehicles	86,34% (41 734 from a total of 48 337 operational vehicles).	1,34% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total number of 6 603 vehicles were booked in for repairs or services, at the end of March 2018.
Percentage of firearms and bullet-resistant vests distributed, in relation to the demand	<p>Firearms:</p> <p>100% (3 000) firearms planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (1 726) firearms requested, were distributed.</p> <p>Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>100% (4 313) BRVs planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (11 156) BRVs requested, were distributed, including 6 843 additional BRVs issued from the buffer stock.</p>	<p>Firearms:</p> <p>100% (3 000) firearms planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (1 062) firearms requested, were distributed.</p> <p>Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>100% (10 500) BRVs planned for, were procured.</p> <p>100% (8 878) BRVs requested, were distributed from the buffer stock.</p>	<p>Firearms:</p> <p>100% (3 752) firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand.</p> <p>Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>100% (24 136) BRVs were distributed from the buffer stock, in relation to the demand.</p>	100% of 3 000 firearms procured and 15 132 Bullet-resistant Vests (BRV) to be distributed, in relation to the demand	<p>Firearms:</p> <p>A total of 3 000 or 100% firearms were procured, as planned. 100% or 2 638 firearms were distributed, in relation to the demand.</p> <p>Bullet-Resistant Vests (BRVs):</p> <p>A total of 15 132 or 100% BRVs were procured, as planned. 100% or 15 808 BRV's were distributed, in relation to the demand.</p>	-	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional 676 BRVs were issued from the buffer stock.

Strategic objective: To regulate the overall management of the Department and provide centralised support services							
Subprogramme: Ministry, Management, Corporate Services and Civilian Secretariat for Police Service							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of audits completed, in terms of the approved Internal Audit Plan	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% (311 from a total of 311 planned audits were completed).	100% (250) ¹⁰	100% (236 from a total of 236 planned audits were completed).	-	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval was granted to defer 14 audits. As a result, these audits were discounted from the target. However, an additional 24 audits were completed.
Percentage of approved management interventions executed ¹¹	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% (270 diagnostic assessments completed).	100% (270)	100% (270 management interventions executed).	-	Target achieved.

¹⁰ The target for the Internal Audit Plan was subjected to approval by the Audit Committee after the 2017/2018 Annual Performance Plan was published.

¹¹ Management interventions are executed through a multiyear programme. During 2016/2017, a diagnostic assessment was conducted at 270 identified police stations and basic non-compliance rectified. In 2017/2018, the focus shifted to resolve the root causes that compromised service delivery and impacted on crime at these police stations. The outputs and outcomes of the management intervention programme implemented at the 270 police stations, will be evaluated during the 2018/2019 financial year.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Personnel Management, Human Resource Utilisation, Human Resource Development, Supply Chain Management, 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 Annual Performance Plan of the SAPS.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

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

It is imperative that the Department manages its human resources, to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution and use of all human resources, to ultimately be able to deliver on the core objectives of the SAPS. An enlistment plan is compiled annually, according to the allocated budget and the planned targets and priorities, which are contained in the Estimates on National Expenditure, in order to ensure that targets have been achieved by the end of the financial year. The target was to maintain a minimum workforce of 98%, in terms of the approved establishment of 193 431. The establishment was 193 297, at the end of March 2018, an achievement of 99,93%. The SAPS allocation for entry-level appointments, in 2017/2018, was 5 287, including 3 783 posts for SAPS Act personnel trainees, 304 posts for forensic analysts and 1 200 posts for Public Service Act personnel. From the total of 5 287 allocated posts, 5 235 posts were filled. A total of 52 Forensic Services posts were in the process of being finalised.

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 2017/2018, a total of 5 102 employees received grade progression of which 199 were Public Service Act personnel and 4 903 were South African Police Act members.

The planned target was to finalise 65% **service terminations submitted to GPAA**, from the date after an employee exits the Department, within 60 working days. A total of 5 582 service terminations were received, in 2017/2018. The total finalised were 5 084, including 3 973 or 78,15%, within 60 working days and 1 111 beyond the prescribed time, thereby reflecting an overall finalisation rate of 91,08%. There were 498 terminations still pending, including 361 pending, within the 60 working days and 137 pending beyond the 60 working days.

The planned target for the finalisation of **disciplinary cases** was 90% within 60 calendar days. During the 2017/2018 financial year, a total number of 2 071 cases were received, of which 134 cases were still pending within the 60 calendar days and 44 cases pending beyond the 60 calendar days' time frame. A total of 1 761 or 90,91% from a total of 1 937 cases were finalised within 60 calendar days and 132 cases were finalised beyond the 60 calendar days' target, thereby reflecting an overall finalisation rate of 1 893 cases or 97,73%.

The **Employee Health and Wellness (EHW)** Component is to ensure that SAPS members are healthy and productive, even after being exposed to traumatic and challenging events, due to work exposure or in their private individual spaces. To offer comprehensive services, the Component was enhanced through the establishment of an Occupational Health Subsection, responsible for the professional and effective offering of an occupational health service, by accredited occupational health practitioners.

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), Tuberculosis (TB), Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease, the Disability Management and the Wellness Management Policies were approved and are currently in the process of being implemented, in compliance with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) EHW Framework.

An EHW Strategy was developed and approved, to guide the implementation of the approved policies by the different sections of the Component, to ensure that the various aspects of human functioning, namely; the spiritual, the psychological, sociological, physiological, intellectual, emotional, financial and occupational areas are addressed.

Proactive EHW programmes, which include amongst others, substance abuse, domestic violence, sexual

harassment, anger management, health relationships, ethical conduct and behaviour were conducted, which was attended by 78,89% of the SAPS staff establishment¹². These interventions, include; education and training, awareness raising activities and information sharing sessions.

The EHW Component also focused on the following:

- An Ethical Awareness Programme, to confront unethical conduct, corrupt behaviour and to increase awareness and compliance to the SAPS Code of Conduct.
- The partnership with the Security Services Christian Advisory Board for most spiritual services calendar events, such as the Candlelight Memorial Service, the National Prayer Day and Commemoration Day.
- A Mental Health Programme, developed by the Psychological Services Section, to deal with higher than usual levels of mental health challenges like trauma, stress, depression and bipolar disorder is being implemented across the Department. Additionally, the Commanders Programme was also developed and implemented, with specific focus on commanders, as commanders play an important role in identifying, supporting and referring members for EHW services.
- Psychometric assessments were done, to ensure that the Department recruits the right calibre of police trainees, senior managers and recruits for specialised units. A total number of 149 865 applicants for entry level recruitments were tested by the Psychological Services Section. A total number of 30 934 specialised selections, 6 631 organisational diagnosis and 258 tests in assessment centres, were also conducted.
- The rolling out of a training programme by the Quality of Worklife Section, in partnership with the Netherlands based Cultuur en Ontspanningscentrum, aimed at empowering SAPS members to deal with key populations, including LGBTI groups. Through the pilot stage of the programme, a total number of 25 train-the-trainers and 400 members have been trained.
- The budget allocated for reasonable accommodation for members with disability was fully spent. Furthermore, to ensure a comfortable and safe workplace for members with disabilities, three vehicles were adapted, to address the needs of disabled persons and 128 assistive devices were issued.
- The Social Work Services Section continuously raise awareness through programmes, aimed at the effective management of relationships, privately and within the workplace, curbing the use of substances, dealing with sexual harassment and financial education through partnership with credible financial institutions.
- EHW professionals continue to offer reactive interventions through counselling, therapy, debriefings, hospital/home visits, memorial and funeral services. A total number of 32 786 cases were opened, which covered approximately 33 950 SAPS members and 7 083 secondary clients. All 1 770 cases of trauma debriefing, which were referred to EHW, were attended to within the set time periods. Matters for which members request individual and group counselling services are relationship issues, mental health challenges and work-related interpersonal problems.
- The EHW Component continued its partnership with its medical partners, the Police Medical Aid (POLMED) and Metropolitan Health (SAPS Health Risk Manager) for the management of illnesses and diseases. Relationships have been strengthened with the Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS), which offers medical services to Public Service Act personnel and attends EHW planned events, as per the approved annual wellness calendar.

HUMAN RESOURCE UTILISATION

The Human Resource Utilisation (HRU) Division is a national competence that extends the role of human resource management, beyond an administrative focus on transactional and predominantly procedure-bound processes. The HRU value proposition entails the adoption of a more strategic role that calls for the continuous alignment of human resource management strategies and practices with the strategic and operational objectives and priorities of the SAPS, with the aim of optimising departmental performance.

To institutionalise a more strategic role, HRU is structured, capacitated and provided with the competencies which are required to fulfil such a role. To give effect to this strategic role, HRU has the functional mandate to develop human resource management strategies, policies and standards, as well as maintaining sound individual performance management and labour relations management practices. It includes effective

¹² Some members attended more than one intervention.

governance through accountability mechanisms which are aimed at directing, implementing, monitoring and reporting on this strategic role. Therefore, the operational objective of HRU is to drive the optimal utilisation of the SAPS's human resource capability to combat crime.

Increasing the number of people with disabilities, remains a priority for the SAPS. It is especially challenging to appoint people with disabilities, within the SAPS, due to the inherent requirements of operational policing posts. The SAPS must balance its available budget between operational policing resource needs and priorities, such as people with disabilities.

Nonetheless, significant progress has been made towards achieving the planned target of 2% for people with disabilities, in relation to the total workforce, during 2017/2018. There was a 10,83% increase in the number of registered members with a disability, from 2 281, in 2016/2017, to 2 528, in 2017/2018, which complimented the continued annual increase towards achieving the 2% target. An additional 247 people with disabilities were, thus registered, during 2017/2018. A total number of 250 posts, which comprises 5% of the allocated vacant funded posts, were dedicated for the appointment of people with disabilities. However, the SAPS were able to register 82 people with a disability over and above the 250 dedicated posts. This was achieved through ongoing awareness and sensitisation efforts during provincial visits and at accountability sessions, to encourage existing SAPS members with a disability, to register.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Division is responsible for the Education, Training and Development (ETD) of all personnel of the SAPS. In order to measure the success of these ETD interventions, the Division has made use of the competency of learners upon completion of training, as a measurement tool.

In terms of the percentage of **learners declared competent upon completion of their training**, the following was achieved:

- in terms of the Training Provisioning Plan, a total of 77 843 learners attended training and 76 962 or 98,87%, were declared competent upon completion of such training;
- in terms of training, relating to public order policing, a total of 7 405 learners attended training and 7 385 or 99,73%, were declared competent upon completion of such training;
- in terms of training relating to crimes committed against women and children, a total of 11 007 learners attended training and 10 970 or 99,66% were declared competent upon completion of such training;
- in terms of training, relating to crime investigation, a total of 8 857 learners attended training and 8 787 or 99,21%, were declared competent upon completion of such training; and
- in terms of training, relating to forensic science investigation, a total of 10 584 learners attended training and 10 482 or 99,04%, were declared competent upon completion of such training.

In terms of the percentage of operational members declared competent in the Modules: Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun, from a total of 119 424 operational personnel, 114 389 or 95,78% were found to be competent, in terms of the prescribed minimum standard.

The **internship programme** of the SAPS is managed by the HRD Division and is seen as a turnaround strategy for youth development, in terms of facilitating the provisioning of workplace experience to unemployed youth, in line with their qualifications. Upon completion of their internship periods, an opportunity is provided for permanent employment, should they meet the post requirements. The planned target for the number of internships to be undertaken for 2017/2018, was 936. By the end of the financial year, a total of 1 009 interns were placed on internships within the SAPS.

A total number of 3 588 trainees completed the **Basic Police Development Learning Programme** during the period under review, of which 3 499 or 97,52% were declared competent. Furthermore, a total number of 1 648 members, which were laterally appointed on salary levels 7 – 15, were declared competent upon completion of the Introductory Police Development Learning Programme. It was initially intended that 1 500 lateral appointees attend this training. However, in order to address the need to train as many lateral appointees as possible, 1 648 were trained and all were declared competent.

PROFESSIONALISATION OF THE SAPS THROUGH EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

During 2017/2018, a total number of 1 156 **assessors** and 549 **moderators** were re-registered. Having registered assessors and moderators within the SAPS, ensures that learners' achievements are assessed against formal registered unit standards, thereby assuring the quality of the training that they receive. Further to the registration of assessors and moderators, 48 SAPS **skills development providers** were re-accredited, in order to provide and assess National Qualifications Framework aligned training to SAPS personnel. Various accredited service providers were visited and prepared for the certification of learners' achievements. After these verification visits, a total number of 16 312 learners' achievements were submitted to the Safety and Security Sectoral Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) for the Basic Police Development Learning Programme, in order to facilitate the issuing of formal certificates.

Other achievements, in terms of the professionalisation of the SAPS, through effective and efficient human resource development, are as follows:

- A total of 1 045 applications for learners' achievements were submitted for the SAPS' Resolving of Crime Learning Programme, to allow for learners to be issued with their statement of results.
- A total of 3 585 verifications of learners' achievements were submitted to SASSETA, for the issuing of their statement of results, in terms of the Use of Firearms in a Law Enforcement Environment qualification.
- A total of 241 verifications of learners' achievements were submitted to SASSETA, for the issuing of certificates, in terms of the National Certificate: Policing, that had been obtained through the process of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- A total of 28 organisational standards were developed, which will be used in the development of learning programmes and against which, members must prove their competence. The process of utilising organisational standards ensures the standardisation of ETD practices within the SAPS.
- The RPL assessment process for the National Certificate in Policing (Cycle 9), commenced, in May 2017, with 340 applications being received from candidates in all provinces. A total of 239 candidates, were subsequently, registered for the qualification with SASSETA after the screening process and pre-assessment meetings. During February and March 2018, 186 candidates successfully completed the RPL assessment process for the qualification.

The following **Standard Operating Procedures** (SOPs) were approved, in order to regulate ETD practice within the SAPS:

- Certification of Learner Achievements within the SAPS (2017-2020).
- Workplace Learning in the SAPS.
- Management of Internships in the SAPS.
- Registration of Assessors and Moderators.
- National Instruction: Coordination of International-Related ETD Interventions.
- Learner support within ETD in the SAPS.

TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

During the period under review, a number of learning programmes were piloted, which focused on systems currently being used in the SAPS and which will be implemented throughout the SAPS, during the 2018/2019 financial year. Systems learning programmes were tested. Support Systems Learning Programmes, included the Asset Management Processes Learning Programme, the Advances and Claims Management Learning Programme, the Supply Chain Management Processes Learning Programme and the Service Terminations Workshop. Crime System Learning Programmes, included Management Information Systems, the Circulation System, the Geographical Intelligence System, the Global Emergency Mobile Communications Command and Control System, the Risk Information Management Support System (RIMAS) and the ICDMS (Profiles D, E, F and G).

FIXED WING PILOT TRAINING

The training programme of nine female student pilots commenced, on 14 March 2016 and was envisaged to end, on 30 September 2017. The students successfully completed the first phase of the programme, during 2016, by obtaining their Private Pilot's Licences. During 2017, the students started with the second phase of their training, which was to obtain their Commercial Pilot's Licences (CPLs). However, not all the students achieved their CPLs in the required period, due to the complexity of the programme. A request was submitted to the service provider for the extension of the programme, in order to afford the students the opportunity to finish them successfully. A further six months was granted for all the students to finish their CPLs. Currently, all nine students are busy with the final stage of the programme. It is expected that the programme will officially end, on 30 August 2018.

SPORTS AND RECREATION IN THE SAPS

The Police Music and Cultural Association (POLMUSCA), was established by the SAPS, in 1993, to promote, develop and manage music, arts and cultural activities in the SAPS and to support crime prevention initiatives through community outreach programmes. The 25th POLMUSCA event was held at the Heartfelt Arena, in Tshwane, from 21 to 23 September 2017. The Gauteng Province was announced as the 2017 winner.

The need for fitness and stress reduction within the SAPS is a major focus area for senior management and during the period under review the following events and interventions were held, in order to contribute to the attainment of these objectives:

- The Inter-Academy Sports Championships for the SAPS Academies was held, from 2 to 6 October 2017.
- A Healthy Lifestyle Intervention was held, at the SAPS Academy, in Graaff-Reinet, from 12 February 2018 to 23 March 2018.
- A wellness and fitness day was held, at the SAPS Academy Tshwane, on 28 March 2018.

INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL TRAINING INTERVENTIONS

Name of the intervention	Dates	Number of delegates	Host city and country
MALAYSIA: 43 rd International Senior Police Officers Command Course	7 to 26 August 2017	One participant from the Operational Response Services Division	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
JAPAN: Training Programme on the Control of Drugs	27 August to 13 September 2017	One participant from the Detective Service Division	Tokyo, Japan
CHINA: Safe City Development	7 to 27 June 2017	One participant from the Technology Management Services Division	Shenzhen, China
CHINA: Criminal Investigation	5 to 25 June 2017	One participant from each of the following Divisions: Detective Service, Crime Intelligence, Forensic Services, Management Interventions and the DPCI	Shenyang, China
TAIWAN: Footwear, Tyre Track and Tool Mark	5 to 7 June 2017	One participant from the Forensic Services Division	Taipei, Taiwan
CHINA: Policing Ability for Chinese Community	30 October to 14 November 2017	Four participants from the Human Resource Development Division and 10 participants from the Visible Policing Division	Nantong, China
International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL): iArms Database Users Training Course for Southern Africa	6 to 7 April 2017	One participant each from the Forensic Services Division and the INTERPOL National Central Bureau	Harare, Zimbabwe
INTERPOL: Firearms Programme Policing Capabilities for Environmental Crime Regional Workshop	4 to 10 June 2017	One participant each from the Forensic Services Division and the INTERPOL National Central Bureau	Lyon, France

Name of the intervention	Dates	Number of delegates	Host city and country
Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO): Trafficking in Human Beings Training Material Review	3 to 5 May 2017	One participant each from the Legal and Policy Services Division and the DPCI	Harare, Zimbabwe
SARPCCO: Online Sexual Abuse and Child Exploitation Course	29 May to 9 June 2017	Six participants from Provincial Crime Intelligence and Provincial Detective Service, two participants from the Zambian Police, one participant from the Zimbabwean Police, two participants from the Swaziland Police and two participants from the Botswana Police	SAPS Academy: Paarl, Cape Town, South Africa
INTERPOL: Regional Training Conference for Women in Policing	16 to 20 May 2017	Four participants from the Detective Service Division and ten participants from Provincial Women's Network Champions	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
INTERPOL: Enact Project Transcontinental Organised Crime	13 to 17 November 2017	Six participants from the DPCI	Cape Town, South Africa
The 6 th INTERPOL Radiological and Nuclear Investigations Course	24 to 28 July 2017	Two participants each from the DPCI, as well as the Crime Intelligence Division and Forensic Services Divisions	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
SARPCCO: Illicit Trafficking of Works of Art and Cultural Heritage	29 to 30 August 2017	The Crime Investigation Service Provincial Head: Northern Cape	Ezulwini, Swaziland
SARPCCO Small Arms and Light Weapons Course Review	25 to 27 September 2017	One participant from Detective Service Division	Windhoek, Namibia
The Executive Leadership and Knowledge Management Workshop	5 to 6 October 2017	The Deputy National Commissioner: Human Resource Management, the Divisional Commissioner: Personnel Management and the Provincial Commissioner: North West Province	Lilongwe, Malawi
Regional Proactive and Reactive Investigation Training for Investigators in Trafficking In Human Beings	13 to 17 November 2017	One participant from Detective Service Division and one participant from the DPCI	Harare, Zimbabwe
The 4 th Africa Working Group Meeting on Cybercrime for Heads of Units	11 to 13 October 2017	One participant each from the DPCI and the Detective Service Division	Port Louis, Mauritius
The 1 st Major Event Safety and Security Conference	7 to 8 November 2017	One participant each from the Operational Response Services and the Protection and Security Services Divisions	Doha, Qatar
SARPCCO: Forensic Laboratory for Middle Managers	12 February to 2 March 2018	Five participants from the Forensic Services Division	Pretoria, South Africa
SARPCCO: Crime Scene Examination	6 to 24 November 2017	Two participants each from the Forensic Services and the Detective Service Divisions and three participants from the Visible Policing Division	Pretoria, South Africa

Name of the intervention	Dates	Number of delegates	Host city and country
SARCCO: Trafficking in Human Beings and People Smuggling	12 to 23 March 2018	Seven participants from the DPCI and one participant each from the Crime Intelligence, the Visible Policing and the Legal and Policy Services Divisions	Pretoria, South Africa
INTERPOL: Liaison Officers Course	5 to 23 March 2018	20 participants from the Crime Intelligence Division	Pretoria, South Africa
United States of America (USA): Homicide Investigation	3 to 7 April 2017	Five participants from the Detective Service	Gaborone, Botswana
USA: Naval Criminal Investigative Service Crime Scene Operations Course	15 to 26 May 2017	16 participants from Forensic Services, the DPCI and the Crime Intelligence Division	Cape Town, South Africa
USA: Wildlife Trafficking Investigators Course	24 July to 4 August 2017	Two participants from the Detective Service Division	Gaborone, Botswana
USA: Child Exploitation Investigation	6 to 17 November 2017	Five participants from the Detective Service Division	Gaborone, Botswana
USA International Law Enforcement Academies: Woman in Law Enforcement	24 to 28 July 2017	Five participants from the Detective Service Division	Gaborone, Botswana
USA: Precursor Chemical Investigations	31 July to 11 August 2017	28 participants from the DPCI and the Forensic Services Division	SAPS Academy: Paarl, Cape Town, South Africa
USA: International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Programme (ICITAP): 44 th Annual Symposium: American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors	27 April to 6 May 2017	One participant from the Human Resource Development Division and two participants from the Forensic Services Division	Dallas, Texas, USA
USA: 102 nd International Forensic Educational Conference of the International Association for Identification	7 to 13 August 2017	Four participants from the Forensic Services Division	Atlanta, Georgia, USA
USA: Annual International Symposium on Human Identification	29 September to 7 October 2017	30 participants from the Forensic Services Division	Seattle, Washington, USA
USA: ICITAP: International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference	19 to 26 October 2017	Two participants from the Human Resource Division	San Diego, California, USA
FRANCE: Police Reaction to Mass Murders	19 to 28 April 2017	Two participants from the Operational Response Services Division	Paris, France
FRANCE: Cybercrime Training	23 October 2017 to 18 February 2018 (7 courses)	15 participants from the DPCI, seven from the Crime Intelligence Division, 78 from the Detective Service Division and five from the Human Resource Division	SAPS Academy: Paarl, Cape Town, South Africa
FRANCE: Major Cities Seminar	12 to 13 April 2017	Two senior managers from the Crime Intelligence and the Operational Response Services Divisions	Paris, France
UNITED KINGDOM (UK): Citation Sovereign Recurrent	17 to 24 March 2018	Two pilots from the Operational Response Services Division	Farnborough, UK

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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

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 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, at the right place and at the right cost, the demand process was effectively managed, resulting in a Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) rating of four out of four, in the 2016/2017 financial year. 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 needs to strategic objectives and budget.
- Compilation of demand plans, linked to the budget on all levels and spheres of the SAPS.
- Constant monitoring of the demand plan and ensure vendor performance, thereby ensuring the optimal availability of resources.

PROCUREMENT IN THE SAPS

During the annual MPAT assessment, the Procurement and Contract Management Component maintained a rating of four out of four, proving compliance in the following aspects:

The Department has implemented National Treasury's **Central Supplier Database** for the sourcing of prospective suppliers, whenever a need arises to procure goods or services on quotation basis. Contact sessions were conducted with all members involved, to ensure that the system is effectively utilised.

Bid Committees are in place and meet when required. These Bid Committees are from cross functional units. Bid Committee members are aware of their ethical obligations, as they are expected to sign a declaration of confidentiality and also declare any conflict of interest. SCM issues Bid Committee appointment letters to members for all three committees (specification, evaluation and adjudication). Bid Committee members, as well as SCM practitioners are required to sign Codes of Conduct. Furthermore, Bid Adjudication Committee members are required to sign an oath of secrecy. Adjudication Committee members and senior officials from SCM are required to be vetted.

The **performance of suppliers and contractors** are reviewed by end-users and reporting to this effect are submitted to Procurement and Contract Management.

PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY

The Procurement Process Governance Management Office, which was established to enhance the integrity of the quotation process, also has the capability to screen and vet suppliers in a working partnership with the Company Intellectual Property Commission of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Although this is a national office, the functionality of this office was introduced to other procurement practitioners in provinces and divisions, through a national circular.

The Divisional Commissioner of SCM appoints, on a rotational basis, Major Generals to be responsible and oversee the bid opening processes. Responses are opened, registered, sealed in serialised tamper proof evidence bags and kept in a safe, until such time that the appointed Bid Evaluation Committee Chairperson takes possession of the documents. This ensures the continuity of possession and restricted access to the documentation.

PROCUREMENT KNOWLEDGE SHARING

The latest Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, issued by National Treasury, was communicated to all provincial commissioners, divisional commissioners and other stakeholders. Follow-up individual interventions are done on request, to ensure that there is sufficient understanding by end-users. The Delegation of Powers: Supply Chain Management: Procurement was reviewed and aligned with the new Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 and communicated through a circular. The annual Procurement Forum, which was held during November 2017, was used to communicate any new legislation, regulations and other important issues in the procurement environment. During the Procurement Forum, practitioners were again sensitised to manage irregular expenditure more effectively.

VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT

In adding value to service delivery in the Department, vehicles are secondary to the human capital. It is imperative that adequate and suitable transport assets are procured and 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 it takes place in the best interest of service delivery. The SAPS has 52 385 transport assets, including 48 337 vehicles, 49 aircrafts, 136 boats, 142 machinery (e.g. forklifts), 1 040 motorcycles and 2 681 trailers. The distribution of these transport assets, per province and Head Office is indicated in table 3.

Table 3: Transport asset distribution

Province	Vehicles	Aircrafts	Boats	Machinery	Motorcycles	Trailers	Total assets
Head Office	5 978	49	31	95	131	640	6 924
Eastern Cape	5 708	0	7	5	115	277	6 112
Free State	3 249	0	15	5	109	319	3 697
Gauteng	9 199	0	9	11	125	207	9 551
KwaZulu-Natal	7 101	0	14	5	144	254	7 518
Limpopo	3 153	0	4	6	54	166	3 383
Mpumalanga	2 579	0	10	1	77	146	2 813
North West	2 965	0	7	3	61	208	3 244
Northern Cape	2 177	0	7	1	27	132	2 344
Western Cape	6 228	0	32	10	197	332	6 799
Grand total	48 337	49	136	142	1 040	2 681	52 385

The SAPS has an approved norm of an average of 4.51 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 2018 was 3.99:1, based on 48 337 motor vehicles and 193 297 personnel. The distribution of vehicles and personnel, per province and Head Office with their concomitant personnel to vehicle ratios, are provided in table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of vehicles and personnel

Province	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio	No of personnel	No of active vehicles	Personnel to vehicle ratio
Head Office	50 031	5 955	8.4	48 981	5 978	8.19
Eastern Cape	18 874	5 666	3.33	18 750	5 708	3.28
Free State	11 199	3 471	3.23	11 198	3 249	3.45
Gauteng	32 655	9 289	3.52	32 339	9 199	3.52
KwaZulu-Natal	23 936	7 310	3.27	24 044	7 101	3.39
Limpopo	11 480	3 350	3.43	11 517	3 153	3.65
Mpumalanga	9 953	2 642	3.77	10 037	2 579	3.89
North West	9 003	2 969	3.03	9 045	2 965	3.05
Northern Cape	7 244	2 177	3.33	7 380	2 177	3.39
Western Cape	20 230	6 213	3.26	20 006	6 228	3.21
Total	194 605	49 042	3.97	193 297	48 337	3.99

Vehicles in the SAPS are procured through National Treasury Transversal Contract RT57. The executive approach 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 which require adequate and suitable transportation assets. A total number of 5 470 vehicles to the value of R1 466 633 368.00, were ordered. All vehicles ordered, have been delivered, in the 2017/2018 financial year. A total number of 5 459 or 99,80% vehicles were paid for, within the 2017/2018 financial year. The outstanding invoices will be paid, in the 2018/2019 financial year. Vehicles ordered and delivered, in 2017/2018, per province and Head Office, are provided in table 5.

Table 5: Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding for the 2017/2018 financial year

Vehicles ordered, delivered and outstanding for the 2017/2018 financial year															
Province	1 April to 30 June 2017			1 July to 30 September 2017			1 October to 31 December 2017			1 January to 31 March 2018			1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018		
	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	Vehicles ordered	Vehicles delivered	Vehicles outstanding	TOTAL ordered	TOTAL delivered	TOTAL outstanding
Eastern Cape	377	0	377	4	117	264	9	168	196	133	238	176	523	523	0
Free State	311	0	311	1	235	77	15	51	41	0	41	25	327	327	0
Gauteng	693	0	693	165	501	357	113	352	118	13	131	86	984	984	0
KwaZulu-Natal	404	4	400	197	316	281	138	224	195	7	202	161	746	746	0
Limpopo	229	0	229	1	102	128	29	122	35	7	42	25	266	266	0
Mpumalanga	168	0	168	71	53	186	2	147	41	11	52	32	252	252	0
Northern Cape	155	0	155	1	58	98	12	77	33	0	33	4	168	168	0
North West	229	0	229	64	136	164	16	153	20	-1	19	19	308	308	0
Western Cape	402	0	402	54	167	289	109	272	126	0	126	114	565	565	0
Head Office	96	96	0	707	395	312	187	328	171	341	512	336	1 331	1 331	0
Total	3 064	100	2 964	1 265	2 080	2 156	630	1 894	976	511	1 396	978	5 470	5 470	0
Total ordered	5 470														
Total delivered	5 470														
Total outstanding	0														

MOBILE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE

Mobile CSCs were introduced to increase awareness on crime and to help improve police presence, to ensure accessibility, to enhance service delivery in crime hot spots, to swiftly respond to reported incidents and to ensure that crime is investigated and that criminals are charged. The objective of this project will also enhance and strengthen the relationship between communities and the police. Table 6 depicts the distribution of 15 mobile CSCs, in 2017/2018.

Table 6: Distribution of mobile community service centres

Province	Transferred to
Eastern Cape	Bizana Police Station
	Bityi Police Station
KwaZulu-Natal	Mpumalanga Police Station
	Emanguzi Police Station (prototype)
Mpumalanga	Provincial Commissioner's Office
North West	Visible Policing: Rustenburg
	Visible Policing: Pudimoe Police Station
	Klerksdorp Police Station
Northern Cape	Provincial Commissioner's Office (2)
Western Cape	Lentegeur Police Station
	Provincial Commissioner's Office
	Beaufort West: Visible Policing
	Elsies River Police Station
	Gugulethu Police Station

VEHICLE AUCTIONS/COMPACTING

A total of 3 850 vehicles were auctioned, generating R159 365 497.00. A further R1 453 581.08 was generated from 2 122 vehicles, which 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 clients. A total of 10 IVECO Panel Vans were purchased, during the 2017/2018 financial year, but still need to be converted. The tender for the conversion of the Mobile Workshops/Field Service Units is still to be advertised.

The '**Collision/Damage Report**' (electronic SAPS 298), is an electronic form, developed as a reporting measure for any collisions or incidents. The system has been designed to assist users to familiarise themselves with the computerised and integrated electronic SAPS 298 process. The SAPS 298 was implemented countrywide, during 2017/2018. A total number of 211 182 job cards were opened for vehicles booked into garages, of which 204 461 or 96,82% vehicles were repaired and job cards were closed. A total number of 41 734 or 86,34% of the 48 337 operational vehicles were available for policing.

MOVABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Total needs to the value of R1 766 035 537.35 was received and a total need to the value of R1 764 476 750.16 was concluded, in accordance with procurement prescripts.

A total of 85 120 evidence collection kits were procured and distributed to end-users, in order to enhance the investigation of crime. Upon requisitioning, these kits were distributed to police stations and units in a controlled manner, while a reasonable buffer stock was kept on hand at the Provisioning Stores, in Pretoria, Cape Town and in Durban.

One of the core functions of the SCM Division is to order, receive and store face value forms, registers and standard items, as well as uniform and to ensure the availability, thereof, at national and decentralised provisioning stores. Stationary store items, valued at R115 873 727.09, were ordered and items, valued at R107 878 946.97, were received. A total number of 1 784 916 items were requisitioned from the store and 1 684 115 items, valued at R88 637 416.29, were issued to SAPS end-users. Uniform, valued at R253 212 622.46, was issued to members nationally, by three provisioning stores and six uniform shops, in the North West, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape, Free State and Gauteng Provinces. It is a standard for uniform to be ordered on the Provisioning Administration System (PAS) and to be delivered to the accounting stations, to be issued to the relevant personnel, if access to any of the uniform shops were not possible. Counter issues of clothing at the respective uniform shops and a mobile issuing service is also rendered.

The SCM Division has a road transport service, consisting of 23 trucks and 26 trailers used to deliver uniform and other goods, countrywide. These trucks covered 631 840 km, in the 2017/2018 financial year.

A total number of 3 000 new Beretta PX4 Pistols were planned for and procured and are kept as safety stock for the SAPS. A total of 2 638 **firearms** (2 187, 9 mm pistols and 451, R5 assault rifles), were distributed from the buffer stock.

During 2017/2018, all 3 000 newly purchased pistols were **dot-peen marked**. The policy remains that all newly purchased firearms will be marked, before being issued to members. These 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 20 mm and larger, cannot be IBIS test fired, as the IBIS Profiling System cannot accommodate these calibres.
- Firearms in the SAPS 13, involved in criminal cases, cannot be IBIS test fired until the court cases are finalised.

The following measures are in place to prevent **firearm 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, unique barcode and IBIS test firing. This process also assists in the identification of firearms when they are found with the serial numbers having been filed off.
- The use of retention cords by members when an official firearm is in use.

All **forfeited firearms and ammunition** are now dealt with at national level and comply with the national destruction dates. The SCM Division conducts final auditing of firearms and ammunition before destructions, to prevent civil claims by means of identifying privately owned firearms.

The SAPS has a total of 236 005 **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. BRVs protect the vital organs of members, while performing operational duties. During 2017/2018, a total number of 15 808 BRVs were distributed, to ensure adequate availability of this valuable asset. As a cost saving intervention, a decision was taken 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, will first be identified, then assembled, accounted for and distributed. As a control measure, to ensure the protection of operational members and to prevent losses, BRVs are marked with unique serial numbers and issued to operational members on their SAPS 108 personal inventory. All provinces and divisions within the SAPS must ensure that sufficient buffer stock is kept on their inventories.

FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Table 7 provides progress on police facility projects according to planned milestones.

Table 7: Progress and status of police facility projects

Projects		Target	Actual completion	% completed	Deviation from planned targets of 80% to actual achievement 2017/2018
CAPITAL WORKS	Planning and design	8	7	87,50%	7,50%
	Execution	4	1	25%	-55%
	Accessibility for persons with disabilities	32	32	100%	20%
	Upgrading of cells	3	3	100%	20%
	Generators: Devolved	18	7	38,89%	-41,11%
	Generators: High sites	6	5	83,33%	3,33%
	Air conditioners	62	54	87,10%	7,10%
Total capital works		133	109	81,95%	1,95%
PLANNED MAINTENANCE	Execution	04	02	50%	-30%
	Maintenance contracts: Generators: Execution	58	32	55,17%	-24,83%
	Maintenance contracts: Air conditioners: Execution	58	58	100%	20%
Total planned maintenance		120	92	76,67%	-3,33%
Grand total: Infrastructure projects		253	201	79,45%	-0,55%
Leases within the SAPS		1 191	911	76,49%	-3,51%

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 departmental responsibilities, as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The TMS Division is a national competency and, therefore, responsible for the effective and efficient management and coordination of Provincial TMS.

Main functions performed within the TMS Division:

- Infrastructure Systems Management, including, crime administration systems (Visible Policing, Operational Response Services, Protection and Security Services, etc.); crime investigation systems (Forensic Services, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, Crime Intelligence, Detective Service, etc.); and resource and administrative systems (Supply Chain Management, Financial Management and Administration, Personnel Management, Human Resource Development, etc.).
- Technology Infrastructure Management, including, network infrastructure (Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN)); radio communication (TETRA, Hi-Sites, etc.); end-user equipment and hosting [end-user equipment and Storage, etc.); and converged communications and audio visual (Closed-circuit Television (CCTV), cellular telephones, video conferencing, etc.).
- Technology Governance Management, including, SAPS Enterprise Architecture (Information Systems and Information Communication Technology (IS/ICT) strategy development, policy management, information security and risk management).
- Programme Management Office (Programme and Project Management, internal and external integrations management).
- Technology Centre of Excellence (technology research and development, innovation/lab testing and IS/ICT skills development).

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE SITES MODERNISED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED

The following deliverables were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Obsolete LAN infrastructure was replaced at 65 sites, ensuring business continuity and improve connection through the SAPS network to Mainframe Systems and provide the ability to exchange information.
- A total of 118 consolidated servers were rolled out to sites, ensuring enhanced service delivery, in terms of data, voice, video and multimedia services.
- Video conferencing was implemented at 65 sites, enabling communication between clusters, provincial offices and Head Office.
- The bandwidth capacity was upgraded at 228 sites, ensuring modernisation of the SAPS communication capability, consisting of data and images/videos, including Internet Protocol and Telephony (voice and video).
- A total of 10 sites were upgraded with Very Small Aperture Terminal technology, providing data carrier services to sites that cannot connect, via copper or fibre cabling, due to computer network infrastructure constraints.
- Microwave links were commissioned at 15 sites, providing high capacity data connectivity to SAPS police stations and units that have high bandwidth requirements and where Telkom has indicated that they cannot provide a service.
- The storage capacity at Numerus was increased and commissioned to improve availability and response times for data access and data storage.
- A total of 3 892 keyboard devices and 244 peripherals were operationalised in all provinces, components, at Head Office and at national divisions, to enable new personnel to function optimally and replace end of life equipment.

PRIORITISED INFORMATION SYSTEM SOLUTIONS DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN THE SAPS

The following deliverables were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- There was on average 94% availability of all SAPS operational systems.
- A Judicial Document Image Storage System was implemented at 10 Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management Offices, enabling the storing of judicial records in an electronic format for back-up purposes.
- A total of seven external integrations, between departments participating in the Integrated Justice System, were completed and implemented, enabling the flow of case information.
- An interoperable turnkey solution for the processing, managing and quality assurance of DNA polygraph, precious metals and imaging samples was developed and implemented at Scientific Analysis Sections.
- The National Photo Image System, to ensure the capturing of photographic images of arrested persons, was enhanced and modernised. International Civil Aviation Organisation Standards was implemented at 218 sites/police stations and Webcams were rolled out to 174 sites.

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 the implementation of the ICT Project Management Methodology and Policy.

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION

Management Intervention is responsible for the professional knowledge-based management of policing interventions, focusing on non-compliance and/or poor performance of the Department towards achieving its constitutional objectives.

In order to realise its mandate, Management Intervention has structured its services into three core functional responsibilities, namely Management Intervention, Research and Service Complaints.

MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION

Management Intervention developed a National Instruction to regulate performance, compliance monitoring, evaluation and interventions, which was approved and implemented as National Instruction 9 of 2017. In pursuance of its functional mandate, Management Intervention adopted a multiyear programme to give impetus to the stabilisation of internal functioning, which lays the foundation for improved service delivery, capacity development and impact on crime at the identified high crime-weight stations. The programme is executed in three phases. During 2016/2017, a diagnostic assessment was conducted at 270 identified police stations and basic non-compliance rectified. In 2017/2018, the focus shifted to resolve the root causes that compromised service delivery and impacted on crime at these police stations. For this purpose, an Intervention Execution Plan was developed and implemented at each of the police stations. The outputs and outcomes of the management intervention programme implemented at the 270 police stations, will be evaluated during the 2018/2019 financial year. Social, economic and physical factors, coupled with organisational challenges, were found to be the primary contributors or underlying factors, giving rise to the causes of non-compliance. Thus, the following factors were uncovered at police stations by the Management Intervention Teams, based on their work-related knowledge and experience:

- Dereliction of duty
- Non-compliance with regulatory framework
- Lack of command and control
- Lack of resources
- Dysfunctional resources
- Lack of occupational knowledge and skills

- Poor communication

During 2017/2018, the following projects were initiated or facilitated in consultation with key role players and stakeholders, in order to realise the desired outcome for the Department:

- SAPS Garages
- Frontline Service Delivery
- Firearm Strategy
- Glebeland Hostels: SAPS Umlazi
- Thematic inspections conducted nationally in the SAPS, include:
 - 35 civil claim inspections
 - 35 service termination inspections
 - 62 vehicle fleet management inspections

The conceptualisation of the Operational Command Centre Concept - a Management Intervention project

The OCC Concept was established to sustain crime combating initiatives, with the aim of giving effect to crime reduction and to enable an environment where the community feels safe, with the absence of fear and the restoration of trust in the SAPS. The implementation of 11 OCC pilot projects were facilitated at national, provincial, cluster and police station level, during 2017/2018. The OCC concept was validated by the Research Division and approved by the SAPS National Management Forum (NMF), on 7 November 2017. The formal implementation and operationalisation of the OCC concept in the SAPS, forms part of the strategic deliverables of the National Commissioner's turnaround vision.

RESEARCH

The Research Division is responsible for conducting research which is aimed at improving service delivery by the SAPS, enhancing innovation and modernisation and infusing professionalism in policing.

The Division developed a Policy on Research Governance in the SAPS, which was approved and implemented, as Policy No 10 of 2017.

Research projects initiated, during 2017/2018, in terms of the SAPS Research Agenda for 2016 to 2020 and assigned departmental priorities

- Assessing the SAPS Transformation Agenda in the past two decades (1996 to 2016).
- Streamlining and improving SAPS Human Resource Solutions.
- Building a culture of high performance.
- Establishment of a Management and Leadership Model for the SAPS.
- Moral regeneration in the SAPS.
- Enabling assets for policing, allocation and management of assets.
- Supporting strategies for the policing model and alignment with the ideal policing model for SAPS.
- Improving protocols and standards, in dealing with motor vehicle accidents.
- Firearms as an enabling factor to crime.
- A master plan, to address the gaps in the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998).
- The strengthening of detection of crime in the SAPS.
- 100 years of policing and history of policing in South Africa.
- Crime Classification and Recording Standards Public and Police Perceptions.

SERVICE COMPLAINTS

Service Complaints addresses complaints against the SAPS, received through the various channels, such as the Presidential Hotline and the SAPS Call Centre for service complaints. National Instruction 6 of 2017 regulates the management of service complaints against the SAPS.

To measure the effective management of service complaints against the SAPS, a target of 70% of service complaints, to be finalised within 30 working days, was maintained, for 2017/2018. A total of 9 487 service complaints against the SAPS were dealt with, during 2017/2018, 7 079 of which were finalised within 30 working days, resulting in the finalisation rate of 74,62%, within the planned time frame. At the end of the period under review, an overall finalisation rate of 91,85% was achieved. Thus a total number of 8 714 of the 9 487 service complaints received were finalised. The type of complaints received ranged from police negligence, police misconduct, poor investigation, poor response, poor communication, complaints against SAPS management or member against member and general complaints.

CIVIL CLAIMS

The following actions were initiated to curb the increase of civil claims against the SAPS:

PROJECT TO REDUCE CIVIL CLAIMS

A Management Intervention Project was initiated, during 2016, to address the root causes, establish ownership and accountability for the prevention of incidents leading to civil claims. The first phase of the project commenced, on 5 June 2016 and ended, on 30 April 2017. The project consisted of 107 activities, to address 38 root causes that were identified. Some of the root causes that lead to civil claims are as follows:

- Unlawful arrests, unlawful detention, damage to property and state property, assault and shooting incidents, due to a lack of compliance with rules and regulations, recruitment choices, poor training and poor command and control, as well as control and political condonation of police violence.
- Motor vehicle accidents (negligence), due to a lack of compliance with rules and regulations.
- Loss of state property, due to a lack of compliance with rules and regulations, resulting from lack of consequences, recruitment choices, poor training and poor command and control.

To address this, an SOP and a legislative framework guideline, relating to arrests, was developed and implemented.

In 2017/2018, the following recommendations were included, as part of phase 2 of the project:

- To develop and implement a national instruction on civil claims that will include the recovering of money from members involved.
- To develop and implement a national instruction relating to the use of all types of force and house penetration, in terms of the Sections 39 and 49 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 with the intention to assist with the prevention of civil claims.
- To develop and implement a national instruction on the losses of official firearms.

FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES, IN RESPECT OF CIVIL CLAIMS

- case docket inspections at poor performing police stations;
- workshops at police stations on search and seizures, arrests and detentions, bail applications, the use of force, the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, statement taking and civil claims;
- legal risk inspections at police station level; and
- creating awareness amongst members and officials through the distribution of informative material.

In addition, the following was implemented:

- Visibility of the organisational performance indicator on the reduction of civil claims in the AOPs of provinces and operational divisions.
- Monthly civil claims/litigation reports to monitor and address trends.
- Down management of incidents leading to civil claims, as a performance indicator, in the performance plans of managers.
- Investigations into allegations of collusion and touting between members, private firms of attorneys and State Attorneys.
- The use of the arrest tool as a performance measure in practice, in some instances is being addressed.
- Availability of legal support prior to operations.

From a management point of view (not causal aspect) the following action steps have been taken by the Department to down manage pending civil claims (contingent liabilities):

- Implementation of shortened procedures, in respect of claims relating to collisions.
- Preparation for the implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolutions.
- Engagements with offices of the State Attorney to resolve matters of common interest.
- Implementation of civil claims litigation management plan.
- Finalisation of dormant files.
- Settlement of matters which on merit are undefendable.
- Case management, meaning that all pending litigation files must be monitored frequently, to ensure qualitative attention.
- Management of data integrity, in respect of the capturing of all data on the Loss Control System.
- Early warning plan and monthly reports relating to the said plan.
- Performance ratings, with regard to the investigation of civil claims and decisions to determine whether or not a matter is defensible.
- Monitoring of progress made with pending litigation files.
- Ensuring quality decision making with respect to what is settled and/or paid as against what was originally claimed.

THE NATURE AND STATUS OF CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT, IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL CLAIMS LODGED AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT

A draft National Instruction was developed to prevent civil claims and to address consequence management, in terms of the individuals who are responsible for civil claims which are lodged against the Department. The National Instruction on dealing and preventing civil claims, aims to address the recovery of losses and civil claims from officials, if such officials are liable by law, for such loss or damage. If the SAPS suffered a loss or damage as a result of an act committed or omitted by an official and if such an official may be liable by law, for such loss or damage or has contravened a law or Policy of the SAPS, the matter must be dealt with, in terms of the South African Police Service Discipline Regulations, 2016, by the relevant commander.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Administration Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated.
- 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 planned maintenance.

- Percentage of ICT Infrastructure deliverables achieved.
- Percentage of people with disabilities employed, in relation to the total workforce.

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

Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated.

- Sensitise all relevant senior managers of the imperatives of the IPID Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011).
- Strengthen monitoring systems.

Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID)-related disciplinary cases finalised.

- Communicate expectations and performance shortcomings.
- Visit the Provincial and Divisional Human Resource Management Practitioners and conduct inspections.
- Provide performance feedback.
- Strengthen monitoring systems.

Percentage of planned police facility projects completed, as per the SAPS Infrastructure Development Plan, in respect of planned maintenance.

The implementation and activation of an intervention/contingency plan for planned maintenance.

Percentage of ICT Infrastructure deliverables achieved.

- The SITA contract for the WAN and LAN has been established, for 2018/2019, for the National Network Modernisation Programme.
- The SAPS Legal Services was requested to resolve the contractual legal issues, regarding the Eastern Cape TETRA.
- Reallocate equipment to identified priority sites, where proper infrastructure is in place for microwave links.
- The supplier was appointed, in March 2018, to deliver and install the required solution for the Audio Visual Establishment and Modernisation Programme.
- A Requirement Plan has been submitted to the SITA for the procurement of solutions, for 2018/2019, to eliminate delays in the procurement process for Hosting Services Modernisation.

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

- A portion of the posts allocated for new appointments are dedicated to people with a disability.
- SAPS Senior Management Service Personnel are sensitised and made aware of the disability challenge on an ongoing basis, during visits to business units and at top management meetings, forums and performance review sessions.
- The SAPS is forming partnerships on an ongoing basis with external institutions, which have a pool of people with disabilities available for employment.

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 14 audits, to the 2018/2019 financial year. As a result, these audits were discounted from the planned target.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
Ministry	67 231	67 231	-	56 640	56 640	-
Management	47 328	47 328	-	58 986	58 986	-
Corporate Services	18 260 841	18 202 741	58 100	17 488 849	17 488 849	-
Civilian Secretariat	124 673	124 673	-	110 592	110 592	-
Total	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	17 715 067	17 715 067	-

4.2 PROGRAMME 2: VISIBLE POLICING

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

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Tables 8 and 9 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 8: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018 ¹³	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Contribute to the reduction of serious crime ¹⁴	1 820 796 reported serious crime.	1 788 139 reported serious crime.	Reported serious crime decreased from 1 788 139, in 2015/2016, to 1 745 385, in 2016/2017.	Reduce by 3,14% to 1 704 885	Reported serious crime decreased by 4,3%, from 1 745 385, in 2016/2017, to 1 670 574, in 2017/2018.	34 311	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Fiela Reclaim II was launched, to address problematic crimes and to enhance and intensify crime prevention operations. • Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".

13 The targets for the performance indicators relating to the different crime categories under this Programme were calculated, based on the actual performance achieved in the 1st three quarters of 2016/2017. The actual increase or decrease in incidents were, thereafter, applied over the 12-month period of 2016/2017, to determine the target for the 2017/2018 financial year.

14 Serious crimes comprises contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime. These are statistical performance indicators and none of which should be seen as a sole police performance measurement, as this does not lie within the direct control of the SAPS. Contribution towards the reduction of crime ought to be noted as a transversal indicator across the different spheres of government to ensure that all people are and feel safe in South Africa. Contrary to public perception that an increase in reported crimes are indicative of poor performance by the police, one also has to take into account police interventions and partnerships, aimed at encouraging the self-same public to come forward and report crimes.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Contribute to the reduction of serious crime	New performance indicator for contact crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for contact crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for contact crime, in 2017/2018.	Reduce by 3,14% to 596 001	Reported contact crime decreased by 1,1%, from 609 413, in 2016/2017, to 602 697, in 2017/2018.	-6 696	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted awareness campaigns and other interventions. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".
	168 502 reported crimes against women.	173 461 reported crimes against women (this figure includes 1 841 attempted sexual offences).	Reported crimes against women decreased from 173 461, in 2015/2016, to 173 405, in 2016/2017.	Reduce by 8,16% to 168 894	Reported crimes against women increased by 2,7%, from 172 961 ¹⁵ , in 2016/2017, to 177 620, in 2017/2018.	-8 726	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted awareness campaigns and other interventions resulted in an increase in reported crimes. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".

15 A miscalculation was detected on the number of charges relating to sexual offences, after tabling and publishing the 2016/2017 Annual Report. As a result, the figures were recalculated.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Contribute to the reduction of serious crime	41 402 reported crimes against children.	40 689 reported crimes against children.	Reported crimes against children increased from 40 689, in 2015/2016, to 44 252, in 2016/2017.	Reduce by 2,00% to 41 841	Reported crimes against children decreased by 0,7%, from 43 842 ¹⁶ , in 2016/2017, to 43 540, in 2017/2018.	-1 699	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeted awareness campaigns and other interventions resulted in an increase in reported crimes. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".
	New performance indicator for contact-related crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for contact-related crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for contact-related crime, in 2017/2018.	Reduce by 3,13% to 119 585	Reported contact-related crime decreased by 4,4%, from 121 424, in 2016/2017, to 116 086, in 2017/2018.	3 499	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased policing actions. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".
	New performance indicator for property-related crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for property-related crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for property-related crime, in 2017/2018.	Reduce by 3,14% to 530 149	Reported property-related crime decreased by 6%, from 543 597, in 2016/2017, to 511 122, in 2017/2018.	19 027	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased policing actions. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Contribute to the reduction of serious crime	New performance indicator for other serious crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for other serious crime, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for other serious crime, in 2017/2018.	Reduce by 3,14% to 459 150	Reported other serious crime decreased by 6,4%, from 470 951, in 2016/2017, to 440 669, in 2017/2018.	18 481	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased policing actions. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".
Quality service delivery and responsiveness	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, domestic violence and abuse).	100% (All 1 144 police stations are rendering a victim-friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse).	100%	100% (1 146 from a total of 1 146).	-	Target achieved.
Enhancing partnership policing	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 CPF.	99,39% (1 137 from a total of 1 144 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines.	99%	99,48% (1 140 from a total of 1 146 police stations) have functional CPFs, as per the set guidelines.	0,48% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boetsap, Kubusiedrift and Mokopong Police Stations have no community in the policing area, only seasonal workers. Partial implementation of the required criteria, by some of the police stations.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Effective border security management	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of Movement Control System (MCS)/ Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) screening of 2 746 wanted persons and 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 717 wanted persons and 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 723 wanted persons and 3 411 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	100% of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the MCS/ EMCS screening on wanted persons/ circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/EMCS screening of 2 879 wanted persons and 3 661 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
Police incidents of public disorder and crowd management	100% (13 826) of crowd management incidents stabilised.	100% (14 693) of crowd management incidents stabilised.	100% (14 693) of crowd management incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (14 393) of crowd management incidents policed/ stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
Police incidents of a security nature which are not deemed to be "normal crime"	100% (2 457) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" stabilised.	100% (2 229) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" stabilised.	100% (2 420) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" stabilised.	100%	100% (2 629) incidents of a security nature, which are not deemed to be "normal crime" policed.	-	Target achieved.
Safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous cargo	100% protection was provided to 174 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 151 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 176 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 206 cargos with no security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 9: 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 crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of crimes reported for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs ¹⁷	267 034 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	259 229 reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.	Increased from 259 229, in 2015/2016, to 292 689, in 2016/2017, which represents an increase of 12,9%.	Increase by 29,28% to 371 986 ¹⁸	Reported crimes for unlawful possession and dealing in drugs increased by 10,5%, from 292 689, in 2016/2017, to 323 547, in 2017/2018.	-48 439	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the fact that the target was not achieved, there was an increase in the number of crimes detected, as a result of police actions in drug hotspot areas, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017. Refer to the additional publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018".
Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered	5 193 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	8 465 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	17 260 ¹⁹ stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered.	Increase by 1% to 5 297	18 592 stolen/lost and illegal firearms were recovered, an increase of 7,72% compared to 17 260, recovered in 2016/2017.	13 295	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continuation on the improved circulation of firearms and the issuing of weapon registration numbers for confiscated firearms that were in evidence stores.

17 The focus areas for possession and dealing in drugs will also include the following drug types, cannabis, Mandrax, cocaine and heroin

18 The target for this performance indicator was calculated, based on the actual performance achieved in the 1st three quarters of 2016/2017. The actual increase or decrease in incidents were, thereafter, applied over the 12-month period of 2016/2017, to determine the target for the 2017/2018 financial year.

19 The inflated recovery figure, is as a result of firearms recovered in previous financial years that were not circulated when recovered.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost ²⁰	743 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	767 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	760 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost.	Reduce by 5% to 670	800 SAPS-owned firearms were reported stolen/lost, an increase of 5,26%.	-130	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing attacks on SAPS members. Non-compliance of prescripts by some of the members.
Number of identifiable ²¹ stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered	107 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	60 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	71 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	Increase by 10% to 129	358 SAPS-owned firearms were recovered.	229	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continuation on the improved circulation of firearms and the issuing of weapon registration numbers for confiscated firearms that were in the evidence stores.
Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered	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.	28 475 vehicles were recovered, including 23 311 identified and 5 164 unidentified vehicles.	Maintain the number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered at 36 548	27 747 vehicles were recovered, including 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 155 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations.	-8 801	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate intelligence. Porous borders. The repatriation of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered from other countries is complicated by inadequate international cooperation and coordination and different legislative prescripts.

20 The SAPS PAS was used to generate SAPS-owned firearm-related performance information, in the 2014/2015, the 2015/2016 and the 2016/2017 financial years. The Enhanced Firearms Register System (EFRS) was used, from the 2017/2018 financial year. Verification processes were conducted on the PAS and the EFRS, to address discrepancies relating to SAPS-owned firearms.

21 The performance indicator has been revised to focus on the recovery of identifiable SAPS firearms.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of escapees from police custody versus arrested and charged ²²	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.	905 persons escaped from police custody. The 905 escapees represent 0,060% of the 1 510 940 persons arrested and charged, during 2016/2017.	Not exceeding 0,061%	785 persons escaped from police custody. The 785 escapees represent 0,054% of the 1 467 217 persons arrested and charged, during 2017/2018.	0,007% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The enhancement of the implementation of control measures, such as the implementation of the Detention Management Strategy, including the development of a National Plan to prevent escapes, resulted in the achievement. Disciplinary cases are registered for each escape incident, against members who did not comply with the detention management prescripts.
Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 90 working days ²³	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	79,82% (330 189 from a total of 413 643) ²⁴ .	90% of applications finalised within 90 working days	78,41% (80 920 from a total of 103 205 finalised).	-11,59% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the volume of new firearm applications.
Average national police reaction time to Alpha complaints	18:26 minutes.	18:23 minutes.	17:18 minutes.	19:05 minutes	17:11 minutes.	1:54 minutes.	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, through time analysis reports.

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

23 The measurement in the 2014/2015 and the 2015/2016 financial years included firearm licenses, competencies, renewals, permits and authorisations. In 2016/2017 the focus shifted to measure firearm licenses, competencies and renewals and in 2017/2018 to new firearm licenses only.

24 The measurement from 2016/2017 focused on a set turnaround time of 90 working days.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Average national police reaction time to Bravo complaints	23:13 minutes.	22:35 minutes.	21:05 minutes.	24:33 minutes	20:42 minutes.	3:51 minutes.	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, through time analysis reports.
Average national police reaction time to Charlie complaints	22:01 minutes.	19:54 minutes.	19:01 minutes.	21:45 minutes	18:47 minutes.	2:58 minutes.	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly monitoring, through time analysis reports.
Percentage of identified police stations where sector policing has been implemented, according to the set implementation criteria ²⁵	100% (1 138 from a total of 1 138) of police stations implemented sector policing, according to the set criteria.	95,17% (1 085 from a total of 1 140) of police stations implemented sector policing, according to the set criteria.	99,61% (769 from a total of 772) identified police stations). ²⁶	95%	99,66% (872 from a total of 875 identified police stations).	4,66% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced implementation of monitoring and control measures.

²⁵ 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 CPA and CTA 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.

²⁶ 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 crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy ²⁷	605 from a total of 882 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	776 from a total of 879 ²⁸ police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	845 from a total of the 879 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	A total of 888 of 888 identified police stations have implemented the set criteria of the Rural Safety Strategy.	827 from a total of 888 police stations classified as either rural or rural/urban mixed police stations.	-61	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight urban police stations that were classified as rural/urban police stations cannot implement the Strategy (Batho, Kopanong, Mangaung, Meloding, Tumahole, Alexandra Road, Phoenix and Town Hill Police Stations). • Partial implementation of the required criteria, by some of the police stations.
Number of community outreach campaigns conducted	A total of 17 national crime awareness campaigns were conducted ²⁹ .	A total of 37 awareness campaigns conducted (19 national and 18 provincial).	A total of 83 crime awareness campaigns were conducted (22 national and 61 provincial).	65 ³⁰	A total of 88 community outreach campaigns were conducted (24 national and 64 provincial).	23	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging priorities resulted in the achievement.

27 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, Public Order Police (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 in general (government, non-government organisations and the rural community).

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

29 Performance included national awareness campaigns only.

30 The target of 65 comprises of five community outreach campaigns conducted, per province and 20 at national level. National community outreach campaigns refer to matters of national importance, which involved the Minister and/or the Deputy Minister and the National Commissioner or a senior officer duly nominated to represent him/her. At provincial level a community outreach campaign refers to public education and/or community engagement, relating to policing or crime-related issues initiated by the Provincial Commissioner, Corporate Communication and Liaison or Visible Policing, which involves the MEC of Community Safety and/or the Provincial Commissioner or a senior officer, duly nominated to represent him/her. Public education and/or community engagement relating to policing or crime-related issues must be planned and budgeted for.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Prevention							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of schools identified for implementation of the School Safety Programme	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	Revised performance indicator, in 2016/2017 ³¹ .	The School Safety Programme was implemented at the 1 210 or 100% identified schools.	1 250	The School Safety Programme was implemented at 1 249 identified schools.	-	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One school in KwaZulu-Natal, namely; Khulabebuka Secondary School, closed after it has been identified as a priority school. As a result, the School Safety Programme could not be implemented at this school. As a result, this school was discounted from the planned target.

31 The performance indicator was revised, in 2015/2016 and now focuses on the implementation of the School Safety Programme at identified schools and not on the linking of schools with police station precincts.

Strategic objective: To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime								
Subprogramme: Border Security								
Performance Indicator		Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of crime-related hits reacted to as a result of the Movement Control System (MCS) and Enhanced Movement Control System (EMCS) screening on wanted persons/ circulated stolen or robbed vehicles	Reaction to hits (wanted persons)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 2 746 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 2 717 wanted persons.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 2 723 wanted persons.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 2 879 wanted persons.	-	Target achieved.
	Reaction to hits (stolen or robbed vehicles)	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 3 874 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening of 3 644 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening on 3 411 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	100%	Reacted to 100% crime-related hits, as a result of MCS/ EMCS screening on 3 661 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of profiled vehicles ³² , containers ³³ and cargo ³⁴ / 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.	100% (8 787) of profiled vehicles searched.	100%	100% (10 587) of profiled vehicles searched.	-	Target achieved.
	Containers	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% (7 810) of profiled containers searched.	100%	100% (7 317) of profiled containers searched.	-	Target achieved.
	Cargo	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	100% (8 635) of profiled cargo searched.	100%	100% (3 521) of profiled cargo searched.	-	Target achieved.

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

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

34 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 Intervention**

Performance Indicator		Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of medium ³⁵ to high ³⁶ -risk ³⁷ incidents responded ³⁸ to, in relation to requests received by the following units:	National Intervention Unit	100% (2 203) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100% (2 098) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100% (2 204) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100%	100% (2 407) incidents responded to, in relation to requests received.	-	Target achieved.
	Special Task Force	100% (254) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100% (131) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100% (216) incidents stabilised, in relation to requests received.	100%	100% (222) incidents responded to, in relation to requests received.	-	Target achieved.

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

36 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.

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

38 Responded to: is when physical and human resources are activated/deployed and mobilised to respond to a specific medium to high-risk tasking.

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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of peaceful crowd management incidents policed	100% (11 169) peaceful crowd management incidents stabilised.	100% (11 151) peaceful crowd management incidents stabilised.	100% (10 978) peaceful crowd management incidents stabilised.	100%	100% (10 853) peaceful crowd management incidents policed.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (2 657) unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (3 542) unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100% (3 715) unrest crowd management incidents stabilised	100%	100% (3 540) unrest crowd management incidents stabilised.	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and/or dangerous cargo ³⁹ , in relation to the number of cargo protection provided	100% protection was provided to 174 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 151 cargos with no security breaches.	100% protection was provided to 176 cargos with no security breaches.	100%	100% protection was provided to 206 cargos with no security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

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

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Visible Policing and Operational Response Services (ORS) Divisions are the joint custodians of Programme 2: Visible Policing, as contained in the Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan 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.

VISIBLE POLICING

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. The four components of the Division are as follows:

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 ensuring the safety of the foreign diplomatic corps in the RSA.

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

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.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME PREVENTION

CRIME SITUATION⁴⁰

The SAPS Annual Report illustrates how crime combating addresses the country's crime challenges, whilst the separate publication "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018", provides an analysis of the 17 community-reported serious crimes, crimes against women and children, as well as crimes detected as a result of police action.

SERIOUS CRIME

Serious crime comprises contact crime, contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime. The reduction of crime should not be seen as a sole police performance measurement. Contribution towards the reduction of crime ought to be noted as a transversal indicator across the different spheres of government, to ensure that all people are and feel safe in South Africa. Table 10 provides a comparative overview of the increase/decrease in reported serious crime, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017.

⁴⁰ Figures for serious crime, crimes against women and children and crimes dependent on police action for detection, include unfounded charges (when evidence collected during investigation suggests that a crime did not occur). These figures differ from the figures published in the "Annual Crime Report, 2017/2018". The reason for the inclusion is that although, there are no elements of crime, state resources have been utilised to visit the alleged crime scene, to register a case on the CAS and to investigate the case.

Table 10: Reported serious crime

Crime category	2016/2017	2017/2018	Count/charge difference	% change
Contact crimes (crimes against the person)				
Murder	19 040	20 355	1 315	6,9%
Sexual offences	50 116	50 732	616	1,2%
Attempted murder	18 250	18 281	31	0,2%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH)	170 763	167 517	-3 246	-1,9%
Common assault	156 632	156 455	-177	-0,1%
Common robbery	53 485	50 820	-2 665	-5,0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	141 127	138 537	-2 590	-1,8%
Total contact crimes	609 413	602 697	-6 716	-1,1%
Sexual offences				
Rape	40 188	40 525	337	0,8%
Sexual assault	6 355	6 907	552	8,7%
Attempted sexual offences	2 077	2 066	-11	-0,5%
Contact sexual offences	1 496	1 234	-262	-17,5%
Total sexual offences	50 116	50 732	616	1,2%
Subcategories of aggravated robbery⁴¹				
Carjacking	16 762	16 359	-403	-2,4%
Robbery at residential premises	22 354	22 282	-72	-0,3%
Robbery at non-residential premises	20 691	20 060	-631	-3,0%
Robbery of CIT	152	238	86	56,6%
Truck hijacking	1 185	1 205	20	1,7%
Bank robbery	3	13	10	333,3%
Contact-related crimes				
Arson	4 438	3 955	-483	-10,9%
Malicious damage to property	116 986	112 131	-4 855	-4,2%
Total contact-related crimes	121 424	116 086	-5 338	-4,4%
Property-related crimes				
Burglary at non-residential premises	75 646	71 237	-4 409	-5,8%
Burglary at residential premises	246 831	228 304	-18 527	-7,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	53 418	50 754	-2 664	-5,0%
Theft off/from motor vehicle	138 363	129 334	-9 029	-6,5%
Stock-theft	29 339	31 493	2 154	7,3%
Total property-related crimes	543 597	511 122	-32 475	-6,0%
Other serious crimes				
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	329 924	304 361	-25 563	-7,7%
Commercial crime	73 552	74 128	576	0,8%
Shoplifting	67 475	62 180	-5 295	-7,8%
Total other serious crimes	470 951	440 669	-30 282	-6,4%
Total	1 745 385	1 670 574	-74 811	-4,3%

41 These are some of the subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances, prioritised by the Department.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Crimes committed against women increased from 172 961, in 2016/2017, to 177 620, in 2017/2018, an increase of 4 659 or 2,7%. Crimes committed against children decreased, by 302 or 0,7% from 43 842, in 2016/2017, to 43 540, in 2017/2018. Awareness campaigns and intensified targeted crime driven operations were conducted in hotspot areas at police station level. Table 11 provides a comparative overview of the increase/decrease in reported crimes committed against women and children, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017.

Table 11: Reported crime against women and children

Crime type	2016/2017	2017/2018	Count/charge difference	% change
Crimes committed against women				
Murder	2 639	2 930	291	11,0%
Total sexual offences	36 948	36 731	-217	-0,6%
Attempted murder	3 328	3 554	226	6,8%
Assault GBH	51 956	53 263	1 307	2,5%
Common assault	78 090	81 142	3 052	3,9%
Total	172 961	177 620	4 659	2,7%
Crimes committed against children				
Murder	839	985	146	17,4%
Sexual offences	24 267	23 488	-779	-3,2%
Attempted murder	936	1 059	123	13,1%
Assault GBH	7 589	7 562	-27	-0,4%
Common assault	10 211	10 446	235	2,3%
Total	43 842	43 540	-302	-0,7%

CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

Crimes dependent on police action for detection is usually not reported to the police, but largely dependent on the deployment of law enforcement personnel and the employment of intelligence for detection. The table below provides an overview of the increase/decrease of crimes dependent on police action, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection

Crime category	April 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to March 2018	Count/charge difference	% change
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	16 134	17 558	1 424	8,8%
Drug-related crime	292 689	323 547	30 858	10,5%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	75 038	86 160	11 122	14,8%
Sexual offences as a result of police action	6 164	6 701	537	8,7%
Total	390 025	433 966	43 941	11,3%

RAPID RAIL POLICE

During 2017/2018, a total of 31 821 crimes were reported within the rail environment, of which 21 106 were for less serious crime and 10 715 were for serious crime, including 2 381 contact crime, 669 contact-related crime, 320 property-related crime, 1 789 crimes dependent on police action for detection and 5 556 for other serious crime. An overall decrease of 11,83% was recorded, compared to 2016/2017. Tables 12 and 13 provide a comparative overview of reported crime and arrests made in the rail environment, per crime category.

Table 12: Reported crime in the railway environment

Province	Contact crime		Contact-related crime		Property-related crime		Crimes dependent on police action for detection		Other serious crime		Less serious crime		Total	
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018	2016/2017	2017/2018
Eastern Cape	41	55	27	25	22	31	11	7	98	117	1 802	1 657	2 001	1 892
Free State	22	31	6	8	11	10	1	6	228	84	19	28	287	167
Gauteng North	231	279	71	82	34	40	381	292	416	548	9 035	8 691	10 168	9 932
Gauteng South	538	352	166	181	82	55	399	395	1 213	1 399	5 257	2 476	7 655	4 858
KwaZulu-Natal	212	194	111	106	33	37	305	292	816	841	5 107	5 339	6 584	6 809
Limpopo	6	10	4	1	2	6	0	5	29	50	6	11	47	83
Mpumalanga	16	34	17	29	13	22	6	9	454	560	8	30	514	684
North West	20	16	13	11	12	12	81	10	79	122	14	12	219	183
Northern Cape	43	32	12	14	16	25	12	11	116	91	199	333	398	506
Western Cape	1 539	1 378	143	212	63	82	955	762	1 610	1 744	3 907	2 529	8 217	6 707
Total	2 668	2 381	570	669	288	320	2 151	1 789	5 059	5 556	25 354	21 106	36 090	31 821
Increase/decrease	A decrease of 287 or 10,76%		An increase of 99 or 17,37%		An increase 32 or 11,11%		A decrease of 362 or 16,83%		An increase of 497 or 9,82%		A decrease of 4 248 or 16,75%		A decrease of 4 269 or 11,83%	

Table 13: Arrests made in the rail environment

Crime category	2016/2017	2017/2018	Increase/decrease
Contact crime	521	400	-121
Contact-related crime	76	63	-13
Property-related crime	374	234	-140
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	3 197	2 340	-857
Other serious crime	873	682	-191
Less serious crime	22 852	15 646	-7 206
Total	27 893	19 365	-8 528

The arrests by Rapid Rail Police members were effected in and outside the rail environment, during daily deployments, disruptive operations and intelligence driven operations that were identified through Crime Pattern Analysis (CPA) and Crime Threats Analysis (CTA). A total number of 19 365 arrests were made, compared to 27 893, in 2016/2017, a decrease of 8 528. Arrests include 400 for contact crime, 63 for contact-related crime, 234 for property-related crime, 2 340 for crimes dependent on police action for detection, 682 for other serious crime and 15 646 for less serious crime.

POLICE ACTIONS

Intelligence driven crime prevention operations consist of a variety of police actions, such as road blocks, patrols, cordon-and-search, visits and compliance inspections, as well as searches of premises, persons, vessels and vehicles, conducted at police station, cluster, provincial and at national levels. A total of 15 585 crime prevention operations were conducted, countrywide, to enhance visibility in all police station areas, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, compared to 15 836, during 2016/2017.

Crime prevention operations conducted, per province

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	1 209
Free State	1 104
Gauteng	2 717
KwaZulu-Natal	2 714
Limpopo	1 898
Mpumalanga	2 767
North West	355
Northern Cape	1 089
Western Cape	1 732
Total	15 585

During the reporting period, Operation Back-to-Basics 2017/2018, Operation Trio Crime 2017/2018, Operation Back-to-Basics: Safer Festive Season 2017/2018 and Operation Fiela II Reclaim 2017/2018 were registered nationally, to address problematic crimes. National, provincial and cluster units and task teams, as well as police stations worked jointly with external role-players, to address identified problematic crimes. Operation Fiela II Reclaim was launched during January 2018 and coordinated by the Visible Policing Programme to stamp the Authority of the State and to mitigate the incidents of priority crimes. Table 14 provides a two-year comparative analysis of police actions that were conducted and arrests made.

Table 14: Police actions conducted and arrests

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2016/2017	Number of actions 2017/2018
Roadblocks	35 722	33 558
Cordon-and-searches	8 463	5 938
Air support operations	214	273
Vehicle searches	5 794 167	6 048 709
Premises searches	990 778	1 224 889
Stop-and-searches	3 826 752	18 613 255
Person searches	16 319 322	1 302 707
Shopping complexes visited	1 111 161	5 061 175
Spaza shops visited	3 080 177	3 259 726
Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) visits	4 178 739	7 850 144
Farm visits	935 879	1 013 039
Firearms checked	36 804	43 304
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 736 379	1 966 537
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	431	690

Successes – Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2016/2017	Number of arrests 2017/2018
Contact crime		
Murder (including farm murder)	16 102	16 420
Attempted murder (including attempted farm murder)	10 681	10 458
Sexual offences (including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	32 100	31 883
Assault GBH	148 795	145 500
Common assault	92 088	93 105
Robbery with aggravating circumstances (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, robbery at residential and business premises, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	62 310	58 546
Common robbery	19 544	17 476
Subcategories of robbery with aggravating circumstances		
Carjacking	3 466	3 373
Truck hijacking	201	285
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	7 264	6 741
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	7 794	7 144
CIT robbery	70	113
Bank robbery	14	13
Other robbery with aggravating circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with a weapon, other than a firearm)	43 501	40 877
Contact-related crime		
Arson	2 142	1 873
Malicious damage to property	50 530	50 153
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	23 190	25 068
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)	294 581	324 136
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	74 045	84 891
Sexual offences as a result of police action	2 996	3 501

Successes – Arrests		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2016/2017	Number of arrests 2017/2018
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	44 832	40 579
Burglary at business premises	14 643	13 534
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 296	5 621
Theft off/from motor vehicles	11 614	10 767
Stock theft	6 586	6 561
Commercial crime (fraud)	20 864	19 892
Shoplifting	70 485	65 497
Other theft	80 194	74 025
Other serious crime categories		
Culpable homicide	1 452	1 309
Public violence	5 211	4 777
Crimes in injuria	10 671	10 198
Child abuse	1 147	1 108
Kidnapping	3 488	3 782
Abduction	404	332
Attempted house robbery	172	168
Attempted business robbery	318	320
Other offences related to livestock, poultry and birds	1 847	2 132
Arrests in terms of the Explosives Act	261	356
Arrests for serious crime ⁴²	1 109 589	1 123 968
Other arrests (not listed above)	161 059	163 978
Arrests for less serious crime	355 980	322 836
Total	1 626 628	1 610 782

During 2017/2018, 1 610 782 arrests were made for all crimes, compared to 1 626 628, in 2016/2017, a decrease of 15 846 or 0,97%, compared to 2016/2017. There was an increase of 14 379 or 1,30%, in arrests for serious crime. The provinces that contributed to the most arrests for serious crimes, were the Western Cape, with 286 993 or 25,53%, followed by Gauteng, with 275 577 or 24,52% and KwaZulu-Natal, with 173 161 or 15,41%.

The 2017/2018 **Safer Festive Season Operation** was conducted, in accordance with the National Crime Combating Forum Instruction 8 of 2017, over the period 2017-10-13 to 2018-01-31. The following six Pillars of the Operational Approach was followed:

- Pillar 1: Aggravated Robberies
- Pillar 2: Border Security
- Pillar 3: Firearms, liquor, second-hand goods and Safety at Sports and Recreational Events Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010) enforcement
- Pillar 4: Crime against Women and Children and Persons with Disabilities
- Pillar 5: By-Law Enforcement
- Pillar 6: Road Safety Enforcement

The implementation of operations were divided into the following phases:

- Phase 1 (pre-holiday season), from 13 October to 30 November 2017, operations focused on examinations at schools, the escorting of examination papers, visibility at examination centres, warehouses where examination materials are kept, schooling for the fourth and final quarter, as well as VCPs (drug abuse, unlicensed driving, overcrowding and illegal firearms).

⁴² 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.

- Phase 2 (start of the holiday season), from 1 December to 15 December 2017, operations focused on the closure of industries/mines, increase of movement, bonuses earned, exodus to holiday destinations, immigrant workers movement, roadblocks, VCPs and cordon-and-search operations.
- Phase 3 (holiday season), from 16 December 2017 to 2 January 2018 operations focused on the maintenance of enhanced visibility through integrated operations, as most houses and factories were left empty, as well as freeways, highways and places of entertainment.
- Phase 4 (end of the holiday season), from 3 January to 16 January 2018 operations focused on road safety enforcement, border security, aggravated robberies, tracing of suspects, roadblocks and VCPs, as well as the announcement of matric results, as parties were held by students.
- Phase 5 (post-holiday season), from 17 January to 31 January 2018 operations focused on the exodus from other provinces and neighbouring countries, registration at universities, enforcement of the Second-Hand Goods Act and aggravated robberies.

The following actions took place:

- The deployment of Support Services Police Act members during operations and senior managers to oversee these operations.
- Crime Intelligence provided CPAs and CTAs and tactical intelligence and gathered information for proactive operations and identified hot spots.
- Visibility was increased through patrols, VCPs, roadblocks and cordon-and-searches. Operations were conducted at borderlines, at ports of entry, as well as in the rail and maritime environments.
- POP Units assisted with crowd management and proactive deployment where potential risks of violence were identified, reactive deployment where violent disturbances have been reported, patrolling duties, roadblocks, VCPs, in cooperation with local police stations, as well as proactive and reactive rural safety.
- TRTs and Trio Task Teams were deployed for special operations pertaining to bank robberies, house robberies, business robberies and the monitoring of cash-in-transit.
- There was maximum utilisation of the SAPS Air Wing pertaining to air support during operations, command and control and the transportation of members for special operations, in conjunction with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), as well as effective airborne support at borderlines.
- Detectives were deployed for the investigation of cases, conducted special operations for robberies and other organised crime and provided immediate support to arresting officers.
- Corporate Communication was deployed to liaise with the media, the issuing of joint media statements and other regular media statements.
- The SANDF was deployed to assist with airborne support and cordon-and-search operations, where necessary.
- Metro Police Departments and National, Provincial and Local Traffic Authorities were deployed on highways, for point duties, traffic management, police station operations, roadblocks and road or traffic related enforcement. They also lead the identification of hotspot taxi ranks and in the passenger rail environment and collaborated with all stakeholders in the planning and execution of intensive joint crime combat operations.
- The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) assisted with the prioritisation of cases (subcategories of aggravated robbery).
- The Department of Social Development assisted with victims of crime and children in conflict with the law and ensured the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan.
- The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) were deployed to assist with crime combating operations, operations at ports of entry and the enforcement of the Immigration Act.
- The South African Revenue Services (SARS) and Customs were deployed to assist with crime combating operations and operations at ports of entry.

Hostage negotiations, water policing and diving services and disaster management are rendered as a secondary service and are mobilised, where necessary.

Hostage negotiators have been involved in hostage and related crisis incidents, including national and international negotiations. During 2017/2018, hostage negotiators attended to 541 incidents, compared to 579, in 2016/2017. Hostage negotiators spent approximately 10 819.45 working hours on hostage negotiation, in the 2017/2018 financial year.

SAPS divers within the **water policing and diving services** environment provide a diving-related response service. These actions involve search, rescue and recovery operations. It entails the recovery of the bodies of drowned victims, exhibits submerged in water, hazardous liquid of substance and ensuring adherence to water safety regulations. In 2017/2018, SAPS divers provided support to the Lesotho Mounted Police Service, on their request. They also participated in operations, relating to organised water sports or recreational events. The SAPS currently has 203 trained and active divers and 97 trained vessel handlers. During 2017/2018, SAPS divers conducted 1 410 dive-related operations, amounting to 9 912.12 hours, during which 847 bodies of drowned victims were recovered. A total number of 573 bodies were recovered from frequently inaccessible locations and 355 persons were rescued (1 646.32 hours). A total number of 8 150 hours were spent on crime prevention in the water policing and diving services environment.

Flying Squad Units are currently used as force multipliers, in support of police stations and other units. The Flying Squad is mandated to ensure an effective response to priority or serious and violent crimes in progress, which require immediate response, as well as police assistance during less serious crimes/complaints, if no other response vehicle is available. There are currently 30 Flying Squad Units, countrywide. During 2017/2018, Flying Squad Units attended to 69 763 complaints, secured 17 460 arrests, conducted 1 221 043 searches of vehicles and persons, conducted 108 518 patrols, 29 809 Vehicle Check Points (VCPs) and 748 roadblocks.

The SAPS were represented in four National Disaster Management Forum meetings and three meetings, involving the South African Maritime and Aeronautical Search-and-Rescue Organisation. **Disaster Management** attended to oil spill contingency planning, as well as ten meetings, contributing to the SOP related to the environment. Coordinators assisted in the deployment of SAPS members, where support in major incidents, such as floods and veld fires were needed. A Disaster Management Learning Programme was also piloted.

The SAPS has six, established, **Accident Combating Units** and seven Accident Response Teams, countrywide. Members of the various units and teams respond to and investigated culpable homicide and high-profile road crashes, including crashes involving state vehicles, in support of police stations. A total number of 11 519 culpable homicide road crashes were attended to, in 2017/2018, compared to 11 231, in 2016/2017. The Accident Combating Units also coordinated training which was relevant to mechanical investigation, plan drawing and photography, to 40 members, during 2017/2018.

There are 20 Visible Policing **Mounted Units** countrywide. Mounted Units are utilised for high visibility crime prevention patrols 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, deployment at major events, visible policing patrols at identified crowd management events, as well as beach patrols during peak holiday periods. Mounted Units also patrolled various rural environments in support of the Rural Safety Strategy. During 2017/2018, the Mounted Service assessed and provided work certificates for 192 visible policing horses. Approximately 194 980 horse hours were spent on horseback, during 2017/2018, compared to 197 132, during 2016/2017. From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, Mounted Units conducted 58 533 searches, attended to 1 915 requests for assistance during events and performed 1 745 crime prevention operations.

The SAPS has 106 **K9 Units**, nationally, including 92 Visible Policing Units, nine Protection and Security Services Units, three Presidential Protection Service Units and two Operational Response Services 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) from these units, during 2017/2018. Compliance inspections were conducted at all 106 K9 Units nationally and the operational standards of 309 K9 handlers and their dogs, were assessed at the various units. From 1 April 2017 to March 2018, the K9 Units conducted 545 191 searches, attended to 89 609 complaints and a total number of 41 108 arrests were made. The K9 Unit, performing duties at the South African borders, conducted 53 984 searches.

The SAPS's 22 **10111 Command Centres** received 12 635 519 calls, in 2017/2018, compared to 8 553 079, in 2016/2017. This reflects a 32,3% increase in the number of calls received, compared to the 2016/2017 financial year. Approximately 3 753 621 or 29,71% of the 12 635 519 calls were registered as police-related emergency calls, compared to 2 917 831 or 34,11% in 2016/2017. There was an increase of 57,61% in calls not related to the SAPS, from 5 635 248, in 2016/2017, to 8 881 898, in 2017/2018. Calls not related to SAPS emergencies are classified as hoax, prank, nuisance and abusive, not-police-related emergency enquiries, e.g. fire and ambulance and general enquiries or matters relating to service information to the public. The large number of calls received that are not related to SAPS emergencies, place a heavy burden on personnel at command centres, to render an effective service, as every call received is considered an emergency, unless otherwise determined. Non-police-related calls have an impact on the prioritisation of legitimate emergency calls and hampers service delivery.

The SAPS **Veterinary Services** renders a professional animal welfare service to all dogs and horses of the SAPS, in accordance to applicable legislation, comprising of 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 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). The performance of primary, secondary and tertiary veterinary care are provided in the table below:

Primary health care		
Provincial inspections		135
Local inspections		497
Animals examined		12 663
Vaccinations		815
Dentals		1 560
Horses shod		2 963
Secondary health care		
Medical consultations		3 609
Surgeries		387
Radiology		976
Microchip implants		97
Dentals		920
Euthanasia/boarding		149
Tertiary health care		
Practice name	Specialisation	Number of animal patients
Onderstepoort Academic Hospital	Radiology (Echocardiogram)	3
	Surgery	7
	Physiotherapy	1
Johannesburg Eye Clinic	Eye	5

SAPS REACTION TIME

The SAPS reaction time to complaints remains an important factor in the services rendered by police stations. The reaction time is defined, as the time it takes to respond to a complaint, which is measured from the time that the specific complaint is registered on the Crime Administration System (CAS)/Global Emergency Mobile Communication 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 Alpha, Bravo and Charlie Complaints. Alpha complaints are crimes in progress, including incidents where serious crimes were committed, which 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 2017/2018, the national average reaction time to Alpha complaints was 17:11 minutes, 20:42 minutes for Bravo complaints and 18:47 minutes for Charlie complaints. Table 15 provides the average reaction time achieved, against the planned target, per province.

Table 15: Reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie Complaints

Province	Complaints in the 2017/2018 financial year					
	Alpha		Bravo		Charlie	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Eastern Cape	19:36	22:16	25:23	27:39	23:14	25:39
Free State	18:32	19:16	24:05	24:29	20:26	22:12
Gauteng	15:46	14:08	18:31	16:50	17:45	16:06
KwaZulu-Natal	19:48	21:03	22:50	24:02	19:55	20:56
Limpopo	19:38	19:49	25:02	22:16	20:44	21:01
Mpumalanga	18:15	19:16	21:57	26:41	17:38	17:33
North West	17:09	18:31	18:25	19:30	17:14	18:59
Northern Cape	17:19	15:42	22:52	20:01	18:41	16:42
Western Cape	15:11	15:27	18:22	18:39	16:32	16:51
National	19:05	17:11	24:33	20:42	21:45	18:47

DRUG CONFISCATIONS

From table 16 it is evident that the SAPS confiscated less drugs, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017. In 2017/2018, the majority of drugs were confiscated in small quantities from users and sellers, whilst major drug busts were recorded, in 2016/2017. More than 20 000 kg of cannabis were confiscated in each of the Eastern Cape, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape and the Northern Cape Provinces. The majority of Mandrax tablets, 60,94%, were confiscated in the Western Cape Province (526 798 tablets), followed by the Eastern Cape (95 699 tablets or 11,07%), the Northern Cape (67 245 or 7,78%) and the North West (61 049 or 7,06%) Provinces and 85,39% or 466,680 kg of the heroin were seized, in KwaZulu-Natal. The Western Cape recorded 74,40% or 292,364 kg of crystal meth (Tik-Tik) seized. Although drug seizures indicates a decrease, more drugs (cocaine, crystal meth (Tik-Tik), dry cannabis and ecstasy) were seized at South African borders, in 2017/2018, compared to 2016/2017.

Table 16: Confiscation of illicit drugs

Illicit drug seizures		
Type of drug	Quantity seized, in 2016/2017	Quantity seized, in 2017/2018
Cannabis (dry cannabis and plants)	364 315,873 kg (339 243,173 kg cannabis and 250 727 cannabis plants (equals 25 072,700 kg))	216 654,278 kg (203 819,478 kg cannabis dry and 128 348 cannabis plants (equals 12 834,800 kg))
Mandrax	3 277 158 tablets	864 451 tablets
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	658,960 kg	392,945 kg
Cocaine	84,081 kg	77,444 kg
Heroin	601,878 kg	546,500 kg

STOLEN AND ROBBED VEHICLES RECOVERED

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, a total number of 63 839 vehicles were reported stolen or robbed. From this figure, a total of 45 136 or 70,70% were reported stolen and 18 703 or 29,30% were reported robbed. In 2016/2017, 47 768 or 70,91% vehicles were reported as stolen and 19 597 or 29,09% were reported as robbed. There was an overall decrease of 3 526 or 5,23% reported cases, compared to 2016/2017.

In the 2017/2018 financial year, 27 747 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered. This figure includes 22 093 identified vehicles, 5 499 unidentified vehicles and 155 vehicles recovered during cross-border operations. In the comparative period, 2016/2017, 28 475 stolen and robbed vehicles were recovered. Overall there was a decrease of 728 or 2,57% recoveries. The target was to maintain the number of vehicles recovered at 36 548. This represents a shortfall of 8 801 or 24,08%, from the planned target. The

underachievement is attributed to inadequate intelligence, porous borders and the repatriation of stolen and robbed vehicles recovered from other countries, which is complicated by inadequate international cooperation and coordination and different legislative prescripts. Table 17 provides a provincial breakdown of the total number of vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered, that were linked to their owners. Table 18 provides a provincial breakdown of vehicles that were recovered, of which the identification process had not been finalised.

Table 17: Total number of vehicles stolen/robbed and recovered vehicles that were linked to their owners

Province	Vehicles stolen/robbed, during 2017/2018, by means of theft or robbery			Vehicles recovered, during 2017/2018						
				Vehicles stolen or robbed, during 2017/2018			Vehicles stolen or robbed, prior 1 April 2017			
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Total	Total
Eastern Cape	2 128	1 038	3 166	571	495	1 066	272	122	394	1 460
Free State	1 413	325	1 738	322	159	481	192	33	225	706
Gauteng	23 294	9 574	32 868	3 788	4 007	7 795	1 785	781	2 566	10 361
KwaZulu-Natal	7 338	3 093	10 431	1 538	1 445	2 983	584	194	778	3 761
Limpopo	876	662	1 538	164	262	426	101	71	172	598
Mpumalanga	1 892	1 134	3 026	341	472	813	219	105	324	1 137
North West	1 851	543	2 394	350	192	542	175	64	239	781
Northern Cape	170	41	211	41	15	56	48	5	53	109
Western Cape	6 169	2 293	8 462	1 284	1 029	2 313	656	210	866	3 179
Military Agency HQ	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	45 136	18 703	63 839	8 400	8 076	16 476	4 032	1 585	5 617	22 093

Table 18: Vehicles recovered, for which the identifications process has not been finalised yet

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	357
Free State	132
Gauteng	2 631
KwaZulu-Natal	1 088
Limpopo	301
Mpumalanga	113
North West	150
Northern Cape	73
Western Cape	654
Total	5 499

FIREARM CONTROL

The SAPS is the regulatory authority of the firearm 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 and freedom and security, as stipulated in the Bill of Rights. The Firearms Control Act, 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 firearm control legislation, as well as the circulation of illegal firearms within the borders of the RSA.

The CFR is mandated to administer **firearm applications**, in accordance with the prescripts of the Firearms Control Act, 2000. Its primary objective is to prevent the proliferation of illegally possessed firearms, providing for the removal of those firearms from society, improving control over legally possessed firearms and promoting responsible firearm ownership in 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 firearm control legislation, after comprehensive assessment of the content of 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 application may be considered.

A total of 346 986 applications for firearm licences, renewals, competency applications, temporary authorisations and import/export permits were received from individuals and institutions, in 2017/2018 and a total of 488 092 of applications were concluded, including 141 106 applications brought forward from the previous financial year(s). From the 488 092 applications, 261 345 or 53,54% applications were concluded within 90 working days and 226 747 or 46,46% applications, were concluded beyond the planned target of 90 working days. The 346 986 applications received, comprises 149 594 competency applications, of which 112 341 or 75,10%, were finalised within 90 working days, 103 205 new firearm licences for individuals and institutions, of which 80 920 or 78,41%, were finalised within 90 working days and 76 995 renewal applications, of which 52 324 or 67,96%, were finalised within 90 working days, as well as 16 278 applications for import/export permits and 914 temporary authorisations of which 32 549 were finalised, received within 2017/2018 and prior to 1 April 2017. Table 19 provides an overview of the number of applications for all firearm categories received and finalised, during the reporting period, as well as applications brought forward from previous years and finalised, in 2017/2018.

Table 19: Categories of firearm applications finalised within 90 working days

Category of applications	Number of applications received, during 2017/2018	Number of applications finalised, during 2017/2018	Applications finalised within 90 working days (received, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018)	Applications finalised (received, prior to 1 April 2017)
Competency applications	149 594	139 143	112 341	26 802
Firearm licences (individuals/institutions)	103 205	188 153	80 920	107 233
Renewals (individuals/institutions)	76 995	128 247	52 324	75 923
Temporary authorisations	914	1 712	765	947
Import/export (individuals/institutions)	14 995	28 570	14 031	14 539
Import/export (commercial)	1 283	2 267	964	1 303
Total	346 986	488 092	261 345	226 747

The volume of applications for competency certificates, individual licences and renewal of individual licences remained a challenge for the CFR. Despite this, there was a notable increase in the number of applications that have been finalised. The number of outstanding applications is still a concern, but can be attributed to the number of applications brought forward from previous years.

The use of firearms in the commission of violent crime in South Africa requires that, the circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms be conducted timeously, in order to enhance the investigation of firearm-related offences. This will promote the efficient control of firearms and ultimately result in the reduction of the proliferation of firearms. During 2017/2018, the details of 18 592 firearms owned by individuals, dealers and institutions were circulated as **recovered**, compared to 17 260, in 2016/2017. The 18 592 includes 14 627 firearms that were recovered/found/confiscated and forfeited. These firearms comprise of firearms found “with serial numbers”, but were never reported as lost/stolen, as well as those found with serial numbers filed off, that were issued with the Firearm Identification Number. The SAPS ensures that these type of firearms do not return to the illegal pool for use in criminal activities, by destroying them. Furthermore, the details of 9 336 firearms were circulated as **stolen and lost**, compared to 9 853, in 2016/2017.

A total of 469 **state-owned firearms** were recovered, comprising of 358 SAPS-owned firearms and 111 firearms owned by the 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 SANDF, South African National Parks and the DoJ&CD. A total of 800 SAPS-owned firearms and 186 firearms, owned by the other departments, were reported as stolen or lost in the reporting period. Table 20 provides an overview of the details of firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered, owned by individuals and institutions.

Table 20: Firearms circulated as stolen/lost and recovered, in 2017/2018

Province	Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2017/2018			Firearms recovered, during 2017/2018								Total found Total
				Firearms reported stolen or lost, during 2017/2018			Firearms reported stolen or lost, prior to 1 April 2017			Firearms recovered, during 2017/2018 with/without serial numbers)		
	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total	Lost	Stolen	Total			
Eastern Cape	51	903	954	7	127	134	55	472	527	848	1 511	
Free State	16	447	463	1	30	31	16	103	119	1 154	1 302	
Gauteng	89	2 794	2 883	5	107	112	62	745	807	2 056	2 977	
KwaZulu-Natal	22	1 834	1 856	2	196	198	14	714	728	1 706	2 632	
Limpopo	40	754	794	9	96	105	16	179	195	2 001	2 299	
Mpumalanga	15	710	725	1	47	48	19	341	360	5 263	5 671	
North West	35	594	629	8	60	68	7	127	134	145	347	
Northern Cape	15	137	152	2	12	14	2	13	15	12	41	
Western Cape	62	818	880	19	152	171	23	534	557	1 442	2 170	
Total	345	8 991	9 336	54	827	881	214	3 228	3 442	14 627	18 950⁴³	

The **accreditation** of business entities, associations and organisations, forms a fundamental part of the implementation and administration of firearm control legislation. A total of 145 institutions, were accredited, in 2017/2018, which brings the total number of institutions to 2 610, at the end of March 2018, compared to 2 465 at the end of March 2017, as illustrated in the table below:

Number of accredited institutions

Province	Accredited as at 31 March 2017	Accredited as at 31 March 2018
Eastern Cape	227	238
Free State	167	179
Gauteng	542	583
KwaZulu-Natal	247	264
Limpopo	510	536
Mpumalanga	159	171
North West	213	221
Northern Cape	114	116
Western Cape	286	302
Total	2 465	2 610

The **Appeals Board** received a total of 3 345 appeals from applicants, whose applications for a competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation, have been refused, of which 2 635 were finalised, including appeals received prior to the reporting period.

Facility Infrastructure is intended to improve on the condition of the Veritas Building and to accommodate firearm application files. The SCM Division, in cooperation with the Department of Public Works, was tasked to ascertain alternative accommodation to house the CFR. This matter is still being attended to by the SCM Division.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

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

43 The total of 18 950 includes the 358 SAPS-owned firearms that were recovered.

- effective administration of the registration of second-hand goods dealers; and
- enhanced conducting of compliance inspections to enforce compliance to the Act, by all registered second-hand goods dealers.

The total number of registered second-hand goods dealers, at the end of March 2018, were 18 017, compared to 17 194, in 2016/2017. The number of second-hand goods dealers differs annually, due to the registration of new dealers and the termination of existing dealers. The table below provides an overview of the number of registered dealers, per province.

Registered second-hand goods dealers

Province	Total number of registered second-hand goods dealers, in 2016/2017	Total number of registered second-hand goods dealers, in 2017/2018
Eastern Cape	1 401	1 555
Free State	1 134	1 201
Gauteng	5 028	5 066
KwaZulu-Natal	2 433	2 515
Limpopo	821	782
Mpumalanga	854	1 108
North West	1 184	1 255
Northern Cape	406	430
Western Cape	3 933	4 105
Total	17 194	18 017

The first phase of the development of the Second-Hand Goods Control System was finalised, during 2017/2018 and the development will be operationalised at all police stations, following the user acceptance testing, during the beginning of 2018/2019, to enhance the administration of the Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009.

Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Forums have been established by the SAPS at police station and national levels, consisting of representatives from the SAPS and registered second-hand goods dealers, including accredited Second-Hand Goods Dealer Associations. The establishment of these Forums, resulted in enhanced cooperation and communication between the SAPS and the second-hand goods industry, the promotion and establishment of ethical standards in the second-hand goods trade environment and addressing property-related crimes through information sharing.

A Non-Ferrous Metal Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC) is functional at national and provincial levels, to coordinate the enhanced implementation of appropriate proactive and reactive measures by government and all industry stakeholders involved. The main objective of the NFMCCC is to address ferrous/non-ferrous metal-related crimes in an integrated and multidisciplinary manner, through targeted enforcement of the Act, as well as joint crime prevention and disruptive operations.

As part of the NFMCCC, the implementation of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015), was enhanced through the conducting of 17 joint information sharing sessions in all provinces, to ensure a common understanding in respect of the implementation, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, in terms of the Act. A total of 1 806 persons attended these information sharing sessions, consisting of stakeholders from the SAPS, the DoJ&CD, other government departments concerned, as well as state-owned entities, Municipal Police Departments and Business Against Crime South Africa. In addition, a pocket guide was jointly developed for implementation, during the 2017/2018 financial year, for use by all stakeholders involved in the environment to enhance the understanding of the implementation of the Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015.

During the period under review, a total number of 37 505 compliance inspections were conducted by designated second-hand goods officials at police station, provincial and at national levels, resulting in 75 arrests, the issuing of 143 warnings and 792 J534 fines, valued at R1 094 820.00 and the closure of 80 premises. Various confiscations were made including, 2 512,86 kg copper cable, 4 344,4 kg of copper, 5 kg copper pipes, 51,12 kg brass, 10,78 kg aluminium, 62,2 kg lead, 91 kg cast iron, 20,8 kg steel, 50 kg steel cast, 116 railway rods, 72 kg air duct cable, four electrical boxes, three suspected stolen motor vehicles, 11

vehicle tyres, four cellular phones, five laptops, several pieces of gold jewellery, 16 solar panel batteries, 7 kg Electricity Supply Commission bolts, as well as several garden tools and implements.

LIQUOR CONTROL

The SAPS supports the implementation of National and Provincial Liquor Acts, to ensure compliance to address liquor as a contributor to crime and to enhance the reduction of contact and other related-crimes, in partnership with the DTI, as well as provincial liquor boards/authorities, by:

- conducting compliance inspections, to enforce legal compliance by macro manufacturers and distributors;
- conducting joint operations, in collaboration with identified stakeholders, to strengthen legal liquor trade and eradicate the proliferation of illegal trade; and
- creating awareness, to enhance compliance and address substance abuse.

Table 21 provides an overview of liquor-related operations executed and liquor confiscated, during the 2017/2018 financial year.

Table 21: Liquor actions executed and liquor confiscated

Province	Liquor operations conducted	Liquor confiscated (litres)	Number of unlicensed liquor premises closed and illegal traders charged	Number of compliance inspections conducted at licensed liquor premises	
				Macro-manufacturers and distributors (national legislation)	Retailers of liquor (provincial legislation)
Eastern Cape	2 825	96 804	1 370	385	105 957
Free State	6 142	54 549	692	108	105 577
Gauteng	9 201	429 248	4 666	1 439	121 733
KwaZulu-Natal	6 884	148 710	5 884	1 171	76 123
Limpopo	6 804	54 579	1 568	1 164	108 351
Mpumalanga	1 857	41 050	30	219	33 319
North West	4 692	59 186	86	165	36 770
Northern Cape	2 436	26 123	210	181	28 070
Western Cape	18 251	383 827	5 459	423	58 056
Total	59 092	1 294 076	19 965	5 255	673 956

Joint national interdepartmental operations were conducted in the Limpopo, the Mpumalanga, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape and Gauteng Provinces, to enforce compliance to legislation and to raise awareness, in cooperation with the DTI (National Liquor Authority), the Department of Social Development, the Department of Basic Education and provincial liquor boards/authorities. Successes achieved, as a result of these operations are depicted in the table below. As part of the operations, interdepartmental crime awareness campaigns were conducted, at La Lucia Mall, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province and at the Gugulethu Square Mall, the Philippi East Plaza, as well as at Intsebenziswano High School in the Western Cape Province.

Interdepartmental liquor operations

Action	Total
Premises inspected	874 (94 national premises and 780 provincial premises)
Compliance notices issued	6
J534 fines issued and value	453 (R455 750.00)
Premises closed down	19 licences premises and 125 unlicensed premises
Volume of liquor confiscated	24 099 litres

A procedural manual for Designated Police Officials (DPO's), on the policing of the Northern Cape Liquor Act, 2008 (Act No 2 of 2008), was finalised in cooperation with the Northern Cape Liquor Board and implementation sessions were facilitated with all appointed DPO's in the Province, in this regard.

ESCAPEES

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, 556 incidents of escapes were recorded during which 785 persons escaped from police custody. This represents a decrease of 68 or 10,90% incidents of escapes and 120 or 13,26% escapees, compared to the 2016/2017 financial year. The SAPS arrested and charged 1 467 217 persons during the reporting period, compared to 1 510 940 persons, during 2016/2017. The 785 persons who escaped from police custody represented 0,054% of the total number of persons arrested and charged, compared to 0,060% in 2016/2017, a decrease of 0,006%. The SAPS rearrested 784 of the persons who escaped during the reporting period, including 259 or 33,04% immediately after the escape incident occurred. This is attributed to focused interventions by dedicated tracing teams and the wanted suspect matrix. Tables 22, 23 and 24 provide a comparative overview of the number of escape incidents versus escapees, from 2014/2015 to 2017/2018, the number of escapees versus the number of persons arrested and charged, as well as the place and the number of escapees where escape incidents took place.

Table 22: Number of escape incidents versus escapees

Province	Number of escape incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Eastern Cape	60	66	72	66	83	99	110	93
Free State	39	34	31	33	42	38	35	36
Gauteng	153	102	115	84	240	177	168	136
KwaZulu-Natal	130	110	98	75	176	133	122	88
Limpopo	69	61	57	65	112	141	87	105
Mpumalanga	50	59	44	42	65	69	63	71
North West	54	48	54	62	112	90	100	94
Northern Cape	41	30	31	30	56	34	33	40
Western Cape	131	142	122	99	154	168	187	122
Total	727	652	624	556	1 040	949	905	785

Table 23: Number of escapees versus the number of persons arrested and charged

Province	Number of persons who escaped, during 2016/2017	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes, during 2016/2017	Percentage of persons who escaped, during 2016/2017	Number of persons who escaped, during 2017/2018	Number of persons arrested and charged for all types of crimes, during 2017/2018	Percentage of persons who escaped, during 2017/2018
Eastern Cape	110	130 097	0,085	93	121 176	0,077
Free State	35	95 444	0,037	36	88 347	0,041
Gauteng	168	376 594	0,045	136	350 993	0,039
KwaZulu-Natal	122	208 758	0,058	88	206 403	0,043
Limpopo	87	90 645	0,096	105	102 214	0,103
Mpumalanga	63	74 789	0,084	71	72 570	0,098
North West	100	73 985	0,135	94	70 433	0,133
Northern Cape	33	72 920	0,045	40	72 179	0,055
Western Cape	187	387 708	0,048	122	382 902	0,032
Total	905	1 510 940	0,060	785	1 467 217	0,054

Table 24: Places and number of escapees where escape incidents took place

Places	Number of incidents	Number of escapees	Number of incidents	Number of escapees
	2016/2017		2017/2018	
Community Service Centres (temporary holding cells, processing office, consultation room/other offices)	95	101	91	107
Police station holding cells	123	286	96	220
Court cells	50	93	49	65
Hospitals	55	56	47	49
During arrest (before taken to police stations)	39	43	25	28
Wrongfully released (at courts or police stations)	60	70	50	53
Court: during appearance	65	75	56	62
In-transit	40	69	35	82
Police station loading zones	37	45	42	45
During further investigation	37	40	36	37
Court: loading zones	23	27	29	37
Total	624	905	556	785

Most of the escape incidents from police custody occurred at police station holding cells (96), followed by CSCs and its temporary holding facilities (91), during appearance in courts (56), being wrongfully released (50), from court cells (49), from hospitals (47) and from police station loading zones (42).

The SAPS has developed and implemented a National Plan to prevent escapes from and death in police custody, as well as a Detention Management Strategy, to ensure adherence to instructions regulating safe and secure custody. Whilst the National Plan regulated and guided the environment, it is evident that escapes occurred through members' negligence. A total of 251 departmental disciplinary proceedings (cases) were placed on roll and 246 cases were finalised. In 13 incidents members were suspended and one member was dismissed. Departmental sanctions were imposed on 122 members, who were found guilty.

POLICE SAFETY

The National Police Safety Plan: Back-to-Basics was implemented in all provinces. The National Police Safety Committee meets every quarter, to discuss issues surrounding police safety that affect each province. The incidents of attacks on and off duty, which result in murders of police officers, take place when members are: responding to complaints; apprehending suspects; and during crime prevention operations (stop-and-searches, etc.). A total number of 85 police members were murdered on and off duty, during 2017/2018, including 29 members on duty and 56 members off duty, compared to 83, in 2016/2017. Statistics indicate an increase of 14,29% in the murder of police members while off duty. In 2016/2017, a total of 49 members were murdered off duty. Table 25 provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered, during the 2010/2011 to 2017/2018 financial years.

Table 25: Number of SAPS members murdered

Province	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Eastern Cape	11	15	12	11	14	12	10	13
Free State	6	7	7	6	4	5	3	8
Gauteng	33	21	23	12	24	19	19	17
KwaZulu-Natal	17	14	18	21	19	22	19	19
Limpopo	2	8	3	2	1	1	4	0
Mpumalanga	8	8	3	4	5	4	3	3
North West	2	5	3	2	2	4	2	6
Northern Cape	1	0	1	1	1	4	4	2
Western Cape	7	3	12	15	9	3	10	6
Head Office	6	0	2	3	7	5	9	11
Total	93	81	84	77	86	79	83	85

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. A total of 12 138 active reservists were on strength of the SAPS, as at 31 March 2018. The table below provides a provincial overview of the number of active SAPS reservists, as at 31 March 2018, as well as the number of reservists recruited, during a recruitment drive, 2017/2018.

Active and recruited reservists

Province	Number of active reservists, as at 31 March 2018	Number of reservists recruited, in 2017/2018
Eastern Cape	1 238	248
Free State	591	129
Gauteng	3 241	317
KwaZulu-Natal	918	548
Limpopo	1 322	260
Mpumalanga	1 321	125
North West	931	129
Northern Cape	810	75
Western Cape	1 729	162
Head Office	37	-
Total	12 138	1 993

RURAL SAFETY

The Rural Safety Strategy of the SAPS aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach, addressing the needs of the entire rural community, by creating a safe and secure rural environment. The SAPS continued to implement the Rural Safety Strategy and has reviewed the current Strategy, which is now in the consultation phase.

The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) Rural Safety Priority Committee, consisting of internal and external role players involved in rural safety, engaged to encourage collaboration and to ensure an integrated approach towards the rendering of rural safety. The Committee received information regarding the status of the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy at rural and rural/urban mixed classified police stations and the details of the incidents, which occurred on farms and small holdings. Numerous meetings were held with external role players and an international conference, hosted by University of South Africa, was attended.

The classification of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations was revisited on request of the provinces and a total of 888 of the 1 146 police stations, were classified as rural or rural/urban mixed police stations. The Rural Safety Strategy was fully implemented at 827 of the classified police stations, partially implemented at 25 police stations and not implemented yet at 36 police stations, in line with the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

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. A total number of 875 police stations were identified to maintain the implementation of sector policing. A total of 271 police stations were identified, where sector policing could not be implemented. A total of 872 or 99,66% of the 875 identified police stations have implemented sector policing and three have not. Table 26 provides a provincial overview of the number of identified police stations, the number of police stations where sector policing has been implemented/not implemented, according to the set criteria, as well as the number of police stations that are not able to implement sector policing.

Table 26: Status of the implementation of sector policing, as at 31 March 2018

Province	Number of identified police stations	Identified police stations implemented	Identified police stations not implemented	Police stations unable to implement
Eastern Cape	177	177	0	19
Free State	99	98	1	11
Gauteng	142	142	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	171	169	2	13
Limpopo	7	7	0	95
Mpumalanga	39	39	0	49
North West	70	70	0	21
Northern Cape	49	49	0	34
Western Cape	121	121	0	29
Total	875	872	3	271
	99,66 %			

PARTNERSHIP POLICING

Partnership policing is implemented to ensure a collaborative relationship between the SAPS and external stakeholders, which include community organisations, business, the private sector, NGOs and civil society. Partnership policing is intended to encourage local communities to actively participate with the SAPS. This is to develop common approaches and objectives to fight crime and to organise partnerships, which is an effective way to confront crime and related issues. In 2017/2018, SAPS Guidelines for the Establishment of Crime Prevention Partnerships have been developed, through consultation with stakeholders and have been disseminated to all provinces.

Crime prevention partnership work sessions were conducted, to ensure that members at provincial, cluster and police station levels are capacitated, to establish and manage crime prevention partnerships. Workshops were conducted, in Rustenburg (8 to 9 May 2017) and in Klerksdorp (25 to 26 May 2017), in the North West Province, as well as, in Paarl (22 to 23 May 2017) and Mossel Bay (25 to 26 May 2017), in the Western Cape Province.

A platform of engagement, between the SAPS and the community, was created and community dialogues were conducted with identified community structures. The purpose of the community dialogues was to educate community structures on the community policing concept, the importance of establishing community and police partnerships and to encourage a shared responsibility and accountability, in matters relating to the prevention of crime and community safety. Community engagements were conducted, in the Bela-Bela and Lephalale Clusters, in the Limpopo Province, in May and August 2017, at the Tonga and Witbank Clusters, in the Mpumalanga Province, in April and November 2017, at the Tshwane North Cluster, in the

Gauteng Province, in October 2017 and at the Rustenburg Cluster, in the North West Province, in January 2018.

The SAPS has established a collaborative (working) relationship, as an attempt to deter and prevent crime that is influenced by social factors, which may create a risk of offending, with the South African Breweries, the Svenska Aeroplan Aktiebolaget, the Digiitan, Price Waterhouse Cooper, Business Venture South Africa (Menlyn), the Cross-Border Road Transport Agency, the Moral Regeneration Movement, the Tourism Council of South Africa and the University of South Africa – College of Human Sciences.

COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS

At the end March 2018, a total of 1 140 or 99,48% of the 1 146 police stations had functional CPFs. The following police stations did not have functional CPFs, at the end of March 2018:

- Kubusiedrift Police Station, in the Eastern Cape Province, Mokopong Police Station, in the North West Province and Boetsap Police Station, in the Northern Cape Province are farm stations with no community residing in the policing area. There are only seasonal workers. As a result, these police stations were exempted from establishing a CPF. Rural Safety Committees were established and crime-related matters are discussed at rural safety meetings.
- Villeria Police Station, in the Gauteng Province and Phillipi Police Station, in the Western Cape Province had their CPFs abolished, due to the resignation of executive members and the non-representation of organisations and interest groups in the policing area during elections of the forum. These police stations are in a process of establishing CPF structures.
- The CPF at the Cumberland Police Station, in the Limpopo Province is not functioning, due to the non-commitment of executive members, in relation to the attendance of meetings.

As part of its monitoring responsibilities, the SAPS conducted compliance inspections, during 2017/2018, at police stations, with regard to the implementation of National Instruction 3 of 2013: Sector Policing, the implementation of the SAPS Guidelines on the establishment of partnerships, as well as the implementation of community policing, through the establishment of CPFs. Police stations visited, includes; Heidedal, Batho, Tweespruit, Hophouse, Ficksburg, Marquard, and Namahadi, in the Free State; Muswodi, Vhulaudzi, Elandskraal, Masemola, Magatle and Matlelerekeng, in Limpopo; Olivenhoutbosch, Pretoria West, Sunnyside, Diepsloot, Tembisa, Linden and Randfontein, in Gauteng; Nkandla, Kwambonambi, Mtunzini, Umbilo, Normandien, Madadeni, Ingogo, Charlestown, Melmoth, Empangeni, Plessislaer and Marianhill, in KwaZulu-Natal; Tonga, Acornhoek, Phola, Witbank and Vosman, in Mpumalanga; Assen, Letlhabile and Lomanyaneng, in the North West; Kakamas, Plooyburg and Victoria West, in the Northern Cape; and Mitchells Plein, Kraaifontein, Dysselsdorp, Brackenfell, Nyanga, Gugulethu, George and Mfuleni, in the Western Cape.

Functional CPFs, as at the end of March 2018

Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations with a functional CPF	Number of police stations exempted from establishing a CPF	Number of police stations not implemented
Eastern Cape	196	195	1	0
Free State	110	110	0	0
Gauteng	142	141	0	1
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184	0	0
Limpopo	102	101	0	1
Mpumalanga	89	89	0	0
North West	82	81	1	0
Northern Cape	91	90	1	0
Western Cape	150	149	0	1
Total	1 146	1 140	3	3

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

During 2017/2018, a total number of 88 community outreach campaigns were conducted, including 24 national and 64 provincial campaigns, compared to 83 campaigns, in 2016/2017. The details of these campaigns are provided in table 27.

Table 27: National and provincial crime awareness campaigns conducted

National community outreach campaigns	Provincial community outreach campaigns
Eastern Cape	Eastern Cape
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Minister of Police imbizo on the 100 days Programme of Action, in Fort Beaufort, on 17 May 2017. Deputy Minister of Police imbizo on the 100 days Programme of Action, community engagement and the delivery of a mobile police station, in Bityi/Mqanduli, on 18 May 2017. Ministerial community engagement, in Whittlesea, on 7 June 2017. Presidential Siyahloha Monitoring Programme, in Lusikisiki, on 24 June 2017. Official opening of a police station, in Lusikisiki, on 21 October 2017. Ministers imbizo, at Mngqesha Great Place (Kingdom), in Dimbaza, on 9 January 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial community engagement, in Butterworth, on 21 April 2017. Community engagement and the delivery of a mobile CSC, in Elunyaweni, on 4 August 2017. Community engagement and the delivery of a mobile CSC, in the Cofimvaba Cluster, on 27 July 2017. Community engagement, in Nkantolo Mbizana, on 25 October 2017. Official launch of the safer festive season, in Mlungisi, Queenstown, on 31 October 2017. Community outreach for the opening of the 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, at Mqekezweni Great Place, in Bityi, on 29 November 2017. 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, at the SAPS Maluti Training College, on 13 December 2017. Launch of Operation Fiela II Reclaim community outreach, in the Mount Road Cluster, Pietermaritzburg, on 9 February 2018.
Free State	Free State
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial imbizo, in Botshabelo, on 9 June 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandela Day community outreach, in Trompsburg, on 18 July 2017. Capacity building, at the Maselspoort Resort, on 28 July 2017. Gangsterism and Substance Abuse Awareness, at Botshabelo, on 21 July 2017. Operation Fiela II Reclaim, at the Hoffman Square, in Bloemfontein, on 1 February 2018. Sports against Crime, at the Vrede Stadium, in Phuthadijhaba, from 4 to 14 December 2017. Sports against Crime (Tswa Daar), at the Clive Solomon Stadium, in Heidedal, Mangaung Cluster, on 7 December 2017. Public Education, in Clocolan, on 2 March 2018.

National community outreach campaigns	Provincial community outreach campaigns
<p style="text-align: center;">Gauteng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial imbizo and community engagement, in Soshanguve, on 12 May 2017. • 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, at the Noord Taxi Rank, on 8 December 2017. • Relaunch of Operation Fiela II, in Newton Park, on 23 January 2018. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Gauteng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rand Easter Show participation, at NASREC, from 14 to 23 April 2017. • Open day for law enforcement agencies, at NASREC, on 21 April 2017. • Road Safety Awareness Day, in Tembisa, on 13 May 2017. • Career Awareness Day, in Alexandra, on 26 May 2017. • Standardisation of VFRs, at the Germiston SAPS Hall, on 26 May 2017 and from 8 to 9 June 2017. • Provincial Mother's Day Celebration, at Jasmine Hill in Walkerville, on 2 June 2017. • Youth Month Expo, at NASREC, on 9 and 18 June 2017. • 2017 POLMUSCA Unity Festival Championships, at the Heartfelt Arena, in Pretoria, on 26 September 2017. • Sports against Crime and gender-based violence, at the Thokoza Stadium, on 15 July 2017. • Standardisation of VFRs at 40 police stations, in Germiston, from 24 to 27 July 2017. • POLMUSCA State of Readiness, in Kagiso, on 11 August 2017. • POLMUSCA Project Harmony, in Gauteng, on 20 September 2017. • Open day for Safety Awareness, in Parkview, on 21 October 2017. • Festive season operations, in Gauteng, on 3 November 2017. • 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, at the Maponya and Sandton Malls, on 5 December 2017.
<p style="text-align: center;">KwaZulu-Natal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign and the launch of albinism posters, in collaboration with the Albinism Society of South Africa, in Emanguzi, from 22 to 24 November 2017. • National Police Day build-up programme, in the KwaMlaba Village (Zibuse Area), in the Hammersdale Policing Area, on 25 January 2018. • National Police Day build-up programme, at the Mpumalanga and Kwamcoyi Malls, on 26 January 2018. 	<p style="text-align: center;">KwaZulu-Natal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration Summit, in KwaMashu, from 1 to 2 June 2017. • Gender-based violence, at King Dinuzulu Park, on 14 July 2017. • Morale regeneration, in the Zululand Cluster, on 15 September 2017. • 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children and World Aids Day commemoration, in the Osizweni SAPS policing area, on 1 December 2017. • Provincial closure of 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, in Isipingo and Umlazi, on 14 December 2017.

National community outreach campaigns	Provincial community outreach campaigns
<p style="text-align: center;">Limpopo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police operations, to ensure a safer festive season, in Seshego, on 13 October 2017. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Limpopo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial imbizo, at the Mapeloane Sports Ground, on 26 April 2017. • Provincial imbizo, at the Khujwana Sports Ground, in Tzaneen, on 12 May 2017. • Provincial imbizo and Safer School Campaign, at the Ntwampe Sports Ground, on 2 June 2017. • Youth Day Celebration, at the Enable Community Hall, in Ga Sekororo, on 24 June 2017. • Imbizo, coupled with the launching of sports against crime, in Bela Bela, on 28 June 2017. • Imbizo, in Giyani, on 30 June 2017. • Take a girl child to work, in Limpopo, on 30 May 2017. • Official launch of the Ministerial Six Point Plan, in the Makhado Cluster, on 24 August 2017. • Official opening of a police station, in Malipsdrift, on 8 September 2017. • Imbizo, in Thohoyandou, on 16 November 2017. • 16 Days of Activism for no Violence against Women and Children, in Tzaneen, on 27 November 2017.
<p style="text-align: center;">Western Cape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial imbizo, in Nyanga, on 24 May 2017. • Handing over of a mobile CSC and community engagement, in Elsies River, on 25 May 2017. • Presidential visit and Ministerial imbizo, in Elsies River, on 30 May 2017. • Handing over of a mobile CSC to the community, in Gugulethu, on 2 June 2017. • Deputy Minister of Police for a partnership with the youth, in Kraaifontein, on 16 June 2017. • Deputy Minister of Police meeting with communities, in the Cape Flats, on 8 September 2017. • Ministerial imbizo, at the Zolani Centre, in Nyanga, on 26 October 2017. • Prayer against crime and social ills with the Gugulethu Development Forum, at the Gugulethu Sport Complex, on 25 January 2018. • Community imbizo by the Deputy Minister of Police, in the Beaufort West Karoo Region, from 6 to 7 February 2018. • Community engagement with the Minister of Police, in Vredenburg, on 20 March 2018. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Western Cape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>

National community outreach campaigns	Provincial community outreach campaigns
Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint liquor education outreach, in Mbombela, on 4 April 2017. • Land Indaba, at Nutting House, in Nelspruit, from 4 to 5 May 2017. • Joint liquor awareness campaign, in Mhluzi Extension 7, on 11 May 2017. • Provincial house of traditional leaders, in the Enhlanzeni District Municipality, on 23 May 2017. • Community outreach on water safety and an exhibition, in Delmas, from 2 to 3 June 2017. • Economic empowerment, at the Kwamhlushwa Stadium, on 16 June 2017. • Mathibela Day celebration cultural function, in Oakley, on 2 September 2017. • Border security imbizo, in Steenbok, on 2 September 2017. • Safer festive season operation, in the Ermelo Cluster, on 16 November 2017.
North West	North West
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a girl child to work campaign, in various clusters, from 25 to 26 May 2017. • Substance abuse, in Potchefstroom and Ikageng, on 9 June 2017. • Prevention on stock theft, in the Pudimoe Cluster, on 28 July 2017. • Prevention of crime against women and children, in Ikageng, Klerksdorp, on 7 December 2017. • Protecting the elderly and the vulnerable in the community, in Madikwe, on 28 February 2018. • Community engagement on rural safety, in Delareyville, Mafikeng, on 23 March 2018.
Northern Cape	Northern Cape
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action against violence perpetrated against women and children, in Galeshewe Circle, on 1 June 2017. • Female law enforcement parade, in Galeshewe, Kimberley, on 7 August 2017. • MEC for the Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison and SAPS management imbizo, in the Kagisho policing precinct, on 6 October 2017.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) and the National Instruction on Domestic Violence, 7 of 1999, is continuously monitored to identify critical gaps or challenges, in order to take corrective or remedial steps to reduce the number of SAPS members who are not complying with it and to improve service delivery to victims.

A provincial breakdown of the number of complaints against SAPS members who are not complying with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, departmental actions instituted as a result of complaints, as well as decisions emanating from such proceedings, in respect of any failure contemplated in Paragraph 18 Subsection 4(a) of the Act, for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, is reflected in tables 28 and 29.

Table 28: Number of complaints against SAPS members who are not complying with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998

Province	Number of non-compliance cases
Eastern Cape	8
Free State	93
Gauteng	6
KwaZulu-Natal	11
Limpopo	34
Mpumalanga	11
North Cape	5
North West	3
Western Cape	130
Total	301

Table 29: Departmental actions 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)	100
DS2: Verbal warning (after initial interview – not serious)	67
DS3: Written warning (not serious)	35
DS4A: Departmental investigation: under investigation	41
DS4B: Departmental investigation: found guilty	45
DS4C: Departmental investigation: not guilty	2
Exemption granted	6
Application for exemption	2
Regulation 8 Report	3
Total	301

VICTIM EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

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. Victim-friendly services are rendered to reduce secondary victimisation and to enable victims to provide details that will assist in investigations.

The SAPS have 1 146 police stations and all are rendering a **victim-friendly service** to victims of crime. As at 31 March 2018, there were 1 049 VFRs, compared to 1 045, in 2016/2017. Table 30 provides a provincial overview of the number of VFRs.

Table 30: Number of Victim-Friendly Rooms

Provinces	Police stations	Satellite police stations	Contact points	Airports	Railway and coaches	FCS Units	Total per province
Eastern Cape	154	0	0	0	0	2	156
Free State	80	11	0	0	0	0	91
Gauteng	132	3	0	0	0	2	137
KwaZulu-Natal	152	1	0	1	0	10	164
Limpopo	81	1	0	0	0	5	87
Mpumalanga	81	1	0	0	0	1	83
Northern Cape	70	1	0	0	0	1	72
North West	68	0	0	0	0	8	76
Western Cape	150	21	1	1	4	6	183
Total per category	968	39	1	2	4	35	1 049

During 2017/2018, two new VFRs were established, in the Western Cape Province, namely at Camps Bay and Philadelphia Police Stations. The VFR at the Ogies Police Station was moved to Phola Police Station, which resulted in a decrease in the number of VFRs. Two new VFRs were established in the Eastern Cape Province, namely at Fort Beaufort Police Station, in the Alice Cluster and at Motherwell FCS, in the Motherwell Cluster. In July 2017, it was found that a VFR was established at the Bayview Police Station, in 2014, but was never reported. Two VFRs were established, at the Senekal Police Station and at the Riebeeckstad Satellite Police Station, in the Free State Province. The VFR, at the Reitz Police Station was established, in 2016. A VFRs was also established at the Kwamhlushwa Police Station, in the Mpumalanga Province and at the Elandsheight Police Station, in the Eastern Cape Province. In the Gauteng Province, the VFR at the Sophia Town Police Station was damaged and the VFR at the Munsieville Satellite Police Station was burnt down during riots. The establishment of VFRs at the following police stations were not reported: Evaton, Hercules, Kempton Park, Linden, Magaliesburg, Rieger Park and at the OR Tambo International Airport.

A process was initiated during an Indaba on the **prevention of gender-based violence and the protection of vulnerable groups**, from 17 to 18 August 2017, to consolidate the partnership with civil society, to address factors and causes contributing to gender-based violence. Over 400 delegates participated at the Indaba, drawn from community-based organisations, including the religious fraternity, traditional leaders, traditional healers, academia, interest groups representing people with disability, LGBTI, victims of human trafficking, media houses, popular culture activists and business entities. During the Indaba, commitments were made by the representatives to actively conduct actions that would ensure the prevention and reduction of crimes against women, children and vulnerable groups. It was also resolved that the outcomes of the Indaba would contribute to the review process of the Programme of Action on Violence against Women and Children 2013 – 2018, particularly relating to the Prevention and Care and Support Pillars contained therein. The Visible Policing and the Detective Service Divisions participated in the review process at national and provincial levels.

The guidelines on the **policing of older persons** were approved. Subsequently, 50 000 booklets of the guidelines were procured and 40 500 copies were issued to all nine provinces. The guidelines on the **policing of people with disabilities** was finalised by the Legal and Policy Service Division. The SAPS guidelines on vulnerable groups was developed with the input from disability organisations, including Chapter 9 Institutions. Both guidelines would be of assistance in rendering an effective and efficient policing service to older persons and people with disabilities.

Promotional material on the protection of older persons was distributed, in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, the Northern Cape and the Western Cape Provinces.

Promotional material, in the form of Braille, for domestic violence, victim empowerment and sexual offences was procured and distributed to all provinces.

The SAPS Implementation Plan for **Child Justice** was approved by the National Commissioner. The SAPS collaborated in the management of One-Stop Child Justice Centres with stakeholders in the Criminal

Justice Sector, as part of its interdepartmental obligation. In addition, the SAPS is part of the Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice charged with the monitoring of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No 75 of 2008). In 2017/2018, a total number of 40 962 children were charged on 42 642 criminal charges, including 3 220 charges for sexual offences.

Child Protection Week 2017 was launched, in the Western Cape Province, at Langa Township, on 28 May 2017. The closing event took place, at Lusikisiki Village, in the Eastern Cape Province, on 4 June 2017. The Visible Policing Division, in collaboration with the relevant provincial offices and the Detective Service Division, participated by providing an exhibition stand at both the opening and closing events. Promotional material, in the form of rulers, pencils, water bottles and leaflets on children's rights were handed out to the learners who attended.

Promotional material on Child Justice, such as pull-up banners (one per province), posters (500 per province), leaflets (1 000 per province), flow charts (500 per province) and playing cards (500 per province), were distributed to all provinces during the reporting period.

The process to identify schools, for the implementation of the **School Safety Programme**, is done on crime prevalence or threats of crime and violence. The SAPS also utilises CTA and CPA, to identify hotspot schools, to ensure focused police interventions. During 2017/2018, a total number of 1 250 schools, were identified for the implementation of the School Safety Programme. The Programme was implemented at 1 249 of the identified schools. One school in KwaZulu-Natal, namely; Khulabebuka Secondary School, closed after it has been identified as a priority school. Therefore, the School Safety Programme could not be implemented at this school. The table below provides a provincial overview of the number of schools identified, for the implementation of the School Safety Programme.

Number of schools identified

Province	Number of identified schools
Eastern Cape	282
Free State	66
Gauteng	112
KwaZulu-Natal	308
Limpopo	207
Mpumalanga	89
North West	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	78
Total	1 250

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

On 21 November 2017, Braille promotional material on breaking the silence to domestic violence, sexual offences, children's rights, child justice and the rights of older persons, were officially launched, at the Lincoln Special School, in Umlazi, Durban. A total of 900 Braille communication materials were provided to the school. A panic button, linking the school to the Umlazi Police Station, to report intruders in the dormitories, was installed. The SAPS has translated brochures on children rights and child justice into braille booklets. A total of 500 copies of each were distributed at special schools.

The SAPS has developed content and subsequently procured 4 000 brochures, which provide security tips to children and parents with albinism, as well as 4 000 brochures, which addresses the dangerous erroneous myths about people with albinism. A total of 120 pull-up banners, promoting and protecting the rights of people with albinism, were also procured. In 2017, the SAPS partnered with the Albinism Society of South Africa, to conduct Albinism Awareness Campaigns, in Emanguzi, in KwaZulu-Natal. The awareness campaigns took place, from 21 to 23 November 2017, at all the towns of Emanguzi and at two border gates (the Bay Border Gate and the trading border gate to Mozambique). Communication materials were distributed to all provinces for distribution during the awareness events.

Awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitise communities about crimes against women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. These campaigns were conducted at provincial and police station levels, in support of calendar events. The campaigns, included door-to-door campaigns, roundtable discussions/ community dialogues, school visits, school and community outreach programmes, community imbizos and women in law enforcement operations, led by women. During 2017/2018, the SAPS participated in an Action Indaba on Gender-Based Violence and the protection of vulnerable groups that took place at the Velmore Hotel, in Pretoria, in Women's Month, from 17 to 18 August 2017. The main priority of the Indaba was to mobilise communities to participate in actions, addressing women abuse, femicide, infanticide, rape, paedophilia, the abuse of the LGBTI community and related crimes.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

A National Intersectoral Committee Meeting for trafficking in persons was held, at the DoJ&CD, on 23 May 2017. The meeting is held quarterly, to discuss the challenges encountered, in relation to the implementation of the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013).

An information sharing workshop, organised by Global Action, on the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons was held, at the Sheraton Hotel, from 19 to 20 June 2017, to prevent and address trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

A national dialogue on the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007) plenary meeting was held, on 11 September 2017, at Weavind Park, in Silverton, to prepare for the National Forum, in October 2017.

A National Intersectoral Committee for Trafficking in Persons Meeting was held, on 19 October 2017, on the administration of the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 (Act No 7 of 2013).

A National Forum on the implementation of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No 32 of 2007), was held, at the Emperors Palace, in Kempton Park, from 30 to 31 October 2017. The purpose of the Forum was to assess the implementation of the Act, ten years since it came into operation.

Work sessions, led by the HRD Division, regarding the development of the Prevention, Combating and Investigation of Trafficking in Persons Learning Programme, were held, at Hotel 224, in Pretoria, from 23 May 2017 to 2 June 2017 and at the Coastlands Umhlanga Hotel, in Durban, from 12 to 23 February 2018.

The content of the Domestic Violence Learning Programme was reviewed and incorporated in the new Domestic Violence and Vulnerable Groups Learning Programme, which was piloted.

The approved Trafficking in Persons Flow Chart was circulated to all provincial offices, on 12 May 2017, to capacitate commanders and members of CSCs.

CAPACITY BUILDING

A National Capacity Building Work Session was convened, from 27 to 29 March 2018, with key national and provincial role players, focusing on the responsibilities of the SAPS, regarding the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008, the Children's Act, 2005, the Older Persons Act, 2006, the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, the Sexual Offences Act, 2007 and the Victim Empowerment Programme. The aim of the work session was to also capacitate members on the proper implementation of the legal framework, to render an effective service delivery.

Joint Compliance Forum sessions with the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service were held, from 19 to 20 May 2017 and on 26 March 2018.

A Commission for Gender Equality Phase 3 Implementation Work Session was held, on 16 August 2017.

Provincial workshops on the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) were conducted for provincial, cluster and station coordinators, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, from 23 to 25 August 2017 and in the Eastern Cape Province, from 13 to 16 March 2018.

Provincial compliance forum meetings on the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998) were held in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, the North West and the Limpopo Provinces.

JOINT ACTIVITIES WITH THE CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR POLICE SERVICE

Joint police station visits were conducted for awareness campaigns, at the Mogwadi Police Station, in the Limpopo Province, from 1 to 2 November 2017, at the Muden Police Station, from 15 to 16 November 2017 and at the Plessislaer Police Station in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, on 14 November 2017.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To comply with Section 18(5)(d) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No 116 of 1998), the National Commissioner is continuously submitting biannual reports to Parliament, on issues prescribed in paragraph 18(5)(d) of the Domestic Violence Act, as well as semester reports, in terms of the implementation of Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007).

The SAPS conducts police station visits to monitor compliance to the prescripts of legislation, in respect of domestic violence, sexual offences, victim empowerment, child justice and the vulnerable group programme on a continuous basis.

Compliance visits were conducted at eight police stations, in the Western Cape Province, in August and September 2017, at five police stations, in the Free State Province, in August 2017 and March 2018, at six police stations, in KwaZulu-Natal, in August 2017, at three police stations, in Mpumalanga, in September 2017, at three police stations, in the Northern Cape Province, in November 2017, at six police stations, in the Gauteng Province, in January and February 2018, at three police stations, in the North West Province, in February and March 2018, at four police stations in the Eastern Cape Province, in February 2018 and at four police stations in the Limpopo Province, in March 2018.

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES

The purpose of the Operational Response Services (ORS) Division is to provide a specialised response capability, to compliment normal policing, as well as to ensure border security. The Division comprises the Border Policing, Specialised Operations, Public Order Policing, National Operational Coordination and Operational Support Components. The 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 declared 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.

Developing, implementing and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations, to address SAPS, JCPS and ICTS Cluster priorities, as well as managing major events.

SUBPROGRAMME: BORDER SECURITY

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The SAPS is responsible for the control of the cross-border movement of all persons and goods, at all 72 declared **ports of entry**, including 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 DHA, are interfaced with the 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 two land ports that

operate on the MCS, while 51 land ports operate on the EMCS. All 10 international 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. Profiling is used as a tool, based on skills and experience, to narrow down the possibility of criminal activities by using various methods, such as the identifying and analysing of trends and routes, according to the CPA and CTA.

The Border Policing Component, in conjunction with the HRD Division, developed an Aviation Policing Learning Programme, approved through the SASSETA. During 2017/2018, a total of 148 police members, who were assigned to the aviation environment, were trained. The learning programme for the maritime environment is in the developmental stage on quality assurance and is expected to be completed before the end of the 2018/2019 financial year.

Due to various acts of criminal behaviour at identified ports, an Integrated Multidisciplinary Tactical Security Plan was developed for the OR Tambo International Airport, with the approval of the JCPS Cluster Interministerial Committee. Since the implementation of the plan, a considerable decline in crime was noted at the Airport. Thereafter, the plan was rolled out to other identified ports, including Cape Town and King Shaka International Airports, as well as Durban and Cape Town Harbours. The plan will be rolled out to other identified land ports, during the 2018/2019 financial year.

In 2017/2018, a total number of 2 879 wanted persons and 3 661 circulated stolen/robbed vehicles resulted in hits⁴⁴. These hits were responded to, which in turn, resulted in the arrest of 789 wanted persons for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued and the recovery of 91 vehicles. To enhance the national security and territorial integrity at ports of entry, 3 796 planned crime prevention and combating actions were undertaken, comprising of 322 roadblocks, 44 401 vehicle patrols, 2 018 VCPs⁴⁵, 60 295 foot patrols and 2 421 vessel patrol 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 depicted in table 31. A total number of 10 587 vehicles (land ports), 7 317 containers (sea ports) and 3 521 cargo (air ports) were profiled and searched, in 2017/2018. A total number of 33 people were arrested for corruption at ports of entry, including 20 SAPS members, seven immigration officials, three private checkpoint officials and three private security officials.

44 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.

45 A VCP 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 Circulation System.

Table 31: Successes achieved at ports of entry for 2016/2017 and 2017/2018

Arrests/confiscations	2016/2017	2017/2018
Firearms and ammunition		
Arrests	39 for possession of a firearm without a license 41 for possession of ammunition without a license	51 for possession of a firearm without a license 48 for possession of ammunition without a license
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	58 illegal firearms and 2 297 rounds of ammunition	56 illegal firearms and 1 194 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
Arrests	1 233	1 026
Drug confiscations		
Heroin	149,115 kg	70,906 kg
Cocaine	165,665 kg	256,758 kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	142,433 kg	983,952 kg
Cannabis (dry)	9 963,655 kg	16 251,355 kg
Cannabis (plants)	4 853 plants	1 275 plants
Ecstasy tablets/powder	40 tablets	6 591 tablets
Mandrax tablets	1 436 837 tablets	8 701.5 tablets
Crack cocaine rocks	20 701 rocks	6 rocks
Stolen and hijacked vehicles		
Arrests	300	292
Number of vehicles recovered	361	275
Violations, in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
Arrests	13 007	14 732
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
Arrests	85	35
Maritime-related offences		
Arrests	87	121
Other crimes (crimes not mentioned in this table)		
Arrests	1 332	1 249
Human trafficking		
Arrests	9	1
Stock theft		
Arrests	28	21

The SAPS renders **specialised policing services** to neighbouring countries, in fulfilment of Outcome 11 of the Medium Term Strategic Framework: “Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world”. It includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions⁴⁶ and other interventions, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions, the Consecutive Act for AU and SADC agreements, as agreed by Cabinet.

In 2017/2018, a total number of 81 members were deployed in AU/UN peacekeeping missions, including

46 Peace mission deployments refer to the reporting of deployment in peace missions (peace-making, peacekeeping, peace building, preventative diplomacy, peace enforcement) of SAPS Act members, sanctioned by the cabinet, as requested by 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 bilateral agreement or by regional arrangement (SADC). The activities will include, but are not limited to, cross-border operations and election observer missions.

37 members, in Darfur, 36 members, in South Sudan⁴⁷ and two members, in New York, one of which was appointed in the UN Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, in New York⁴⁸, The other member was appointed as the UN Police Advisor and was nominated by the Under-Secretary-General, in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations Focal Point for the Women's Network, serving as an additional resource and advisor, in the UN Headquarters⁴⁹. One member was deployed, in Somalia and five members, in Lesotho⁵⁰.

The SAPS representative, appointed as the Police Commissioner, in the AU Mission in Somalia, was instrumental in the security planning of the Federal Government of Somalia's legislative and presidential elections. SAPS also played a pivotal role during the Somali Police Force reforms.

SUBPROGRAMME: SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

The policing and stabilising of public disorder and the responsibility to respond to medium to high-risk incidents, to ensure that normal policing continues, falls under the Public Order Policing (POP) Units and the broader tactical environment of the National Intervention Units (NIU), the Special Task Force (STF) Units, Tactical Response Teams and Mobile Operations. National Operational Coordination is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of an integrated all-of-government and police specific operations to address SAPS and JCPS priorities and the managing of major events.

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 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, 11 additional units and three reserve units were established, during 2017/2018. The SAPS have 38 provincial POP Units countrywide and four Reserve Units, in Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Mbombela. The human resource capability was increased from 5 025 members, in 2016/2017, to 5 654 members, in 2017/2018, comprising 5 217 SAPS Act members, including 580 students recruited and placed at various units and 437 Public Service Act personnel.

A total number of 14 393 crowd-related incidents were responded to and successfully stabilised by POP Units, in 2017/2018, including 10 853 peaceful incidents, such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 3 540 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 with 125 incidents, while unrest-related incidents decreased with 175 incidents, compared to 2016/2017. The table below provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents which were recorded during the past four financial years.

Type of crowd-related incident	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Peaceful-related incidents	11 169	11 151	10 978	10 853
Unrest-related incidents	2 657	3 542	3 715	3 540
Total	13 826	14 693	14 693	14 393

In 2017/2018, a total number of three Long Range Acoustic Devices⁵¹, 89 video cameras and accessories, 10 megaphones and 400 memory sticks were distributed to POP Units. Furthermore, 4 424 coveralls (fireproof overalls), 5 342 gas masks, 4 239 filters, 170 fire extinguishers, 360 spotlights, nine telescopic lights, 510 pepper spray cans, 137 two-way radios, 16 speed fencing units, 896 hooks for wire trailers, 871

47 Duties for missions in South Sudan and Sudan, include the 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.

48 The member is involved in the technical team assessment for upcoming missions, as well as training coordination and planning.

49 The member is responsible for the development of programmes on gender mainstreaming in UN peacekeeping missions.

50 Members deployed, in Lesotho (detectives and forensic experts) enabled the Lesotho Police, to successfully prepare and finalise cases on the killings, during the instability, in the Lesotho Kingdom, during the 2016/2017 financial year.

51 Long Range Acoustic Devices are loudspeaker technology that allows the operator to broadcast warnings and instructions over a much greater distance.

gloves, 144 water cannon dye foam, 192 steel medical boxes, 46 medical kits and 28 generators, were received. Vehicles received, include 46 Volkswagen transporter minibuses, 15 Ford Figo sedans, 23 New Generation Nyalas, 14 prisoner trucks, 72 wire trailers, 13 luggage trailers and nine horses for the Mobile Joint Operational Centres. The following vehicles must still be delivered: three Ford Figo sedans; 27 H1 Hyundai minibuses; and three wire trailers.

The following training was provided to members within the POP environment:

- 30 video operators.
- 22 water cannon operators.
- 19 members received training in Crowd Management for Platoon Commanders.
- 1 148 members were trained in Crowd Management for Platoon Members, inclusive of members of the Metro Police Department, Tactical Response Team and Railway Policing.
- 20 members underwent Crowd Conflict Management Training.
- 380 members received POP Refresher's Training.
- 37 members were trained as first responders.
- 167 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 National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC) increased its capacity to coordinate and monitor all public order-related incidents on a 24/7 basis. The following reforms have been implemented, in 2016/2017 and are still applicable to the reporting period:

- A Stability Priority Committee, chaired by the POP Component Head.
- 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.
- Dedicated detectives and investigators from the DPCI worked closely with POP Units, to investigate public order-related incidents.
- All relevant trial-ready cases are redirected to be prioritised on court rolls.
- Legal officers assisted, to ensure strict compliance of all by-laws and regulations, 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 worked closely with ORS Provincial Heads, who are responsible for POP operations in the provinces.

On 23 May 2017, an intelligence driven operation was held, in Ulundi, where local police, together with TRT, a K9 Unit and POP members arrested 12 suspects and seized 12 firearms, as well as an assortment of ammunition, after responding to suspicious activities at a homestead, reported by community members in the KwaGqikazi Area. A stolen vehicle, as well as six AK-47 rifles, two Luger rifles, a R5 rifle, a revolver, two pistols and more than 120 rounds of ammunition, were confiscated. POP Ulundi recovered a total of 66 firearms and 790 rounds of ammunition and 57 arrests for possession of a firearm and ammunition without a license, in 2017/2018.

On 27 June 2017, the Durban POP Unit conducted an intelligence driven operation, in the KwaMakhutha and Umkomaas Areas south of Durban, searching for illegal firearms. The members went to a house, in the KwaMakhutha Area, where they arrested two suspects who were found in possession of an unlicensed Norinco pistol with a magazine. The members continued with their operations that led them to the Ilfracombe Area, where they made six more arrests. Four unlicensed firearms were recovered with various rounds of ammunition. All suspects were charged for possession of a firearm and ammunition without a license.

On 21 February 2018, Engcobo SAPS was attacked by a group of criminals. Five members were shot and killed in the CSC and nine members were kidnapped. A follow-up operation consisting of POP, TRT, NIU and STF Unit members, was launched. Within 72 hours, the suspects (known as the Angels) were apprehended, at Mancoba. Three suspects were killed during a shoot-out with the police and five suspects were arrested. All the firearms that were robbed at the CSC were recovered.

During February and March 2018, members from the Port Shepstone POP Unit executed firearm directed operations, in the Bergville, Umsumduzi and Msinga Areas. These operations resulted in the arrest of six persons for possession of firearms and ammunition without a license and the recovery of seven firearms. During 2017/2018, the respective unit recovered a total of 82 firearms and 645 rounds of ammunition and made 57 arrests for possession of firearms and ammunition without a license.

On 19 March 2018, members of the Welkom POP Unit conducted an intelligence driven operation, in the Masilonyane Area, in Theunissen where explosives were allegedly destined for blowing up ATM's in Welkom. Two suspects were arrested.

National Intervention Units provide a rapid response capability for intervening in medium to high-risk incidents, where conventional policing has been compromised. This includes interventions dealing with serious and violent crime, the escorting of dangerous criminals, the safeguarding of Very Important Persons (VIPs), the safeguarding of big events, specialised operational assistance to police stations, as well as to other government departments. These Units are situated, in Cape Town, Durban, Mthatha and Pretoria. A total number of 555 members are deployed in the NIU environment, including one section head, one section commander, three unit commanders, 294 operational members, 87 members rendering operational support, 38 members rendering a generic support service, 98 Public Service Act personnel and 33 security guards.

In 2017/2018, the NIU successfully responded to 2 407 incidents, compared to 2 204, in 2016/2017. The 2 407 incidents comprised of 1 520 operational support incidents, to render assistance to police stations and other government departments, where the risk/threat level required NIU involvement regarding serious and violent crime, 421 escorting duties involving dangerous awaiting trial detainees or sentenced prisoners, 302 protection of VIPs and/or events, as well as 164 national deployments. During these incidents, a total number of 338 arrests were made, 100 firearms (handguns and rifles), 1 135 rounds of ammunition and 26 vehicles, were recovered. Illicit drugs such as 370,238 kg cannabis, 983 Mandrax tablets, 0,087 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 0,017 kg cocaine, 88 ecstasy tablets and 300 heroin capsules were confiscated.

The NIU performed 769 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 326 arrests were made, 84 firearms (handguns and rifles), 1 088 rounds of ammunition and 51 vehicles, were recovered. Illicit drugs, such as 165,072 kg cannabis, 3 037.5 Mandrax tablets, 0,318 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 0,061 kg cocaine, 80 cocaine pieces, 1 849 heroin capsules, as well as a cash value of R179 693.57, were also confiscated.

National Intervention Unit Pretoria

On 30 May 2017, in a continuous effort to effectively combat serious crime, the SAPS has arrested members of a gang of robbers, in KwaMhlanga. In an attempt to evade the arrest, the suspects shot at SAPS members, who returned fire. Nine others, between the ages of 32 and 46 years of age, were subsequently arrested. Three 9 mm pistols and various implements, such as an electric grinding machine, grinding discs, crowbars and two-way radios, were confiscated. A Toyota Conquest, a Mitsubishi Colt bakkie and a Volkswagen Citi Golf, believed to be used by the suspects, were also confiscated.

National Intervention Unit Durban

On 5 June 2017, The NIU and K9 Units responded to information about a possible ATM bombing that was to take place, in the Hammarsdale Industrial Area. Upon arrival, a shootout between members of the NIU and alleged robbers, resulted in a 44-year-old SAPS member and eight suspected robbers being killed. Two rifles, four handguns, five explosive devices, two detonators, a gas mask, a goggle, a pair of gloves and two vehicles were recovered at the scene.

National Intervention Unit Cape Town

On 10 January 2018, the NIU Information Component received information regarding a consignment of drugs, which will allegedly be delivered in the policing precinct of SAPS Elsies River. The information was operationalised and upon a search at a specific residence, 17 000 Mandrax tablets, with a street value of R850 000.00, stashed in a number of bags, were seized, resulting in the arrest of a 21-year-old woman.

The primary function of the **Special Task Force** is to manage medium to high-risk incidents such as hostage situations, high-risk crime incidents (to combat acts of terrorism, organised crime, serious and violent crime), protection of VIPs and high-risk persons, search-and-rescue operations and operational support (antipoaching and transportation of ammunition and money), which require specialised skills, training and equipment.

There are three STF Units, in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. A total number of 191 members are deployed in the STF environment, including 105 operational members and 86 members, who are rendering a support service. The STF responded to and successfully policed 222 incidents, compared to 216, in 2016/2017. The 222 incidents comprised of 12 hostage situations, 124 high-risk incidents, 10 search-and-rescue operations, 50 protection of VIPs and high-risk persons and responded to 26 operational support incidents. Through specialised operational assistance to Crime Intelligence, the DPCI and other government departments, these Units recovered 69 handguns and rifles, 1 484 rounds of ammunition, 24 vehicles, as well as a cash value of R539 990.00. In total, 174 arrests were made.

Mobile Operations is responsible for the safeguarding of valuable⁵² and/or dangerous⁵³ government cargo. There are two Mobile Operation Units, in Pretoria and in Cape Town. A total number of 206 valuable and/or dangerous cargo were protected by Mobile Operations, in 2017/2018, with no security breaches. Mobile Operations performed 10 self-initiated operations and executed 58 crime prevention operations.

Mobile Operations participated in the festive season operation "Operation Moseka Phofu", from October 2017 to January 2018 and contributed to the following successes: a total number of 1 615 police actions were executed, including 1 086 person searches, 246 vehicle searches and 283 premises searches. A total number of 870 illegal vehicle registration certificates, 12 fake driver's licenses, 10 cannabis plants, 572 match boxes, filled with cannabis and 560 Nyaope units, were confiscated.

Tactical Response Teams are responsible to provide a tactical response capacity to resolve confirmed medium to high-risk serious and violent crimes, 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 TRT units in the nine provinces; including six in KwaZulu-Natal, two each in the Western Cape, the Free State and Mpumalanga, four each in Gauteng, the Eastern Cape and the North West and one each in Limpopo and the Northern Cape. Although the work study investigation on the Nyanga TRT Unit is not yet finalised, the Unit is operational and functioning. Hence, it is not fully registered on PERSAL.

TRT Units performed the following duties, in line with their mandated functions: 304 tactical response

52 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.

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

activities, such as antipoaching, cross-border operations, transport of dangerous criminals; 4 595 tactical operational support operations and activities, such as active shooter incidents, cordon-and-search operations; 1 717 tactical intervention activities and operations, such as persons, vehicles and premises searched; 869 self-initiated operations, focusing on trio-related crimes such as aggravated robberies, theft of motor vehicles, drug-related crimes, as well as firearms and ammunition and 70 717 day-to-day operations and generic activities. A total of 2 528 arrests were made for various offences and confiscations were made for illicit drugs, such as 333,877 kg cannabis, 1,287 kg heroin, 2 168 Mandrax tablets, 1,292 kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 0,103 kg cocaine and 124 ecstasy tablets. A total of 359 illegal firearms, 4 711 rounds of ammunition, 159 stolen/robbed vehicles, 17 516 abalone, 15,008 kg of gold, as well as a cash value of R1 176,254.50, were also recovered.

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 NATJOINT Structure 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 chairpersonship of the NATJOINT. The departments represented at the NATJOC of the NATJOINTS, include the SAPS, the SANDF, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the Department of Health (DoH), the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the Electricity Supply Commission, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Intelligence Coordinating Committee and the Metro Police.

National Operational Coordination managed the planning, coordination, execution and evaluation of 41 operations, including three which were national, as well as 38 stabilisation operations, which focused on, e.g. stolen/robbed vehicles, illegal firearms, gangsterism and drug-related crimes, political violence, CIT robberies, as well as crowd management operations, regarding service delivery, demarcation and labour. The three national operations were Operation Paseka, Operation Rhino 8, as well as High Density Operation in Operation Rhino 8. A total of 21 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.

- 4th Congress of the Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, from 23 to 27 April 2017.
- National Freedom Day, at Emanguzi, on 27 April 2017.
- World Economic Forum, at the Durban International Convention Centre, from 3 to 5 May 2017.
- National Youth Day celebrations, at Ventersdorp, on 16 June 2017.
- National Women's Day celebrations, at the Galeshewe Stadium, Kimberley, on 9 August 2017.
- 37th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of States and Government, at DIRCO, from 11 to 20 August 2017.
- SADC ICT Ministerial meeting, at the Fairmont Zimbali Resort, Ballito, from 4 to 7 September 2017.
- National Heritage Day, at Siyabuswa, on 24 September 2017.
- 17th meeting of the Council of Ministers and related meetings of the Indian Ocean Rim Association, at the Elangeni and Maharani Hotels, Durban, from 14 to 18 October 2017.
- Premier Soccer League: Kaizer Chiefs vs Orlando Pirates, at the First National Bank (FNB) Stadium, on 27 October 2017.
- Unveiling of the OR Tambo Statue and Centenary, in East London, on 27 October 2017.
- SADC Health Ministers meeting and commemoration of the SADC Malaria Day, at the Ranch Hotel, Polokwane, from 6 to 10 November 2017.
- Joint SADC Secretariat Meeting of Ministers, at the Southern Sun Hotel, Pretoria, from 20 to 24 November 2017.
- Armed Forces Week, in Kimberley, from 15 to 21 February 2018.
- SONA, in Cape Town, on 16 February 2018.
- Premier Soccer League: Kaizer Chiefs vs Orlando Pirates, at the FNB Stadium, on 3 March 2018
- 17th World Conference on Tobacco or Health, at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, from 7 to 9 March 2018.
- South African Local Government Association Local Government Energy Summit, at the Sandton Convention Centre, from 7 to 9 March 2018.
- National Human Rights Day, at the George Thabe Stadium, Sharpeville, on 21 March 2018.
- SADC Council of Ministers and Standing Committee of Senior Officials, at DIRCO, from 22 to 28 March 2018.
- SADC Ministerial Roundtable on the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation/AU Roads to Independence, at the St George Hotel, Pretoria, from 27 to 29 March 2018.

OTHER SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS

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 aging and serviceability constraints. By the end of March 2018, there were 50 pilots in the SAPS, including 33 helicopter pilots, 10 fixed-wing pilots and seven dual-rated pilots, who were flying both helicopters and fixed-wing aeroplanes.

A total of 4 854.8 hours were flown, during 2017/2018, compared to 6 026.9 hours, in 2016/2017. This includes, 4 053.3 operational hours flown for crime-related matters, such as call-outs (1 278.5 hours), crime prevention (1 173.7 hours), planned operations (1 239.7 hours) and assistance to specialised forces (361.4 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 801.5 hours were flown for non-crime related flights, including communication flights (229.5 hours), shows (107.6 hours), training (252.0 hours) and maintenance flights (212.4 hours). A total of 147 self-initiated operations focusing on high visibility air patrols to prevent crimes, such as trio-crimes, business and residential robberies, coastal patrols and others were conducted.

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 782 requests were successfully attended to, with regards to 608 transport⁵⁴, 103 support⁵⁵ and 71 accommodation⁵⁶ requests, during 2017/2018, by Mobilisation Support. These requests include the following:

- Operation Rhino, in the Kruger National Park, Lebombo, Phalaborwa and Hluhluwe.
- Unrest/protest actions, for instance, in Vuwani, Hazyview, Olievenhoutbosch, Hillbrow, Disobotla and Pretoria.
- The deployment of speed fencing and the provisioning of logistical resources at identified events.
- The SONA.
- Cross-border operations, official funerals, transportation and support for the President, high-risk prisoners and other events, such as Heritage Day, Human Rights Day celebrations, Operation Festive Season and Men for Change events.
- National Crime Combating Forums.
- Drug destructions.

Armoured vehicles play an important role in the SAPS, 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 147 operable armoured vehicles (e.g. Nyalas, Nonqui and Casspirs) were readily available for deployment, on 31 March 2018.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The Visible Policing Programme underperformed in the following areas:

- Number of reported contact crime.
- Number of reported crimes against women.
- Number of reported crimes against children.
- Number of crimes reported for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs.
- Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost.
- Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered.
- Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 90 working days.
- Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

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

Number of reported contact crime, number of reported crimes against women and number of reported crimes against children.

A year plan has been compiled for implementation, in 2018/2019, to visit the top 30 underperforming police stations, whereby interventions will be conducted, from 16 April 2018, to assist these police stations with the

54 Transport - Rendering transport and/or vehicle-related equipment (e.g. spanners, rims, etc.) to support operational-related and national coordinated operations that, include; the entire SAPS (training, funerals, deployments, mounted units, airport shuttle services), other government departments (SANDF, Department of Education, Correctional Services, DIRCO) and foreign dignitaries (the SARPCCO and SADC) and the media. Armoured vehicles (community protest stabilisation, cross-border training interventions), equipment (generators, containers, tractors, vehicles, tyres, tents, and deployment equipment), and towing services of broken armoured vehicles), as well as waste removal, mobile operational rooms, kitchens, ablution, hazardous material, operating of forklifts and refreshments.

55 Support - Rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations, which involve the entire SAPS, other Government Departments and during cross-border operations (building/cleaning/maintaining camps, deployment of chefs and camp supervisor, supplying of equipment and consumables (e.g. riot helmets, flags, chairs, tables, tents, lawnmowers, furniture removals, venues and utensils).

56 Accommodation - Rendering support to operational-related and national coordinated operations, which include the provisioning of refreshments during meetings and flights, as well as at conference/parade facilities.

alignment of operational plans with the CPA and the CTA, to curb crimes.

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

An action plan was developed and will be rolled out to all provinces, to intensify operations in the recovery of drugs. Operation Fiela II Reclaim, is also executed to address drug-related crimes.

Number of SAPS-owned firearms reported as stolen/lost.

A plan to intensify a monitoring mechanism will be developed on losses and theft of SAPS-owned firearms, through the support of the Firearm Permit System. A reporting format for analysis will also be developed. To ensure that the target is achieved, in the 2018/2019 financial year, Management Interventions will be tasked to conduct research, to determine the reason for the increase in SAPS-owned firearms, which are reported as stolen/lost.

Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered.

The Clearance Project, as per Head Offices letters 42/1/1 and 3/1/5/1/234, dated 6 September 2016, will be re-emphasised, to ensure that vehicles are identified, cancelled and handed to lawful owners, which would positively impact on the recovery rate. Provincial offices were mandated, in 2017/2018, in terms of Head Office letters 26/2/2 over 3/1/5/1/233, dated 6 September 2017 and 6 November 2017, to initiate multidisciplinary operations. However, this had little impact on the recovery of vehicles. To ensure that the target is achieved, in the 2018/2019 financial year, Management Interventions will be tasked to conduct research to determine possible reasons for the decline in the recovery rate, as well as to look at operational police methodologies that can be constructively implemented to improve the recovery rate of vehicles. In addition, an action plan has been developed and will be rolled out to provincial offices to address operations in the recovery of vehicles.

Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses, finalised within 90 working days.

SOP/directives to be finalised and circulated to Designated Firearm Officials to give guidance on the proper completion of an application. Revision of checklists, with regard to the completion of firearm applications. Review the process flow, in relation to the processing of firearm applications. The TMS Division will create an additional function on the Enhance Firearms Register System, to address incomplete firearm applications that impact negatively on the 90 days finalisation period.

Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy.

The Visible Policing Division conducted workshops with Rural Safety Coordinators on provincial, cluster and police station levels, at police stations in poor performing provinces, in collaboration with Management Interventions, to improve the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy. The current Rural Safety Strategy is also being reviewed to improve rural safety and wide consultation will take place to ensure a buy-in from all stakeholders. A process to ensure that the police stations are correctly classified as urban, rural and rural/urban mixed police stations were undertaken and will continue until the classifications have been finalised, in collaboration with the provinces and the Organisational Development Component.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

Number of schools identified for implementation of the School Safety Programme

One school in KwaZulu-Natal, namely; Khulabebuka Secondary School, closed after it has been identified as a priority school. Therefore, the School Safety Programme could not be implemented at this school. As a result, this school was discounted from the planned target.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
Crime Prevention	34 101 436	34 101 436	-	31 754 883	31 754 868	15
Border Security	1 923 630	1 923 630	-	1 808 373	1 808 373	-
Specialised Interventions	4 117 893	4 117 893	-	3 428 178	3 428 178	-
Facilities	3 803 336	3 789 706	13 630	3 620 990	3 620 990	-
Total	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	40 612 424	40 612 409	15

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
- Criminal Record Centre
- Forensic Science Laboratory
- Specialised Investigations

Tables 32 and 33 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 32: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018 ⁵⁷	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Effective Investigation of serious crime ⁵⁸	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.	Detection rate of 36,22% (781 830 from a total of 2 158 281) for serious crime.	37%	Detection rate of 35,97% (747 890 from a total of 2 079 300) for serious crime.	-1,03% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential witnesses in violent-related cases are reluctant to come forward because of fear of victimisation. The late reporting of crime compromises proper crime scene management and forensic leads. Technology and products offered by financial institutions are enabling perpetrators to enter into faceless and paperless transactions with victims, making it more difficult to detect.
	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.	Conviction rate of 88,64% (141 783 from a total of 159 946) for serious crime.	88%	Conviction rate of 89,40% (126 924 from a total of 141 974) for serious crime.	1,4% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results.

57 The SAPS Efficiency Index System (EIS) is used to generate detective-related performance information, from the 2017/2018 financial year. The EIS calculates all detective rates programmatically, by utilising raw data from the SAPS 6. Previously the detective rates were calculated manually, by utilising raw data from the SAPS 6.

58 Serious crime includes contact crime (including sexual offences and trio crimes), contact-related crime, property-related crime and other serious crime. Crimes dependent on police action for detection is reported on separately.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Improve the processing of fingerprint searches and maintenance of criminal records	93% (1 138 275 from a total of 1 223 005), of original previous conviction reports, generated within 15 calendar days.	97,02% (1 123 475 from a total of 1 158 030), of original previous conviction reports, generated within 15 calendar days.	97,89% (1 178 912 from a total of 1 204 379), of original previous conviction reports, generated within 15 calendar days.	95% original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days	97,92% (1 185 210 from a total of 1 210 422), of original previous conviction reports, generated within 15 calendar days.	2,92% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily planning, monitoring and management of the workload.
Enhance the processing of forensic evidence case exhibits (entries)	New performance indicator for case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames, in 2015/2016.	5,19% (18 488 from a total of 356 426) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	1,36% (9 849 from a total of 724 854) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	Backlog not exceeding 10% of case exhibits (entries) received	1,12% (7 164 from a total of 639 745) case exhibits (entries) not yet finalised, exceeding the prescribed time frames.	8,88% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management exercised weekly, monthly and quarterly performance monitoring and review to ensure that the backlog is reduced.
Enhance the processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries) focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) 	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016 for Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised.	59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 63 working days.	87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 63 working days.	70% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 63 working days	95,16% (365 593 from a total of 384 182) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 63 working days.	25,16% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business restructuring and streamlining of processes, as well as the enlistment of interns within the Biology Section, resulted in an improved turnaround time in the processing of DNA intelligence case exhibits.
Enhance the processing of forensic intelligence case exhibits (entries) focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) 	New performance indicator for Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised, in 2015/2016.	96,85% (17 136 from a total of 17 693) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	95% of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days	97,29% (17 821 from a total of 18 318) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days.	2,29% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upgrades performed on the IBIS, as well as the allocation of overtime, resulted in quicker processing of results.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 33: 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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018 ⁵⁹	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for contact crimes	Detection rate of 54,30% (418 793) for contact crimes.	Detection rate of 53,09% (417 390 from a total of 786 142) for contact crimes.	Detection rate of 52,28% (407 349 from a total of 779 149) for contact crimes.	55%	Detection rate of 51,12% (391 528 from a total of 765 846) for contact crimes.	-3,88% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential witnesses in violent-related cases are reluctant to come forward because of fear of victimisation. The late reporting of crime compromises proper crime scene management.
Conviction rate for contact crimes	Conviction rate of 79,66% (54 258) for contact crimes.	Conviction rate of 80,17% (48 847 from a total of 60 930) for contact crimes.	Conviction rate of 80,94% (50 751 from a total of 62 703) for contact crimes.	81%	Conviction rate of 81,51% (44 754 from a total of 54 905) for contact crimes.	0,51% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units, yielded positive results.

59 The SAPS EIS is used to generate detective-related performance information, from the 2017/2018 financial year. The EIS calculates all detective rates programmatically, by utilising raw data from the SAPS 6. Previously the detective rates were calculated manually, by utilising raw data from the SAPS 6.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018 ⁶⁰	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crimes committed against women, 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	Detection rate of 74,41% (144 232 from a total of 193 832), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	Detection rate of 73,54% (146 216 from a total of 198 815), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	Detection rate of 72,86% (150 007 from a total of 205 879), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	75%	Detection rate of 74,29% (143 638 from a total of 193 346), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	-0,71% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential witnesses in violent-related cases are reluctant to come forward because of fear of victimisation. The late reporting of crime compromises proper crime scene management.
Conviction rate for crimes committed against women, 18 years and above (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	Conviction rate of 82,68% (19 666 from a total of 23 786), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	Conviction rate of 82,85% (18 255 from a total of 22 034), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	Conviction rate of 84,03% (22 317 from a total of 26 557), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	83%	Conviction rate of 84,02% (17 422 from a total of 20 735), for crimes committed against women 18 years and above.	1,02% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams to identify poor performing investigative units.

⁶⁰ In the 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and the 2016/2017 financial years, the SAPS 6 was used as a basis for the calculation of raw and percentage figures, for women and children. From the 2017/2018 financial year, the EIS was used to calculate the performance.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	Detection rate of 69,45% (35 943 from a total of 51 754), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	Detection rate of 68,71% (35 497 from a total of 51 659), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	Detection rate of 69,91% (39 629 from a total of 56 684), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	70%	Detection rate of 69,90% (38 298 from a total of 54 786), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	-0,10% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential witnesses in violent-related cases are reluctant to come forward because of fear of victimisation. Detailed statements from children, to enable the identification of perpetrators takes long, due to assessment processes to be followed. The late reporting of crime compromises proper crime scene management.
Conviction rate for crimes committed against children, under 18 years (murder, attempted murder, all sexual offences, common assault and assault GBH)	Conviction rate of 76,05% (5 962 from a total of 7 840), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	Conviction rate of 77,36% (5 348 from a total of 6 913), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	Conviction rate of 87% (12 192 from a total of 14 014), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	78%	Conviction rate of 81,07% (6 233 from a total of 7 688), for crimes committed against children under 18 years.	3,07% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams, to identify poor performing investigative units.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for contact-related crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	47,10%	Detection rate of 48,06% (63 706 from a total of 132 564), for contact-related crimes.	0,96% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated effort is in place to deal with forensic leads in all the provinces. A multidisciplinary approach in planned operations to trace and arrest suspects, as well as day-to-day arrests.
Conviction rate for contact-related crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	87%	Conviction rate of 85,99% (5 315 from a total of 6 181), for contact-related crimes.	-1,01% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous postponement of cases, resulting in witnesses losing interest to testify. Complainant and/or witnesses relocate without informing the investigator of their new address.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for property-related crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	14%	Detection rate of 14,74% (92 450 from a total of 627 103), for property-related crimes.	0,74% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated effort is in place to deal with forensic leads in all the provinces. A multidisciplinary approach in planned operations to trace and arrest suspects, as well as day-to-day arrests.
Conviction rate for property-related crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	88%	Conviction rate of 89,29% (16 804 from a total of 18 820), for property-related crimes.	1,29% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams, to identify poor performing investigative units.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for other serious crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	36%	Detection rate of 36,15% (200 206 from a total of 553 787), for other serious crimes.	0,15% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated effort is in place to deal with forensic leads in all the provinces. A multidisciplinary approach in planned operations to trace and arrest suspects, as well as day-to-day arrests.
Conviction rate for other serious crimes	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	88%	Conviction rate of 96,75% (60 051 from a total of 62 068), for other serious crimes.	8,75% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from prosecutors ensured effective investigations. Effective and efficient interventions and capability by detective management teams, to identify poor performing investigative units.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Crime Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Detection rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection ⁶¹	Detection rate of 99,62% (351 241 from a total of 352 575) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Detection rate of 99,71% (350 517 from a total of 351 545) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Detection rate of 99,75% (384 349 from a total of 385 319) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	99%	Detection rate of 99,73% (434 113 from a total of 435 300), for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	0,73% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated effort is in place to deal with forensic leads in all the provinces. A multi-disciplinary approach in planned operations to trace and arrest suspects, as well as day-to-day arrests. Arrests were instantaneously captured on the CAS/ICDMS.
Conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection	Conviction rate of 97,18% (141 775 from a total of 145 884) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Conviction rate of 97,29% (140 271 from a total of 144 177) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Conviction rate of 97,68% (170 210 from a total of 174 255) for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	98%	Conviction rate of 97,51% (170 339 from a total of 174 691), for crimes dependent on police action for detection.	-0,49% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long outstanding blood alcohol analyses reports from Forensic Science Laboratories of the DoH. The non-enrolment of cases by the NPA.

61 Crimes dependent on police action for detection, include illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime, driving whilst under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs and sexual offences as a result of police action.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence								
Subprogramme: Criminal Record Centre								
Performance Indicator		Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of original previous conviction reports generated		93% (1 138 275 from a total of 1 223 005) of original previous conviction reports 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.	97,89% (1 178 912 from a total of 1 204 379) of original previous conviction reports generated within 15 calendar days.	95% original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days	97,92% (1 185 210 from a total of 1 210 422) of original previous conviction reports generated, within 15 calendar days.	2,92% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily planning, monitoring and management of the workload.
Percentage of results of trial, updated in respect of the following:	Guilty verdict	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	95% of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days	97,94% (326 583 from a total of 333 451) of results of trial (guilty) updated, within 20 calendar days.	2,94% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily planning, monitoring and management of the workload.
	Not guilty verdict	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	95% of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days	98,44% (965 884 from a total of 981 205) of results of trial (not guilty/withdrawn) updated, within 20 calendar days.	3,44% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily planning, monitoring and management of the 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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	69% (141 963 from a total of 204 646) of routine case exhibits received were analysed within 28 working days.	70,61% (146 555 from a total of 207 568) of routine case exhibits (entries), finalised within 28 working days.	72,09% (170 909 from a total of 237 072) of routine case exhibits (entries), finalised within 28 working days.	75% of routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 28 working days	69,53% (164 946 from a total of 237 225) of routine case exhibits (entries), finalised, within 28 working days.	-5,47% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of the CCTV downloaded footage cases have increased. A shortage of consumables for instruments used at the Western Cape Biology Section. Robots and Pipettes were not functional either. The lack of maintenance of Pipettes and robots, resulted in a manual system being used, as an alternative, which is slower than the electronic system. There was an increase in a number of cases at the Western Cape Chemistry Section. The Biology Section, in Gauteng, had a shortage of consumables, due to a delay in the procurement process.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Forensic Science Laboratory							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scientific Analysis Section, in Gauteng, did not have properly functioning instruments. The older version of the licence on the instruments slowed performance down.
Percentage of non-routine case exhibits (entries) finalised	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.	71,84% (4 240 from a total of 5 902) of non-routine case exhibits (entries), processed within 75 working days.	70% of non-routine case exhibits (entries) processed within 75 working days	75,30% (4 656 from a total of 6 183) of non-routine case exhibits (entries), finalised, within 75 working days.	5,30% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The restructuring and streamlining of processes, as well as the enlistment of interns.
Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired)	New performance indicator for Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised, in 2015/2016.	96,85% (17 136 from a total of 17 693) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 28 working days.	99,12% (34 327 from a total of 34 631) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 28 working days.	95% of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days	97,29% (17 821 from a total of 18 318) Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised, within 28 working days.	2,29% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upgrades performed on the IBIS, as well as the allocation of overtime, resulted in quicker processing of results.
Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised	New performance indicator, in 2015/2016 for Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised.	59,59% (54 941 from a total of 92 195) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 63 working days.	87,62% (367 791 from a total of 419 765) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised within 63 working days.	70% of DNA intelligence case exhibits (entries) processed within 63 working days	95,16% (365 593 from a total of 384 182) of Biology (DNA) intelligence case exhibits (entries), finalised, within 63 working days.	25,16% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business restructuring and streamlining of processes, as well as the enlistment of interns within the Biology Section, resulted in an improved turnaround time in the processing of DNA 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 Annual Performance Plan of the SAPS. The Detective Service Division is responsible for the outputs for the Crime Investigations Subprogramme, the Forensic Services Division for the outputs for the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory Subprogrammes and the DPCI for the outputs for the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme. The performance of the DPCI is included in a separate section, at the end of Programme 3 of the SAPS Annual Report, on request of the Portfolio Committee on Police. The budget allocation of the DPCI is, however, still located within Programme 3 of the SAPS Vote.

DETECTIVE SERVICE

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The Detective Service Division is responsible for managing the activities of the Detective Service through proper planning, in accordance with the mission and priorities of the South African Police Service and to actively implement and exercise effective control over these activities. The purpose of the Division is to enable the investigative work of the SAPS, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records. The objective of the Division is the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence. The components/sections/units of the Division are as follows:

The **Crime Investigation Service Component** manages and secures the investigation of crime at police station level and includes the Sections Harmful Occult Related Practices, Missing Persons and Crime Stop.

Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Investigation Service Component, 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 crimes against women and children, by means of both proactive and reactive strategies and by the provision of sensitive and effective service delivery to victims.

The **Specific Crime Investigations Component** includes the Vehicle Crime Investigations and the Transnational Crime Investigations Sections, as well as the Stock Theft and Endangered Species and National Investigation Units.

- The **Vehicle Crime Investigations Section** participates in cross-border operations, conducts audits on SARPCCO/SAPS 263 motor vehicle clearance certificates and ensures that procedures, in relation to import/export clearance and circulation of foreign vehicles are complied with. Simultaneous cross-border operations are conducted, in terms of the directive from the Council of Police Chiefs. Enhanced skills and knowledge are provided to officers and members of units/SARPCCO police agencies.
- The **Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation and detection of stock theft and the protection of wild animals. 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 Rural Safety Strategy and Stock Theft Recovery Plan, enhances cooperation with internal/external role players, conduct compliance inspections, monitor the performance in respect of cases to court, the detection rate, court-ready case dockets and convictions, as well as coordinates and monitors inland and international operations.
- The **National Investigation Unit** is responsible for the effective investigation of allocated/instructed case dockets and to prevent, combat and investigate “follow-home robberies” from airports, the Cash Management System and ATM bombings, stock theft and crimes, which relate to endangered species, as well as 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 SARS and the Medical Council.
- The **Transnational Crime Investigation 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 light weapons, coordinates mutual legal assistance and attends 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 purpose of the **Commercial Crime Investigation Component** is to ensure the effective and efficient investigation of commercial crime, outside the mandate of the DPCI, related to serious commercial crime. This Component is to ensure compliance, the 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.

The **Organised Crime Investigation Component**, includes the Operational Desk, 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 provide support with the investigation of gang violence, taxi violence, organised violent murders, mall robberies and human trafficking. The Narcotics Section is responsible for disruptive operations, drug laboratories and precursor chemical monitoring. Project Investigations is responsible for illegal mining, CIT robberies, ATM bombings, diamond smuggling, non-ferrous metals and precious metals.

The **Anti-Corruption Section** 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 identified, traced, charged and convicted and that other organised crime activities are prevented and disrupted. The scope of the Section is to focus on corruption-related cases, such as corruption, in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004), fraud, theft, defeating the ends of justice where police officials are involved nationally and other corruption-related offences, as determined, by the Detective Service Divisional Commissioner and the National Commissioner.

The **Crime Investigation Policy and Standards Development 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, Commercial Crime and Anti-Corruption.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

In order to understand the performance indicators that are used to measure performance in the Crime Investigations Subprogramme, 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 planned targets.
- 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 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, as well as other 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 (Column 1) and brought forward (Column 2), 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 69s) 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;
 - 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 the charges where the accused was found guilty/convicted in court and not guilty refers to charges where the accused was found not guilty/acquitted in court.

CONTACT CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS)

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, decreased, by 7 909 (1,30%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Assault GBH decreased, by 3 534 (2,07%), robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 2 854 (2,02%), common robbery, by 2 705 (5,05%) and assault common, by 366 (0,23%) less charges. Murder increased, by 1 134 (5,92%), sexual offences, by 377 (0,75%) and

attempted murder, by 39 (0,21%) more charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 51,12% (391 528)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,19% (190 017)
- Conviction rate: 81,51% (44 754)

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,47% to 51,12%. Sexual offences increased, by 2,84% to 63,63%, assault GBH, by 0,56% to 77,17% assault common, by 0,45% to 73,96%, robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 0,13% to 17,11% and common robbery, by 0,06% to 27,32%. Murder decreased, by 0,76% to 22,48% and attempted murder, by 0,65% to 37,01%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 1,19% to 84,19%. Sexual offences increased, by 3,42% to 79,09%, common robbery, by 2,81% to 87,13%, murder, by 1,32% to 84,36%, assault GBH, by 0,78% to 86,67%, assault common, by 0,08% to 83,84% and robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 0,04% to 85,66%. Attempted murder decreased, by 0,27% to 83,89%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,51% to 81,51%. Sexual offences increased, by 1,96% to 73,66%, robbery with aggravating circumstances, by 1,73% to 79,67%, attempted murder, by 1,05% to 74,94%, murder, by 1,04% to 77,29% and assault GBH, by 0,22% to 83,63%. Common robbery decreased, by 0,24% to 82,81% and assault common decreased, by 0,22% to 87,75%.

CONTACT-RELATED CRIME

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported decreased, by 5 451 (4,49%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Malicious damage to property decreased, by 4 972 (4,25%) and arson, by 479 (10,81%) less charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 48,06% (63 706)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 85,84% (19 740)
- Conviction rate: 85,99% (5 315)

The *detection rate* increased, by 1,03% to 48,06%. Arson increased, by 1,18% to 42,86% and malicious damage to property, by 1,01% to 48,27%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 1,07% to 85,84%. Malicious damage to property increased, by 1,14% to 85,81% and arson, by 0,12% to 86,36%.

The *conviction rate* decreased, by 0,64% to 85,99%. Malicious damage to property decreased, by 0,75% to 86,24%. Arson increased, by 2,22% to 79,39%.

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY)

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, decreased, by 33 109 (6,09%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Burglary at residential premises decreased, by 18 731 (7,59%), theft off/from motor vehicle, by 9 162 (6,62%), burglary at business premises, by 4 463 (5,90%) and theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle, by 2 776 (5,19%) less charges. Theft of all stock increased, by 2 023 (6,88%) more charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 14,74% (92 450)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 85,11% (40 767)
- Conviction rate: 89,29% (16 804)

The *detection rate* increased, by 1,21% to 14,74%. Burglary at businesses increased, by 1,57% to 15,50%, burglary at residences, by 1,25% to 17,44%, theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle, by 1,00% to 7,43%, theft off/from motor vehicle, by 0,64% to 9,89% and theft of all stock, by 0,32% to 28,34%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 2,05% to 85,11%. Theft of all stock increased, by 3,49% to 84,76%, theft off/from motor vehicle, by 3,42% to 87,93%, theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle, by 1,93% to 72,48%, burglary at business premises, by 1,70% to 87,85% and burglary at residential premises, by 1,58% to 86,64%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,24% to 89,29%. Theft of all stock increased, by 2,28% to 82,63%, theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle, by 2,17% to 83,89% and theft off/from motor vehicle, by 0,32% to 91,24%. Burglary at residential premises decreased, by 0,18% to 89,86% and burglary at business premises, by 0,06% to 90,40%.

OTHER SERIOUS CRIME

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, decreased, by 33 561 (7,08%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Theft (other) decreased, by 26 991 (8,15%), shoplifting, by 5 320 (7,89%) and fraud, by 1 250 (1,66%) less charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 36,15% (200 206)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,21% (71 693)
- Conviction rate: 96,75% (60 051)

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,28% to 36,15%. Theft (other) increased, by 1,42% to 27,55% and shoplifting, by 0,05% to 99,72%. Fraud decreased, by 3,36% to 29,71%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 10,05% to 84,21%. Shoplifting increased, by 14,88% to 89,04%, fraud, by 11,98% to 75,13% and theft (other), by 5,15% to 87,75%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,97% to 96,75%. Fraud increased, by 2,34% to 95,18%, theft (other), by 1,05% to 93,26% and shoplifting, by 0,34% to 98,88%.

ALL SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, decreased, by 80 030 (4,58%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Other serious crimes decreased, by 33 561 (7,08%), property-related crimes, by 33 109 (6,09%), contact crimes, by 7 909 (1,30%) and contact-related crimes, by 5 451 (4,49%) less charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 35,97% (747 890)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 84,41% (322 217)
- Conviction rate: 89,40% (126 924)

The *detection rate* increased, by 1,18% to 35,97%. Property-related crimes increased, by 1,21% to 14,74%, contact-related crimes, by 1,03% to 48,06%, contact crimes, by 0,47% to 51,12% and other serious crimes, by 0,28% to 36,15%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 3,47% to 84,41%. Other serious crimes increased, by 10,05% to 84,21%, property-related crimes, by 2,05% to 85,11%, contact crimes, by 1,19% to 84,19% and contact-related crimes, by 1,07% to 85,84%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,56% to 89,40%. Other serious crimes increased, by 0,97% to 96,75%, contact crimes, by 0,51% to 81,51% and property-related crimes, by 0,24% to 89,29%. Contact-related

crimes decreased, by 0,64% to 85,99%.

CRIMES DEPENDENT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION

From table 34, it is evident that the total number of charges reported, increased, by 43 496 (11,15%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Drug-related crimes increased, by 30 673 (10,48%), driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, by 10 938 (14,55%), illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, by 1 336 (8,25%) and sexual offences as a result of police action, by 549 (8,92%) more charges.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 99,73% (434 113)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 77,98% (184 796)
- Conviction rate: 97,51% (170 339)

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,18% to 99,73%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased, by 1,28% to 99,29%, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, by 0,33% to 99,59%, sexual offences as a result of police action, by 0,30% to 98,67% and drug-related crimes, by 0,07% to 99,81%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 3,01% to 77,98%. Sexual offences as a result of police action increased, by 21,66% to 60,94%, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, by 3,40% to 71,55% and drug-related crime, by 3,11% to 81,30%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition decreased, by 0,88% to 85,51%.

The *conviction rate* increased, by 0,07% to 97,51%. Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased, by 1,04% to 81,61%, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, by 0,43% to 96,15% and drug-related crimes, by 0,25% to 98,62%. Sexual offences as a result of police action decreased, by 12,65% to 57,46%.

Table 34: Detection rate, trail-ready case docket rate and the conviction rate for serious crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection

Priority crimes 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018																					
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate			Total complaints in court				% complaints trial-ready			% conviction rate		
	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff
CONTACT CRIME (crimes against the person)																					
Murder	19 143	20 277	1 134	5,92%	32 651	34 170	1 519	4,65%	12 036 (23,24%)	12 240 (22,48%)	-0,76%	29 889	31 007	1 118	3,74%	24 821 (83,04%)	26 156 (84,36%)	1,32%	4 424 (76,25%)	4 016 (77,29%)	1,04%
Attempted murder	18 227	18 266	39	0,21%	9 519	9 804	285	2,99%	10 449 (37,66%)	10 388 (37,01%)	-0,65%	11 020	11 443	423	3,84%	9 274 (84,16%)	9 600 (83,89%)	-0,27%	1 698 (73,89%)	1 564 (74,94%)	1,05%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	141 218	138 364	-2 854	-2,02%	56 813	50 910	-5 903	-10,39%	33 618 (16,98%)	32 390 (17,11%)	0,13%	32 375	32 765	390	1,20%	27 719 (85,62%)	28 068 (85,66%)	0,04%	5 544 (77,94%)	5 119 (79,67%)	1,73%
Common robbery	53 525	50 820	-2 705	-5,05%	12 249	9 606	-2 643	-21,58%	17 929 (27,26%)	16 509 (27,32%)	0,06%	9 597	9 206	-391	-4,07%	8 092 (84,32%)	8 021 (87,13%)	2,81%	2 498 (83,05%)	2 173 (82,81%)	-0,24%
Assault GBH	170 833	167 299	-3 534	-2,07%	23 822	19 635	-4 187	-17,58%	149 121 (76,61%)	144 254 (77,17%)	0,56%	60 039	62 149	2 110	3,51%	51 566 (85,89%)	53 862 (86,67%)	0,78%	16 397 (83,41%)	14 152 (83,63%)	0,22%
Assault common	156 695	156 329	-366	-0,23%	29 138	25 437	-3 701	-12,70%	136 605 (73,51%)	134 434 (73,96%)	0,45%	34 021	36 414	2 393	7,03%	28 497 (83,76%)	30 531 (83,84%)	0,08%	12 969 (87,97%)	11 099 (87,75%)	-0,22%
Sexual offences	50 253	50 630	377	0,75%	17 547	14 299	-3 248	-18,51%	41 216 (60,79%)	41 313 (63,63%)	2,84%	42 474	42 710	236	0,56%	32 141 (75,67%)	33 779 (79,09%)	3,42%	6 990 (71,70%)	6 631 (73,66%)	1,96%
Total	609 894	601 985	-7 909	-1,30%	181 739	163 861	-17 878	-9,84%	400 974 (50,65%)	391 528 (51,12%)	0,47%	219 415	225 694	6 279	2,86%	182 110 (83,00%)	190 017 (84,19%)	1,19%	50 520 (81,00%)	44 754 (81,51%)	0,51%
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME																					
Arson	4 433	3 954	-479	-10,81%	1 531	1 354	-177	-11,56%	2 486 (41,68%)	2 275 (42,86%)	1,18%	1 352	1 356	4	0,30%	1 166 (86,24%)	1 171 (86,36%)	0,12%	196 (77,17%)	181 (79,39%)	2,22%
Malicious damage to property	117 035	112 063	-4 972	-4,25%	16 499	15 193	-1 306	-7,92%	63 114 (47,26%)	61 431 (48,27%)	1,01%	20 717	21 639	922	4,45%	17 542 (84,67%)	18 569 (85,81%)	1,14%	5 882 (86,99%)	5 134 (86,24%)	-0,75%
Total	121 468	116 017	-5 451	-4,49%	18 030	16 547	-1 483	-8,23%	65 600 (47,03%)	63 706 (48,06%)	1,03%	22 069	22 995	926	4,20%	18 708 (84,77%)	19 740 (85,84%)	1,07%	6 078 (86,63%)	5 315 (85,99%)	-0,64%

Priority crimes 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate			Total complaints in court				% complaints trial-ready			% conviction rate		
	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME (crimes against property)																					
Burglary (residential premises)	246 848	228 117	-18 731	-7,59%	65 139	47 776	-17 363	-26,66%	50 515 (16,19%)	48 113 (17,44%)	1,25%	25 866	24 672	-1 194	-4,62%	22 001 (85,06%)	21 375 (86,64%)	1,58%	11 207 (90,04%)	9 675 (89,86%)	-0,18%
Burglary (business premises)	75 653	71 190	-4 463	-5,90%	19 671	15 204	-4 467	-22,71%	13 280 (13,93%)	13 388 (15,50%)	1,57%	7 892	7 775	-117	-1,48%	6 799 (86,15%)	6 830 (87,85%)	1,70%	3 368 (90,46%)	2 880 (90,40%)	-0,06%
Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	53 462	50 686	-2 776	-5,19%	42 355	29 323	-13 032	-30,77%	6 161 (6,43%)	5 942 (7,43%)	1,00%	6 376	5 933	-443	-6,95%	4 498 (70,55%)	4 300 (72,48%)	1,93%	1 104 (81,72%)	880 (83,89%)	2,17%
Theft off/from motor vehicle	138 387	129 225	-9 162	-6,62%	24 768	19 136	-5 632	-22,74%	15 093 (9,25%)	14 678 (9,89%)	0,64%	6 572	6 106	-466	-7,09%	5 554 (84,51%)	5 369 (87,93%)	3,42%	2 704 (90,92%)	2 270 (91,24%)	0,32%
Theft of all stock	29 386	31 409	2 023	6,88%	5 606	5 037	-569	-10,15%	9 806 (28,02%)	10 329 (28,34%)	0,32%	3 246	3 413	167	5,14%	2 638 (81,27%)	2 893 (84,76%)	3,49%	1 227 (80,35%)	1 099 (82,63%)	2,28%
Total	543 736	510 627	-33 109	-6,09%	157 539	116 476	-41 063	-26,07%	94 855 (13,53%)	92 450 (14,74%)	1,21%	49 952	47 899	-2 053	-4,11%	41 490 (83,06%)	40 767 (85,11%)	2,05%	19 610 (89,05%)	16 804 (89,29%)	0,24%
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME																					
Theft (other)	331 258	304 267	-26 991	-8,15%	74 885	63 210	-11 675	-15,59%	106 114 (26,13%)	101 235 (27,55%)	1,42%	40 088	39 522	-566	-1,41%	33 113 (82,60%)	34 680 (87,75%)	5,15%	17 187 (92,21%)	14 717 (93,26%)	1,05%
Fraud	75 111	73 861	-1 250	-1,66%	55 263	50 153	-5 110	-9,25%	43 117 (33,07%)	36 847 (29,71%)	-3,36%	30 697	25 887	-4 810	-15,67%	19 385 (63,15%)	19 450 (75,13%)	11,98%	13 247 (92,84%)	11 150 (95,18%)	2,34%
Shoplifting	67 466	62 146	-5 320	-7,89%	230	150	-80	-34,78%	67 470 (99,67%)	62 124 (99,72%)	0,05%	24 091	19 724	-4 367	-18,13%	17 866 (74,16%)	17 563 (89,04%)	14,88%	38 695 (98,54%)	34 184 (98,88%)	0,34%
Total	473 835	440 274	-33 561	-7,08%	130 378	113 513	-16 865	-12,94%	216 701 (35,87%)	200 206 (36,15%)	0,28%	94 876	85 133	-9 743	-10,27%	70 364 (74,16%)	71 693 (84,21%)	10,05%	69 129 (95,78%)	60 051 (96,75%)	0,97%

Priority crimes 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate			Total complaints in court				% complaints trial-ready			% conviction rate		
	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff
ALL SERIOUS CRIMES COMBINED																					
Contact crimes	609 894	601 985	-7 909	-1,30%	181 739	163 861	-17 878	-9,84%	400 974 (50,65%)	391 528 (51,12%)	0,47%	219 415	225 694	6 279	2,86%	182 110 (83,00%)	190 017 (84,19%)	1,19%	50 520 (81,00%)	44 754 (81,51%)	0,51%
Contact-related crimes	121 468	116 017	-5 451	-4,49%	18 030	16 547	-1 483	-8,23%	65 600 (47,03%)	63 706 (48,06%)	1,03%	22 069	22 995	926	4,20%	18 708 (84,77%)	19 740 (85,84%)	1,07%	6 078 (86,63%)	5 315 (85,99%)	-0,64%
Property-related crimes	543 736	510 627	-33 109	-6,09%	157 539	116 476	-41 063	-26,07%	94 855 (13,53%)	92 450 (14,74%)	1,21%	49 952	47 899	-2 053	-4,11%	41 490 (83,06%)	40 767 (85,11%)	2,05%	19 610 (89,05%)	16 804 (89,29%)	0,24%
Other serious crimes	473 835	440 274	-33 561	-7,08%	130 378	113 513	-16 865	-12,94%	216 701 (35,87%)	200 206 (36,15%)	0,28%	94 876	85 133	-9 743	-10,27%	70 364 (74,16%)	71 693 (84,21%)	10,05%	69 129 (95,78%)	60 051 (96,75%)	0,97%
Total	1 748 933	1 668 903	-80 030	-4,58%	487 686	410 397	-77 289	-15,85%	778 130 (34,79%)	747 890 (35,97%)	1,18%	386 312	381 721	-4 591	-1,19%	312 672 (80,94%)	322 217 (84,41%)	3,47%	145 337 (88,84%)	126 924 (89,40%)	0,56%
CRIMES DEPENDANT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION																					
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	16 200	17 536	1 336	8,25%	503	303	-200	-39,76%	16 371 (98,01%)	17 713 (99,29%)	1,28%	26 364	29 462	3 098	11,75%	22 775 (86,39%)	25 194 (85,51%)	-0,88%	4 055 (80,57%)	3 790 (81,61%)	1,04%
Drug-related crime	292 750	323 423	30 673	10,48%	835	631	-204	-24,43%	292 829 (99,74%)	323 439 (99,81%)	0,07%	108 855	115 482	6 627	6,09%	85 112 (78,19%)	93 886 (81,30%)	3,11%	152 718 (98,37%)	151 051 (98,62%)	0,25%
Driving under the influence of alcohol/ drugs	75 161	86 099	10 938	14,55%	593	545	-48	-8,09%	75 196 (99,26%)	86 288 (99,59%)	0,33%	88 427	90 767	2 340	2,65%	60 260 (68,15%)	64 942 (71,55%)	3,40%	14 392 (95,72%)	14 400 (96,15%)	0,43%
Sexual offences as a result of police action	6 153	6 702	549	8,92%	94	61	-33	-35,11%	6 145 (98,37%)	6 673 (98,67%)	0,30%	1 362	1 270	-92	-6,75%	535 (39,28%)	774 (60,94%)	21,66%	856 (70,11%)	1 098 (57,46%)	-12,65%
Total	390 264	433 760	43 496	11,15%	2 025	1 540	-485	-23,95%	390 541 (99,55%)	434 113 (99,73%)	0,18%	225 008	236 981	11 973	5,32%	168 682 (74,97%)	184 796 (77,98%)	3,01%	172 021 (97,44%)	170 339 (97,51%)	0,07%

CRIME INVESTIGATION SERVICE

During 2017/2018, the details of 145 832 suspects were circulated as **wanted persons** and cancelled on the Circulation System, in comparison to the 2016/2017 financial year, during which the details of 149 239 suspects were circulated as wanted persons and cancelled. This indicates a decrease of 3 407.

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

Detective Service Centres

Province	Total number of units where the DSC must be implemented	Total number of units where the DSC was already implemented
Eastern Cape	41	28
Free State	4	6
Gauteng	117	102
KwaZulu-Natal	63	48
Limpopo	12	21
Mpumalanga	19	19
North West	18	4
Northern Cape	8	6
Western Cape	23	11
Total	305	245

The officers appointed as **detective court case officers** act as a liaison between the prosecutor and detectives, in the management of case dockets. Detective court case officers confirm whether instructions that were issued by the prosecutor are complied with, as well as ensure that timeous arrangements are made for identity parades, post-mortem reports, ballistic and laboratory reports. By the end of March 2018, a total number of 142 detective court case officers were placed at 123 courts, countrywide.

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 phenomenon in South Africa. The table below represents the general support service that was 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.

Missing persons

Broadcasted	Circulations done	Cancellations	Internet placing	Special events awareness	Yellow notices issued ⁶²
1 117	2 757	1 778	1 163	12	10

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

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A global alert to locate a missing person.

missing person and displays it at his/her shop/place of business. The table below indicates the requests for broadcasts that were received at the national office, but does not include the provincial offices of the Bureau.

Wanted persons

Requests received	Broadcasted	Internet placing
234	512	223

Three radio and four television interviews were held with the aim of educating the general public. Two newspaper articles were also published to create awareness, with regards to the missing person phenomenon in South Africa.

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 the value of the items which were confiscated, is included. 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 35 provides an overview of the number of anonymous tips, which were received by Crime Stop and Crime Line, as well as the successes.

Table 35: Anonymous tips received and successes reported to Crime Stop and Crime Line

Crime Stop (08600 10111), for the period of 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018						
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	Web tips received	Inbound and outbound calls received	Awareness conducted
April	6	4	R55 096,75	0	7 922	1
May	2	3	R5 950,00	0	7 977	0
June	3	3	R83 000,00	0	6 800	0
July	3	4	R5 567,50	0	8 063	2
August	2	1	R6 759,50	0	7 822	3
September	7	9	R22 513,77	0	8 246	2
October	3	3	R96 870,00	0	8 164	1
November	1	1	R900,00	0	7 463	1
December	5	3	R140 500,00	0	8 428	0
January	1	1	R5 000,00	0	7 549	0
February	1	2	R749,25	0	7 181	7
March	6	8	R115 084,00	0	10 082	10
Total	40	42	R537 990,77	0	95 697	27

Crime Line (SMS - 32211), for the period of 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018					
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	SMS tips received	Web tips received
April	9	13	R50 742,25	236	135
May	12	14	R249 793,56	434	200
June	5	4	R3 982,57	276	129
July	5	6	R8 646,00	256	148
August	4	8	R147 027,50	235	167
September	4	6	R50 517,35	210	138
October	6	8	R24 967,91	237	155
November	3	3	R1 616,75	251	131
December	3	3	R1 546,50	297	114
January	4	5	R15 492,60	182	149
February	6	7	R18 063,14	299	194
March	1	1	R16 129,00	260	157
Total	62	78	R588 525,13	3 173	1 817

Crime Stop (08600 10111) and Crime Line (SMS - 32211), for the period of 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018							
Month	Positive cases	Arrests affected	Value of items confiscated	SMS tips received (Crime Line)	Inbound and outbound calls received (Crime Stop)	Web tips received (Crime Line)	Awareness conducted (Crime Stop)
April	15	17	R105 839,00	236	7 922	135	1
May	14	17	R255 743,56	434	7 977	200	0
June	8	7	R86 982,57	276	6 800	129	0
July	8	10	R14 213,50	256	8 063	148	2
August	6	9	R153 787,00	235	7 822	167	3
September	11	15	R73 031,12	210	8 246	138	2
October	9	11	R121 837,91	237	8 164	155	1
November	4	4	R2 516,75	251	7 463	131	1
December	8	6	R142 046,50	297	8 428	114	0
January	5	6	R20 492,60	182	7 549	149	0
February	7	9	R18 812,39	299	7 181	194	7
March	7	9	R131 213,00	260	10 082	157	10
Total	102	120	R1 126 515.90	3 173	95 697	1 817	27

Harmful occult-related crime relates to human conduct that constitutes a crime, the modus operandi, 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.

Province	Charge	Description of the incident	Sanction
KwaZulu-Natal	Murder	It is alleged that the deceased left home with an unknown lady. Her body was found in a forest with her head and arms removed. The missing body parts of the deceased were not found.	The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for murder and five years for kidnapping.
	Murder	In September 2017, four bodies were found with several stab wounds with either their left or right ears removed.	The accused was sentenced to life imprisonment on each count.
Limpopo	Murder	In April 2017, a badly decomposed body was found with her lips, breasts and genitals removed.	The 1 st accused was sentenced to life imprisonment whilst a separate trial will be conducted for other accused.
	Assault GBH	Media reported that a pastor allegedly sprayed his congregation members with Doom, without their consent.	The accused was found guilty on three counts in terms of the Agricultural Act and four counts of Assault GBH and was sentenced.

During 2017/2018, a total of 494 **life sentences** were secured by general Crime Investigations Service, against a total of 373 persons. The table below provides a provincial overview of life sentences imposed, per serious crime category.

Province	Life sentences	Suspects sentenced	Crime categories							Total
			Murder	Rape	House robbery	Armed robbery	Kidnapping	Business robbery	Carjacking	
Eastern Cape	44	36	27	15	0	1	1	0	0	44
Free State	30	29	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	28
Gauteng	175	134	102	31	22	17	1	8	4	185
KwaZulu-Natal	72	72	72	3	3	0	0	1	0	79
Limpopo	31	30	19	6	3	0	1	2	0	31
Mpumalanga	23	20	14	7	1	0	0	0	1	23
North West	18	18	12	4	1	0	0	0	1	18
Northern Cape	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Western Cape	98	31	21	41	0	6	15	0	0	83
Total	494	373	293	112	30	24	18	11	6	494

FAMILY VIOLENCE, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATION SERVICE

A total of 1 587 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. Furthermore, FCS Units, countrywide, conducted a total of 5 322 suspect tracing operations, which resulted in a total of 9 553 arrests. The table below, provides a provincial breakdown of awareness campaigns, the number of suspect tracing operations and the number of arrests, per province. A total number of 38 interventions/inspections were also conducted by FCS Investigation Service, during the 2017/2018 financial year.

Awareness campaigns, suspect tracing operations and arrests

Province	Awareness campaigns	Number of suspect tracing operations	Number of arrests
Eastern Cape	149	344	713
Free State	123	238	324
Gauteng	184	412	603
KwaZulu-Natal	291	441	1 193
Limpopo	84	202	288
Mpumalanga	135	820	875
North West	137	541	922
Northern Cape	99	114	500
Western Cape	385	2 210	4 135
Total	1 587	5 322	9 553

Forensic Social Workers, 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 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. FSWs expanded their scope of practice, by including statement taking from children and preparing child witnesses for court, in their assessment process. A total number of 5 312 cases were referred to the FSWs and a total number of 5 793 children were assessed. FSWs compiled a total number of 3 881 court reports.

During 2017/2018, a total number of 1 824 **life sentences** were secured by the FCS Units. The following table provides an overview of life sentences imposed, per crime category and province.

Life sentences: FCS

Province	Life sentences	Number of years	Number of case dockets	Number of suspects
Eastern Cape	232	1 502	433	550
Free State	296	1 255	371	346
Gauteng	339	679	356	301
KwaZulu-Natal	220	533	116	170
Limpopo	270	521	268	208
Mpumalanga	137	724	178	180
North West	130	557	164	99
Northern Cape	46	338	84	98
Western Cape	154	1 576	449	318
Total	1 824	7 685	2 419	2 270

HIGHLIGHTS

An 11-year-old girl went missing from home and returned the following morning. The girl said that she had slept over at her 26-year-old uncle's home. Suspecting that something was amiss, the mother questioned her and learnt that she had been sexually violated by her uncle. A medical examination confirmed that the child had been sexually assaulted. A case of rape was registered for investigation. The accused (uncle) was convicted on two counts of rape.	Two life sentences
The mother went out, leaving her two daughters behind in the care of their 25-year-old uncle, who lived with them. When she returned home, she observed her six-year-old daughter behaving strangely. She examined the child and found that she had been sexually violated. When questioned, the child replied that she had been raped by her uncle. The accused (uncle) was convicted of rape.	Life imprisonment
An 18-year-old victim was walking near the railway line. She was approached by the 31-year-old accused, who threatened her with a knife and raped her. The accused was convicted of rape.	20 years imprisonment
A 27-year-old man went to the residence of three university students. He entered their room and dragged them out of the room, one by one, while they were fast asleep and raped them. A case was registered for investigation and the accused was sentenced.	33 years imprisonment
The 24-year-old and 30-year-old accused entered a shop where they found a female shopkeeper. They stabbed her with a knife, took cash and fled the scene. The following day, one of the suspects was seen in the community. The police was alerted and the suspect was arrested. After an extensive investigation the second suspect was arrested. The two suspects were linked to other cases where they hijacked a Toyota Tazz, killed the driver, locked the passenger in the boot of the vehicle and later raped her, repeatedly. She managed to run away and registered a case for investigation. Both the accused was sentenced.	Two life terms and 40 years on two counts
A doctor informed the SAPS that a severely injured two-month-old baby had been admitted to the hospital. During the initial interview the 29-year-old mother claimed that the child had fallen from the bed. Medical test results revealed that the baby had been raped. The mother was arrested and charged, in terms of Section 55 of the Child Protection Act (aiding and abetting), child abuse and defeating the ends of justice. The accused was sentenced, despite the actual perpetrator not being identified.	Life imprisonment
A 33-year-old man brutally murdered his elder brother's wife. The accused promised to accompany the 26-year-old woman to fetch her child. He drove the vehicle to nearby bushes where he tied her against the tree and left. In the evening, the accused returned, attacked the deceased, by breaking her arm and cutting off her body parts, before killing her. The accused was sentenced to life imprisonment.	Life imprisonment

The detection rate, trial-ready case docket 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 36.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS: CHILDREN

From table 36, it is evident that 43,34% of all reported sexual offences, 27,03% of all murder, 25,09% of all attempted murder, 13,80% of all assault GBH and 12,22% of all assault common were committed against children.

The total number of reported charges increased, by 336 (0,78%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Sexual offences increased, by 357 (1,66%), murder, by 108 (11,70%), attempted murder, by 59 (5,74%) and assault common, by 43 (0,39%) more charges. Assault GBH decreased, by 231 (2,69%) less charges.

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,22% to 69,90%. Attempted murder increased, by 1,85% to 49,06%, sexual offences, by 0,77% to 68,77%, assault GBH, by 0,30% to 79,12% and assault common, by 0,01% to 74,75%. Murder decreased, by 0,10% to 33,54%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 2,24% to 80,17%. Sexual offences increased, by 2,48% to 78,86%, assault GBH, by 2,48% to 84,43%, murder, by 2,04% to 79,84% and assault common, by 0,73% to 82,79%. Attempted murder decreased, by 1,03% to 81,71%.

The *conviction rate* decreased, by 1,96% to 81,07%. Murder decreased, by 12,06% to 74,78%, attempted murder, by 8,74% to 69,80%, assault GBH, by 1,97% to 89,54%, sexual offences, by 1,20% to 77,89% and assault common, by 0,41% to 90,72%.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 69,90% (38 298)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 80,17% (27 580)
- Conviction rate: 81,07% (6 233)

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OLDER THAN 18 YEARS: WOMEN

From table 36, it is evident that 87,78% of all reported assault common, 86,20% of all assault GBH, 74,91% of all attempted murder, 72,97% of all murder and 56,66% of all sexual offences were committed against women.

The total number of reported charges increased, by 3 031 (1,85%), in comparison with the same period, in 2016/2017. Assault common increased, by 1 939 (2,49%), assault GBH, by 694 (1,35%), murder, by 235 (9,22%), attempted murder, by 141 (4,54%) and sexual offences, by 22 (0,08%) more charges.

The *detection rate* increased, by 0,29% to 74,29%. Assault common increased, by 0,53% to 79,88%, assault GBH, by 0,48% to 82,82% and sexual offences, by 0,46% to 59,53%. Attempted murder decreased, by 2,00% to 44,04% and murder, by 1,59% to 30,89%.

The *trial-ready case docket rate* increased, by 1,77% to 83,56%. Sexual offences increased, by 4,21% to 80,21%, murder, by 2,54% to 82,56%, attempted murder, by 0,98% to 84,12% and assault GBH, by 0,62% to 86,97%. Assault common decreased, by 0,48% to 84,18%.

The *conviction rate* decreased, by 0,52% to 84,02%. Attempted murder decreased, by 2,16% to 81,85%, murder, by 1,21% to 87,28%, sexual offences, by 0,76% to 74,13%, assault GBH, by 0,47% to 86,18%. Assault common increased, by 0,02% to 88,94%.

The following percentages were achieved, in 2017/2018:

- Detection rate: 74,29% (143 638)
- Trial-ready case docket rate: 83,56% (55 329)
- Conviction rate: 84,02% (17 422)

Table 36: Detection rate, trial-ready case docket rate and the conviction rate for crimes against women and children

Crimes against women and children, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018																					
Crime category	Total number of complaints reported				Total number of complaints incomplete				% detection rate			Total complaints in court				% complaints trial-ready			% conviction rate		
	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	DIFF	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff	16/17	17/18	% diff
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS)																					
Murder	923	1 031	108	11,70%	1 235	1 339	104	8,42%	726 (33,64%)	795 (33,54%)	-0,10%	2 081	2 138	57	2,74%	1 619 (77,80%)	1 707 (79,84%)	2,04%	429 (86,84%)	258 (74,78%)	-12,06%
Attempted murder	1 028	1 087	59	5,74%	495	570	75	15,15%	719 (47,21%)	813 (49,06%)	1,85%	991	1 099	108	10,90%	820 (82,74%)	898 (81,71%)	-1,03%	194 (78,54%)	141 (69,80%)	-8,74%
Assault GBH	8 573	8 342	-231	-2,69%	1 469	1 210	-259	-17,63%	7 915 (78,82%)	7 558 (79,12%)	0,30%	4 437	4 619	182	4,10%	3 636 (81,95%)	3 900 (84,43%)	2,48%	1 509 (91,51%)	1 036 (89,54%)	-1,97%
Assault common	11 053	11 096	43	0,39%	2 294	2 171	-123	-5,36%	9 975 (74,74%)	9 917 (74,75%)	0,01%	3 099	3 567	468	15,10%	2 543 (82,06%)	2 953 (82,79%)	0,73%	1 109 (91,13%)	968 (90,72%)	-0,41%
Sexual offences	21 543	21 900	357	1,66%	6 725	6 040	-685	-10,19%	19 222 (68,00%)	19 215 (68,77%)	0,77%	22 775	22 979	204	0,90%	17 396 (76,38%)	18 122 (78,86%)	2,48%	4 932 (79,09%)	3 830 (77,89%)	-1,20%
Total	43 120	43 456	336	0,78%	12 218	11 330	-888	-7,27%	38 557 (69,68%)	38 298 (69,90%)	0,22%	33 383	34 402	1 019	3,05%	26 014 (77,93%)	27 580 (80,17%)	2,24%	8 173 (83,03%)	6 233 (81,07%)	-1,96%
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER)																					
Murder	2 548	2 783	235	9,22%	3 548	3 750	202	5,69%	1 980 (32,48%)	2 018 (30,89%)	-1,59%	4 380	4 605	225	5,14%	3 505 (80,02%)	3 802 (82,56%)	2,54%	992 (88,49%)	858 (87,28%)	-1,21%
Attempted murder	3 105	3 246	141	4,54%	1 461	1 591	130	8,90%	2 102 (46,04%)	2 130 (44,04%)	-2,00%	2 390	2 588	198	8,28%	1 987 (83,14%)	2 177 (84,12%)	0,98%	557 (84,01%)	469 (81,85%)	-2,16%
Assault GBH	51 407	52 101	694	1,35%	5 119	4 472	-647	-12,64%	46 544 (82,34%)	46 851 (82,82%)	0,48%	17 415	18 600	1 185	6,80%	15 038 (86,35%)	16 176 (86,97%)	0,62%	6 266 (86,65%)	5 680 (86,18%)	-0,47%
Assault common	77 739	79 678	1 939	2,49%	10 002	8 695	-1 307	-13,07%	69 620 (79,35%)	70 595 (79,88%)	0,53%	17 174	18 926	1 752	10,20%	14 540 (84,66%)	15 932 (84,18%)	-0,48%	7 208 (88,92%)	6 507 (88,94%)	0,02%
Sexual offences	28 610	28 632	22	0,08%	8 850	8 398	-452	-5,11%	22 129 (59,07%)	22 044 (59,53%)	0,46%	21 436	21 496	60	0,28%	16 291 (76,00%)	17 242 (80,21%)	4,21%	4 269 (74,89%)	3 908 (74,13%)	-0,76%
Total	163 409	166 440	3 031	1,85%	28 980	26 906	-2 074	-7,16%	142 375 (74,00%)	143 638 (74,29%)	0,29%	62 795	66 215	3 420	5,45%	51 361 (81,79%)	55 329 (83,56%)	1,77%	19 292 (84,54%)	17 422 (84,02%)	-0,52%

SPECIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

During 2017/2018, a total number of 175 184 transactions were performed on the system by the **National Vehicle Information Control Centre**. A total number of 2 759 transactions were finalised for investigating officers who personally visited the centre, in order to verify circulated stolen vehicles. A total number of 7 285 transactions were performed to assist the 300 vehicle clearance offices. The following table provides an overview of the successes achieved by International Vehicle Crime Investigation operations.

International vehicle crime

Month	Number of vehicles impounded in other countries	Number of vehicle identified in foreign countries, per month	Vehicles repatriated per month	
			Total number	Total value
April	14	5	4	R400 000,00
May	12	16	14	R6 035 239,00
June	9	10	8	R3 998 000,00
July	21	5	9	R2 830 000,00
August	18	13	11	R3 453 000,00
September	18	16	13	R3 470 000,00
October	10	6	4	R800 000,00
November	11	5	4	R1 775 013,00
December	7	1	4	R1 620 000,00
January	6	18	13	R4 780 000,00
February	17	10	11	R5 360 000,00
March	12	5	3	R1 950 000,00
Total	155	110	98	R36 471 252,00

During 2017/2018, Cycad Enforcement training was provided to seven members, from 27 to 30 November 2017 and 20 members were declared competent after attending the Stock Theft Investigations Learning Programme, from 31 July 2017 to 1 September 2017. Members trained are attached to **Stock Theft and Endangered Species Units** and detectives in general. The tables below depicts a provincial overview of successes by Stock Theft and Endangered Species Units, which were achieved during stock theft cross-border operations, including stock stolen and recovered.

Stock Theft

Province	Number of operations	Livestock recovered			
		Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses
RSA/Lesotho/Swaziland					
Eastern Cape	11	40	59	72	12
Free State	5	3	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2	9	0	0	2
Total	18	52	59	72	14

Livestock	Stolen	Value	Recovered	Value
Cattle	66 524	R691 849 600,00	20 534	R213 553 600,00
Sheep	42 858	R83 573 100,00	8 944	R17 440 800,00
Goats	91 643	R155 793 100,00	17 487	R29 727 900,00
Total	201 025	R931 215 800,00	46 965	R260 722 300,00

Members at the **National Investigative Unit** participated in the national project "Cross-Border Vehicle Crime", on the KwaZulu-Natal borders of Swaziland and Mozambique. The highlights for this Unit, is reflected in the following table.

<p>The suspect fired shots at a BMW, in which the victims were travelling and robbed them of their cellphones and cash and fled. The victims sustained gunshot wounds. The suspect was arrested after being found in possession of a firearm and ammunition without a license. The firearm was positively linked to the crime scene, through ballistic reports.</p>	<p>A combined total of 52 years imprisonment</p>
<p>A burnt body of a female was found inside a dustbin. The investigation led the investigating officers to a security guard, working at the complex where blood, that matched the deceased, was found in the room of the security guard.</p>	<p>20 years imprisonment</p>
<p>Investigation officers identified and arrested suspects through fingerprints and cellphone analysis after a housebreaking and theft incident. One of the suspects, a security guard, was found in possession of a stolen laptop. However, the suspect passed away before the trial was finalised. The remaining suspects were linked to two other cases of housebreaking and theft.</p>	<p>The accused were convicted on five counts and sentenced to four years imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently, an effective eight years imprisonment. The accused were declared unfit to possess a firearm.</p>
<p>The suspect submitted fraudulent VAT returns, claiming refunds to the value of R32 million. A case of fraud was opened. During an audit which was conducted by SARS, the suspect submitted fabricated invoices to support the refund claim. The cases were linked, the suspect was arrested and found guilty on 306 counts of money laundering.</p>	<p>Three years imprisonment</p>
<p>The deceased was overpowered at his place of residence by an acquaintance and his friend. The deceased was strangled and placed in the bath with running water. Property was taken from the deceased's house and loaded into his vehicle. The vehicle was later burnt and abandoned. The suspects were traced through cellphone records, a year after the incident and charged with murder, armed robbery and malicious damage to property.</p>	<p>Murder - 25 years imprisonment Robbery with aggravating circumstances- 13 years imprisonment Malicious damage to property - 5 years imprisonment</p>
<p>The modus operandi of the Rolex Gang were to identify their victims, followed and robbed them of their Rolex watches, as well as other belongings, at gunpoint. These incidents were reported in Gauteng. After a shoot-out between members of Sandton SAPS and the suspects, one suspect was fatally wounded and three other suspects were arrested.</p>	<p>Accused number one and two, 233 years and accused number three, 200 years imprisonment on 20 counts (murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, possession of firearm and ammunition without a licence and malicious damage to property).</p>
<p>The complainant and her husband were followed from the bank after withdrawing money. When the victims arrived at the gate of their residence, they were robbed of their BMW motor vehicle, money and jewellery valued at R869 960.00. Investigating officers identified the suspect, through cellphone analysis, after he inserted his SIM card into the stolen cellphone. The suspect was identified at an identification parade by the complainant and was arrested.</p>	<p>15 years imprisonment</p>

COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

During 2017/2018, a total of 11 277 handsets were profiled and 3 233 Section 205 subpoenas, defined in Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977), were processed by the **Cybercrime Investigation Unit**.

The **Anti-Corruption Section** investigated fraud and corruption-related cases committed by the members, against members of the public and against the Department. All cases investigated (ranging from submission of fraudulent medical certificates; defeating the ends of justice; fraudulent usage of fuel and bank cards; bribery, the release of vehicles in SAPS 13 stores; release of suspects in custody; and falsification of informer claims), were finalised and a 100% conviction was secured, in 2017/2018.

Anti-Corruption

Province	Total guilty	Number of members charged		Charge			Status			
		SAPS members	Members of the public	Corruption	Fraud	Theft	Resigned	Dismissed	Suspended	Warning
Eastern Cape	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Free State	15	15	0	6	9	0	3	9	1	2
Gauteng	2	0	2	1	1	0	Member of the public	Member of the public	Member of the public	Member of the public
KwaZulu-Natal	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
North West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cape	3	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
Western Cape	18	18	0	10	8	0	13	5	0	0
Total	43	41	2	22	20	1	20	17	2	2

FORENSIC SERVICES

Policing plays a major role in the combating of crime in the community, both reassuring and assisting persons, affected by crime. Increasingly, crime investigation depends on the collection and processing of the analysis of physical forensic evidence for the exoneration of the innocent or the conviction of the perpetrator.

The Forensic Services Division, comprising of the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Criminal Record Centre, is an indispensable investigative aid in the investigation of crime. This is a highly regulated environment, which requires compliance to legislation, focusing on the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedure) Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 37 of 2013) (Fingerprint Act and DNA Act). The accuracy and reliability of information provided by the SAPS's Forensic Service, is crucial to the success of crime investigations and prosecution.

The Division has expanded its services, in relation to animal DNA, to address the scourge of wildlife crime or endangered species; moreover, the implementation of the legislative imperatives (DNA Act and Fingerprint Act) have necessitated the increased provision of resources into the Division, such as human capital, physical resources, decentralisation of services, etc. in a continued endeavour to improve the turnaround time of the various services which are provided by this environment.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE

PROCESSING OF PREVIOUS CONVICTION REPORTS

The Criminal Record and Crime Scene Management (CR and CSM) received 1 210 422 requests for previous conviction reports, in 2017/2018, indicating an increase of 6 043 enquiries received, compared to 1 204 379 of the preceding financial year. The CR and CSM processed 97,92% or 1 185 210 from a total of 1 210 422, of the enquiries received, within 15 calendar days, which exceeded the planned target, by 2,92%.

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

A total of 2 223 615 requests for fingerprint searches were received by the CR and CSM, in 2017/2018, compared to 2 332 050 received, in 2016/2017. A total of 1 214 212 or 54,61% of the total of requests received were criminal fingerprint searches, in order to determine whether an individual has a criminal record, whilst the remaining 45,39% or 1 009 403, were non-criminal fingerprint searches, such as in the case of applications for firearm licenses, professional driver's permits and pre-employment screening. From the 1 214 212 criminal fingerprint searches conducted, 582 961 or 48,01% were first offenders, who had no previous convictions recorded against them, whilst 631 251 or 51,99% resulted in previous convictions being identified and verified.

The CR and CSM further received requests for fingerprint searches related to firearm license applications, during 2017/2018, which amounted to 148 214 requests. The CR and CSM processed 97,70% of the workload (144 808 from a total of 148 214) of the requests related to firearm license applications, within 15 calendar days.

EVIDENCE COLLECTION AT CRIME SCENES

The following table provides an overview of the performance of Crime Scene Laboratories, including positive spin-offs resulting from service delivery interventions within the Local Criminal Record Centres, in the 2017/2018 financial year:

Crime Scene Laboratories

Types of evidence	2016/2017	2017/2018	Numerical difference (2016/2017 vs 2017/2018)	% difference (2016/2017 vs 2017/2018)
Exhibits processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	150 978	141 472	-9 506	-6,30%
Cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	36 874	35 084	-1 790	-4,85%
Positive cases processed by the Fingerprint Laboratory	23 687	21 809	-1 878	-7,93%
Shoe-print investigations	1 085	193	-892	-82,21%
Positive shoe-print investigations	177	91	-86	-48,59%
Manual palm prints	296	236	-60	-20,27%
Manual fingerprint identifications	479	339	-140	-29,23%
Automatic Fingerprint Identification System fingerprint identifications	37 720	36 716	-1 004	-2,66%
Electronic palm prints	12 581	12 889	308	2,45%

SUBPROGRAMME: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

FINALISATION OF CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

The backlog of cases exhibits/entries, not yet finalised, remains at very low levels and also below the international acceptable norm of 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 Division experienced an 11,74% decrease, in the receipt of case exhibits/entries, in relation to the previous financial year, due to the implementation of the DNA Act. A total number of 639 745 case exhibits/entries were received, compared to 724 854 case exhibits/entries in the previous financial year. A total number of 645 909 case exhibits/entries were finalised, which amounted to 100,96% of case exhibits/entries finalised by the Forensic Science Laboratory, in 2017/2018. This is a 4,75% increase from the previous year's 96,21% on the finalisation rate.

PROCESSING OF ROUTINE - CASE EXHIBITS/ENTRIES

The Forensic Science Laboratory finalised 164 946 or 69,53% from a total of 237 225 routine case exhibits/entries received, within 28 working days, in 2017/2018. The table below depicts the performance per discipline:

Routine case exhibits

Disciplines	Routine entries finalised 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 erased on firearms.	46 875	32 873 (70,13%)
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.	59 063	32 694 (55,35%)
Chemistry Analysis of substance, e.g.; powders, tablets, liquids suspected of containing controlled pharmaceutical and/or illicit drugs.	104 816	67 111 (64,03%)
Questioned documents Analysis of questioned documents, e.g.; handwriting, typewriting, forged signatures and counterfeit banknotes.	20 835	20 804 (99,85%)
Scientific analysis Analysis of organic and inorganic matters or substance, e.g.; plastics, fuel, vegetable medicines, soil, gold, poison and primer residue.	7 172	4 988 (69,55%)
Victim identification centre	6 564	6 476 (98,66%)

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

During the period under review, the Forensic Science Laboratory had experienced a 75,30% (4 656 from a total of 6 183) completion rate, with regard to non-routine case exhibits/entries, within the planned turnaround time of 75 working days, compared to the 71,84% or 4 240 from a total of 5 902 non-routine case exhibits/entries received in the previous financial year, which amount to a 3,46% increase. 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% or 367 791 from a total of 419 765 biology intelligence case exhibits/entries were finalised within the planned turnaround time of 63 working days, during the 2016/2017 financial year, compared to the 95,16% or 365 593 from a total of 384 182, in the 2017/2018 financial year.

BACKLOG REDUCTION

The Forensic Science Laboratory has made 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, forensic laboratories reduced the backlog from 59 023 to a level of about 7 164 case entries, which represent 87,86% overall backlog reduction to date.

The year under review paved the way for a milestone in the eradication of backlogs which were evidenced by the status of the backlog (cases exhibits/entries older than 12 months), in the various forensic examination types depicted in the table below:

Backlogs

Examination Type	Financial year	Cases Received	Backlog (As on 2017-03-31)
DNA analysis	2014/2015	113 719	0
	2015/2016	165 852	0
	2016/2017	120 435	0
	2017/2018	428 051	0
Drug analysis	2014/2015	79 010	0
	2015/2016	87 724	3
	2016/2017	99 825	15
	2017/2018	106 449	64
IBIS	2014/2015	24 998	0
	2015/2016	18 704	0
	2016/2017	33 688	0
	2017/2018	68 671	0

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

Year	Backlog	Case exhibits received	% backlog
2014/2015	3 304	299 995	1,10%
2015/2016	18 488	356 426	5,19%
2016/2017	9 849	724 854	1,36%
2017/2018	7 164	639 745	1,12%

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 (NFDD), which consists of a number of indices containing forensic DNA profiles, which is derived from samples which are collected from different categories of persons and crime samples. The DNA Act makes provision for several safeguards and defines penalties to ensure that forensic exhibit material and samples are collected, stored and used only for purposes related to the detection of crime, the investigation of an offence or prosecution.

The Forensic Services Division has been very active in providing forensic awareness programmes on the services it renders and on the implementation of the Fingerprint and DNA Acts to the members of the SAPS and the public.

The legislation requires that authorised persons (trained detectives) may take DNA buccal⁶³ samples from certain categories of persons. A total of 36 722 authorised persons have been trained to take DNA buccal samples, by the end of the 2017/2018 financial year. The SAPS has succeeded in ensuring that buccal samples were taken, with a national average of 53,09% or 34 575 from a total of 65 124, of persons arrested and charged on offences referred to in Schedule 8 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977). During the period under review, 12 567 cases were linked with known persons of interest/suspects and a further 4 576 cases were linked with unknown persons of interest/suspects (i.e. Forensic DNA profile of a person not on the NFDD Index). The 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 provided for in the Act. This database is currently the largest on the continent of Africa and amongst the ten largest globally. A total of 246 155 profiles, in accordance with the requirements of the DNA Act, have been expunged to date.

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A buccal sample is a sample of cellular material taken from the inside of a person's mouth.

At the end of the 2017/2018 financial year, a total of 1 021 906 forensic DNA profiles have been loaded to the NFDD in the following categories of indices:

- Arrested Persons Index: 497 838
- Investigative Index: 7 781
- Elimination Index: 26 554
- Convicted Persons Index: 67 730
- Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains Index: 11 668
- Crime Scene Index: 410 335

The number of forensic DNA cases submitted for analysis to the Forensic Service Laboratory (FSL) increased significantly with the inception of the DNA Act, from 262 125 to 428 051, in 2017/2018, an increase of 63,30%, compared to the time before the inception of the Act, whilst the permanent staff at the Biology Section increased, by only 4,4% during the same time. The reported figure for the average DNA analysis turnaround time and percentage for obtaining a forensic DNA profile from buccal samples, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, is 34 days and 55% respectively, from the date of receipt. All of the buccal samples have been destroyed within 30 days after obtaining the forensic DNA profile, as per requirement of the Act. At the end of the 2017/2018 financial year, the number of DNA backlog cases (registered case entries exceeding the different target framework for each of the different categories) was 1% (3 420 from 341 204 cases) and compares well with the acceptable international benchmark of a 10% backlog indicator.

During 2013 and 2015 a serial rapist was terrorising the communities of Olifantsfontein, Ivory Park and Erasmia. He was linked to a murder and five rape cases when his DNA was loaded to the NFDD for a comparison search. His DNA matched the crime scene samples that were collected and rape samples from the five victims. His fingerprints were also linked to a robbery and a kidnapping case. He was sentenced in November 2017, to five life sentences and 100 years in prison for crimes, including; murder, rape, robbery, kidnapping and assault.

A serial rapist has been sentenced to an effective 13 life sentences plus 228 years in prison. The accused, aged 27, was convicted of 17 counts of rape, eight counts of Assault GBH, five counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, three counts of attempted robbery, two counts of assault and one count of attempted murder. He was arrested shortly after his latest offence and his DNA was positively linked to all the other offences before court, the earliest being committed, in July 2008.

A Germiston man was arrested for burglary and was subsequently linked through the DNA database, for the raping of 44 young women, who were aged between 11 and 28-years-old. After facing the overwhelming evidence the accused, aged 30, pleaded guilty to the crimes committed.

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 crimes committed against women.
- Detection rate for crimes committed against children.
- Conviction rate for contact-related crimes.
- Conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection.
- 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 crimes, detection rate for crimes committed against women, detection rate for crimes committed against children, conviction rate for contact-related crimes and conviction rate for crimes dependent on police action for detection.

For the 2018/2019 legislative programme, the following Bills will be submitted for approval:

- South African Police Amendment Bill.
- The Animal Movement and Animal Produce Bill.
- Firearms Control Amendment Bill.
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Bill.

The following policies have been approved by the Minister of Police and are to be implemented by the Department of Police:

- Policy on the Investigation and Management of Serial Rape and Serial Murder.
- Policy on Reducing Barriers to the Reporting of Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence and the Minister of Police's Six Point Plan on addressing gender-based violence.
- Policy on Enhancing the Quality and Functioning of the SAPS Detective Service.

Policies that have been approved and implemented are Policy No 11 of 2017: CAS/ICDMS: User Account Management in the South African Police Service and Policy No 13 of 2017: Cybercrime Policy for the South African Police Service.

The following national instructions have been approved and implemented:

- National Instruction 6 of 2017: Service Complaints against the South African Police Service.
- National Instruction 8 of 2017: Property and Exhibit Management.
- National Instruction 12 of 2017: Detective Service.
- National Instruction 13 of 2017: Case Docket Management.
- National Instruction 1 of 2018: Crime Investigation Service.
- National Instruction 2 of 2018: Crime Stop.
- National Instruction 3 of 2018: Harmful Occult Related Crimes.
- National Instruction 4 of 2018: Bureau for Missing Persons.
- National Instruction 5 of 2018: Vehicle Crime Investigation.

The following national instructions were submitted for approval:

- National Instruction on Anti-Corruption Investigation.
- National Instruction on Commercial Crime Investigation.
- National Instruction on Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences.
- National Instruction on Organised Crime Investigation.
- National Instruction on Registration and Finance of Informers.
- National Instruction on Specific Crime Investigation.

The following strategies have been identified to be developed, during the 2018/2019 financial year:

- Bail Defence Strategy.
- Case Docket Load Reduction Strategy.

- Cold Case Strategy.
- Crime Detection Strategy.
- Cybercrime Strategy.
- Modus Operandi Counter Strategy.
- Organised CTA Strategy.
- Post Parole Strategy.

Routine case exhibits (entries) finalised.

- Enhance the existing forensic capacity, such as training.
- Optimal utilisation of the Reference Index and crime investigation technologies.
- Optimal and effective utilisation of personnel and equipment.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2017/2018.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
Crime Investigations	12 091 956	12 091 956	-	10 964 006	10 964 006	-
Criminal Record Centre	2 359 167	2 359 167	-	2 232 979	2 232 979	-
Forensic Science Laboratory	1 767 090	1 682 740	84 350	2 091 634	2 091 634	-
Specialised Investigations ⁶⁴	1 552 819	1 552 819	-	1 434 507	1 434 507	-
Total	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	16 723 126	16 723 126	-

⁶⁴ During the briefing on the 2016/2017 Annual Report, the PCoP recommended that, in terms of the reporting obligations of the DPCI as per the SAPS Act, 1995, the performance of the DPCI should be contained in a separate section of the SAPS Annual Report. Reporting on the DCPI is, therefore, included in the last section of Programme 3: Detective Service. The budget allocation of the DPCI is, however, still located within Programme 3 of the SAPS Vote.



DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, PLANNED TARGETS AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 37: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Address serious corruption, where officials are involved in procurement fraud and corruption-related cases ⁶⁵	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.	79,47% (511 from a total of 643) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	60%	74,15% (436 from a total of 588).	14,15% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious Corruption utilised the Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) integrated operational model and followed the multidisciplinary approach to the latter, where investigators are given specific responsibilities with regard to the serious corruption investigations.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Specialised investigation of serious commercial crime-related charges	Detection rate of 94,8% for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Detection rate of 96,75% (181 434 from a total of 187 519) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	95,37% (126 870 from a total of 133 035) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	80%	89,67% (52 008 from a total of 58 001).	9,67% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a joint strategy between the DPCI and the NPA, to enhance investigations and prosecutions. Prioritisation of cases. Application of a multidisciplinary investigative approach. Performance monitoring and evaluation.
	Trial-ready case docket rate of 58,8% for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 58,59% (2 745 from a total of 4 685) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 66,43% (2 750 from a total of 4 140) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	53%	70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241).	17,04% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that investigations are properly conducted and that dockets to court are screened. Arrests are executed upon finalisation of investigations, rather than arresting while investigations are still pending.
Specialised investigation of serious organised crime	48,44% (31 from a total of 64 projects successfully terminated).	9,62% (5 from a total of 52 projects successfully terminated).	51,61% (32 from a total of 62 projects successfully terminated).	43%	46,67% (14 from a total of 30).	3,67% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The constant monitoring of projects.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Address serious corruption in the private and public sector ⁶⁶	30 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	18 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	30 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	18	29	11	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Corruption utilised the ACTT integrated operational model and followed the multidisciplinary approach to the latter, where investigators are given specific responsibilities with regard to the serious corruption investigations.
Investigation of cybercrime-related cases	New performance indicator for the detection rate of cybercrime-related cases, in 2015/2016.	Detection rate of 68,68% (125 from a total of 182) for cybercrime-related cases.	Detection rate of 44,92% (93 from a total of 207) for cybercrime-related cases.	34%	36,92% (48 from a total of 130).	2,92% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of cases. • Performance monitoring and evaluation.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 38: Actual performance against targets

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster measured against the total fraud and corruption cases not finalised in court	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.	79,47% (511 from a total of 643) trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster.	60%	74,15% (436 from a total of 588).	14,15% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Corruption utilised the ACTT integrated operational model and followed the multidisciplinary approach to the latter, where investigators are given specific responsibilities with regard to the serious corruption investigations.
Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges	Detection rate of 94,8% for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Detection rate of 96,75% (181 434 from a total of 187 519) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	95,37% (126 870 from a total of 133 035) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	80%	89,67% (52 008 from a total of 58 001).	9,67% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a joint strategy between the DPCL and the NPA, to enhance investigations and prosecutions. • Prioritisation of cases. • Application of a multidisciplinary investigative approach. <p>Performance monitoring and evaluation.</p>

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges	Trial-ready case docket rate of 58,8% for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 58,59% (2 745 from a total of 4 685) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	Trial-ready case docket rate of 66,43% (2 750 from a total of 4 140) for serious commercial crime-related charges.	53%	70,04% (2 270 from a total of 3 241).	17,04% points	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that investigations are properly conducted and that dockets to court are screened. Arrests are executed upon finalisation of investigations, rather than arresting while investigations are still pending.
Percentage of identified clandestine laboratories dismantled	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	100% (20)	100% (53 from a total of 53).	-	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Chemical Monitoring Programme to prevent and combat the diversion of precursor chemicals, laboratory equipment and pharmaceutical machinery that are commonly utilised in the illicit production of narcotic drugs. An integrated, intelligence led operating model to identify and prioritise organised criminal groups that are specialising in the illicit production of drugs and hydroponic cannabis.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular in-service training workshops to enhance the knowledge and skills of our frontline investigators in the detection of clandestine laboratories, the emergence of designer drugs (new psychoactive substances) and the latest techniques utilised, in this regard. Participation in regional and international forums aimed at preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals. Strategic partnerships to strengthen collaboration and operational cooperation with relevant South African Government Departments and international law enforcement agencies.

Strategic Objective: To contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence							
Subprogramme: Specialised Investigations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of serious corruption related trial-ready case dockets, where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption	30 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption, where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	18 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption, where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	30 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption, where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	18	29 trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption, where officials involved, including procurement fraud and corruption.	11	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Corruption utilised the ACTT integrated operational model and followed the multidisciplinary approach to the latter, where investigators are given specific responsibilities with regard to the serious corruption investigations.
Detection rate for cybercrime-related cases ⁶⁷	New performance indicator for the detection rate of cybercrime-related cases, in 2015/2016.	Detection rate of 68,68% (125 from a total of 182) for cybercrime-related cases.	Detection rate of 44,92% (93 from a total of 207) for cybercrime-related cases.	34%	36,92% (48 from a total of 130).	2,92% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of cases. Performance monitoring and evaluation.

67 It was detected that the indicator related to banking-related crime under the mandate of Serious Commercial Crime. As a result, a new indicator was introduced in the 2018/2019 APP to measure cyber-related crime case files successfully investigated.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

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 NPA 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. The Directorate consists of three operational components, namely: Serious Organised Crime, Serious Commercial Crime and Serious Corruption. The aforementioned operational components are mandated to prevent, combat and investigate national priority offences, such as organised crime, crime that requires national prevention or investigation and crime that requires specialised skills in prevention or investigation.

Serious Organised Crime Investigation Units are responsible for the prevention, combating 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, wildlife trafficking and Crimes against the State. 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, wildlife trafficking, illegal trade in tobacco products, corruption, forgery, car and truck hijacking, dealing in stolen property, cultivation of hydrophobic cannabis and illegal drug production. The percentage of registered serious organised crime project investigations, which were successfully terminated, decreased from 51,61%, in 2016/2017, to 46,67%, in 2017/2018.

The **SANEB** has succeeded in drug seizures valued at R238.6 million, ranging from cannabis, cocaine, methamphetamine, methaqualone, methacathinone, heroin, nyoape and ecstasy. In line with the mandate of the DPCI, to diminish illegal narcotics in South Africa, 53 clandestine laboratories were identified and dismantled. SANEB Units arrested 1 290 persons and attained 419 convictions for persons involved in serious organised crime-related activities. The **National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime** (NBIFCPVC) seized 927 firearms, ranging from pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, AK-47's, commercial semi-automatic AK-47, R5's, R4's and other assault rifles/semi-automatic rifles. In addition, 581 065 rounds of ammunition, were seized.

Dobsonville – Arrest and dismantling of a clandestine laboratory

A multidisciplinary operation between the SANEB, in the Western Cape Province and Crime Intelligence, dismantled a multimillion illicit drug-manufacturing laboratory, in Dobsonville, Soweto, loaded with drug-manufacturing chemicals and related equipment. A search operation was conducted at the identified address, as well as at a secondary address, which was used as a storage facility. One Zimbabwean National was arrested and 30 packets of Mandrax, were confiscated. Each packet contained 1 000 tablets. The total value of the seizure was R13.5 million.

Emanguzi

During May 2017, intelligence was received of a white Toyota bakkie, containing a large quantity of heroin, which was going to cross the border post, at Khozi Bay, between South Africa and Mozambique. Members from the Organised Crime Investigation Unit, in Richards Bay, followed-up on the intelligence and stopped the vehicle. During the search, 130 kg of pure heroin, valued at R91 million, was found, hidden in a false compartment in the vehicle bin. A controlled delivery was made to Gauteng. One South African male and two Tanzanian Nationals were arrested.

Mpophomeni – Prevention and arrest of ATM bombers/CIT syndicate

On 10 December 2016, a syndicate of ATM bombers/CIT robbers, were on their way to commit an ATM bombing, in the Howick Area, when they were intercepted by the STF. A shootout resulted in nine suspects fatally injured and one suspect injured and arrested. On 14 March 2018, the suspect was sentenced to nine terms of life imprisonment for murder and 90 years imprisonment, on a number of other charges.

Serious commercial crime refers to serious and complex commercial fraud, serious commercial-related theft, complex commercial crimes, where the services of a chartered accountant or forensic auditor is required during investigation and contraventions to certain commercial-related statutes. During 2017/2018, Serious Commercial Crime Units executed 1 506 arrests and secured 957 convictions, for persons involved in serious commercial crime-related activities. These Units also seized counterfeit goods, valued at R122.4 million.

The detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges, decreased from 95,37%, in 2016/2017, to 89,67%, in 2017/2018, a decrease of 5,7%, yet achieving the planned target of 80%. A total number of 52 603 new charges/complaints were reported and 50 448 charges/complaints were referred to court for the first time. The percentage of trial-ready case dockets increased, from 66,43%, in 2016/2017, to 70,04%, in 2017/2018, achieving the annual target of 53%.

Park Road – Conviction and sentence for theft

The accused was appointed as an accountant, at "Execuvel" (Pty) Ltd. The accused made monthly payments, which was due to SARS, for purposes of tax, on behalf of the complainant, to his personal accounts. During December 2016, the complainant appointed new accountants. The newly appointed accountants discovered that the accused presented false tax returns to SARS and therefore, did not pay the said tax payments to SARS. The total loss involved was R2 242 951.00. The accused was charged on 92 counts of theft, as well as on other cases where he committed the same offences. The accused was convicted on all 92 charges and was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, of which seven years was suspended for five years.

Randburg - Conviction and sentence for fraud

The suspect was employed by IDI Technological Solutions, where she manipulated the accounting records and transferred an amount of R1 200 000.00 into various beneficiary accounts. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to eight years direct imprisonment.

Hilton – Conviction on fraud: theft

The accused was in charge of an IT department and was responsible for a conference at a primary school, hosted by the complainant, in 2016. The accused was arrested for submitting false invoices for IT equipment and the establishment of WiFi connections. It was determined that the funds were allegedly paid into accounts, linked to the suspect and not those of the businesses that the invoices were in fact, submitted for. The complainant suffered a loss of R1.7 million. The accused was convicted to 10 years imprisonment of which five years were suspended.

Cybercrime is currently being addressed under the Electronic Communications Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002). The occurrence of **cybercrime** adversely affects national security, economic prosperity and the social wellbeing of the country. Cybercrime has evolved into a distinctive and highly sophisticated crime phenomenon, which requires a highly skilled and specialised law enforcement response.

Through the utilisation of specialised technology and digital forensics, the Department achieved 36,92% against the planned target of 34%.

The Cybercrime Steering Committee was established, in March 2018, to address the establishment, capacitation and training of staff for the Cybercrime Centre, as well as investing resources.

As a government priority “Reduce the levels of corruption”, the **Serious Corruption Component** focuses on fraud and corruption, as well as foreign bribery by officials within the JCPS Cluster and individuals within the public and the private sector. In 2017/2018, the Component achieved the planned target, with respect to trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption by individuals within the JCPS Cluster. A total of 436 or 74,15% trial-ready case dockets were finalised, against the planned target of 60%. Furthermore, with respect to serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets, where officials are involved, including procurement fraud and corruption, the Component achieved 29 trial-ready case dockets, against the planned target of 18, a deviation of 11. The ACTT integrated operational model was utilised and followed to the latter, where investigators were given specific responsibilities, with regard to serious corruption investigations.

King Shaka International Airport

Serious Corruption Investigation conducted an undercover operation at the King Shaka International Airport and arrested two male suspects, for bribing an immigration officer with R500 000.00, for a consignment to leave the airport, without inspection. Upon further investigation, a large amount of money was found in the boot of the suspect’s BMW vehicle. The container was filled with counterfeit goods, valued at R12 million. The goods included kids and adult shoes, as well as soccer shirts.

Pietermaritzburg

Money Mine 310CC and/or its director, submitted fictitious information to the Construction Industry Development Board, resulting in obtaining grading, for which they were not entitled. Thereafter, they applied for a contract with the Department of Public Works, utilising fictitious documents and false grading. The value of the contracts were R22 million. On 28 November 2017, the accused pleaded guilty on counts of fraud and was fined R50 000.00 or five years imprisonment.

Table 39: Commercial crime: Number of cases received, arrests, convictions and values

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances/cases referred to court for the first time					Convictions				
	Number	Value (R)		Number			Value (R)		Number			Value (R)	
		2.2.1 Actual	2.3.1 Potential	3.1.1 SA Citizen	3.1.2 Non-citizen	3.1.3 Cases referred to court for the first time	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)	2 158	182 099 790 571	12 979 831 993	866	70	670	5 748 910 626	250 762 861	543	15 077	558	484 198 326	187 951 006
Internet-related fraud	83	843 238 860	3 036 102	20	3	16	14 788 617	0	4	81	4	1 964 053	0
Fraud with counterfeit credit cards	21	4 446 974	0	7	0	3	220 003	0	2	4	2	4 780	0
Fraud with stolen credit cards	9	115 994 614	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	60	4	4 850	0
Fraud with counterfeit debit and petrol cards	10	2 644 980	2 000 000	4	1	2	108 000	0	5	18	2	260 800	0
Counterfeiting of foreign currency (Prevention of Counterfeiting of Currency Act, 1965)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Counterfeiting of local currency (SA Reserve Bank Act, 1989)	3	826 200	5 400	10	3	4	826 200	5 400	3	3	3	263 800	0
Fraud with stolen cheques	2	123 390	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	1	325 437	0
Fraud with cloned and counterfeit cheques	2	21 700 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	215 000	0
Advance Fee Fraud (419 fraud)	34	27 455 259	1 250 000	7	12	8	18 165 353	0	2	9	2	1 236 000	0
Black dollar fraud scams	1	0	1 321 778	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	100 000	0
Kiteflying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	1 993	181 083 360 294	12 972 218 713	818	50	635	5 714 802 453	250 757 461	520	14 834	538	479 823 606	187 951 006
Theft	337	3 861 557 218	44 290 722	130	4	99	685 170 860	5 504 143	137	7 082	152	68 365 151	1 088 033
Forgery and uttering	19	79 671 963	0	2	3	4	35 001 350	40 000 000	9	16	8	9 249 220	0

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances/cases referred to court for the first time					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	3.1.3 Cases referred to court for the first time	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
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, (PRECCA), 2004 (Act No 12 of 2004) (3 to 21)	94	700 018 564	333 000 000	33	1	22	31 990 209	0	20	4 649	17	10 945 608	217 000
PRECCA (3 to 21)	6	105 856 973	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	30 000	0
PRECCA (3 to 21)	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	100	805 875 537	333 000 000	33	1	31	31 990 209	0	21	4 651	18	10 975 608	217 000
Section 2 of Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA), 1998 (Act No 121 of 1998)	12	119 006 730	0	9	0	2	49 913 082	0	2	2	2	549 960	0
Section 4 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 5 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 6 of POCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	7	718 655	0
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998	12	119 006 730	0	9	0	2	49 913 082	0	4	23	9	1 268 615	0
Exchange Control Regulations aa (Section 9 of Currency and Exchanges Act, 1933)	14	237 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvency Act, 1936	3	160 000 000	0	1	0	1	170 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act, 2008	23	3 165 682 646	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Close Corporations Act, 1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Credit Act, 2005	38	99 480	0	45	1	31	99 480	0	10	445	10	219 810	15 020

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances/cases referred to court for the first time			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	3.1.3 Cases referred to court for the first time	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
Magistrate's Court Act, 1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1941	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit Goods Act, 1997	138	273 816 951	86 498 490	68	37	70	99 474 475	51 053 688	60	1 538	65	76 243 116	4 189 092
Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No 53 of 1979)	20	21 700 000	0	2	0	2	481 000	0	4	6	3	3 300 000	0
Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990)	7	6 049 424	0	1	0	1	3 000 000	0	2	2	2	60 000 000	0
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No 98 of 1978)	15	958 800	0	7	3	7	2 482 300	0	6	166	4	2 622 690	0
Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No 91 of 1964)	17	19 651 160	2 857 000	7	11	7	13 412 108	0	3	17	4	1 030 716	0
Electronic Communications and Transactions Act, 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002)	40	1 209 630	0	39	9	32	410 981	0	53	264	56	1 268 245	1 677 191
Estate Agency Affairs Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976)	2	3 500 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Films and Publications Act, 1996 (Act No 65 of 1996)	1	7 500	0	2	1	2	127 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Identification Act, 1997 (Act No 68 of 1997)	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No 58 of 1962)	31	116 181 445	10 586 370	20	0	17	3 081 759	0	11	77	14	13 961 087	18 953 383
Social Assistance Act, 1992 (Act No 59 of 1992)	18	697 222	0	18	2	16	721 573	0	3	3	3	51 648	0

Crime description	Cases received			Arrests/first appearances/cases referred to court for the first time			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	3.1.3 Cases referred to court for the first time	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
Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No 63 of 2008)/Tobacco Products Control Act, 1993 (Act No 83 of 1993)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value -Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991)	160	913 564 425	188 101	36	0	24	79 862 389	0	11	533	12	31 247 287	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	101	1 080 862 665	10 458 494	28	5	24	5 912 239	4 424 800	16	212	16	11 281 907	597 880
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	9	31 021 731	0	6	1	7	891 591	0	1	2	2	8 000	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	1	0	0	3	2	3	268 500	0	2	41	3	26 000	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	4	296 168 958	0	1	0	0	155 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above	32	0	0	5	1	22	0	0	15	15	15	0	0
Other serious commercial crimes not mentioned above Total	462	2 491 572 960	24 089 965	175	38	165	110 806 940	4 424 800	129	1 339	137	124 797 580	21 228 454
Total	3 304	193 294 074 056	13 467 711 177	1 341	154	1 075	6 761 537 022	351 745 492	913	30 171	957	775 317 426	214 688 605

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

All targets under the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme have been achieved.

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

All targets under the Specialised Investigations Subprogramme have been achieved.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2017/2018.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
Specialised Investigations	1 552 819	1 552 819	-	1 434 507	1 434 507	-
Total	1 552 819	1 552 819	-	1 434 507	1 434 507	-

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.
- To prevent and fight crime through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.

The Crime Intelligence Programme comprises of the following two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence and Information Management

Tables 40 and 41 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 40: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Conduct intelligence operations to address prioritised ⁶⁸ crime threats	47 846 ⁶⁹ network operations conducted.	859 network operations conducted.	855 network operations conducted.	876	887 network operations conducted.	11	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More network operations were conducted, in order to address the increase in violent protest actions which occurred in 2017.
Provide intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations relating to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat and risk assessments; and • Early warning reports 	New performance indicator for intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	36 200	74 100 intelligence products in support of proactive SAPS operations.	37 900	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More proactive intelligence products were generated throughout the year, especially during preparations for and the execution of national festive season operations, Operation Fiela and Operation Mahindarati. The increase in violent protests and syndicated crimes also placed a higher demand on the generation of proactive reports.

68 Crime priorities are informed by the CTA on cluster and provincial level.

69 Up to the end of March 2015, all intelligence operations, namely, enquiries, tactical (ad hoc) and network operations, were measured as one performance indicator. As from April 2015, intelligence operations were purified and each type of operation is reported on, separately.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
<p>Provide intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations relating to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles • Intelligence analysis reports 	New performance indicator for intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations, in 2017/2018.	239 700	265 318 intelligence reports in support of reactive SAPS operations.	25 618	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More reactive intelligence products were generated throughout the year, especially during preparations for and the execution of national festive season operations, Operation Fiela and Operation Mahindarati. • The increase in violent protests and syndicated crimes also placed a higher demand on the generation of reactive reports (i.e. profiles, communication analysis reports, financial analysis reports and association analysis reports).

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Provide strategic intelligence products to National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC)	22 strategic intelligence reports.	10 strategic intelligence reports.	38 strategic intelligence reports.	22	9 strategic intelligence reports generated.	-13	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of instability in the leadership of Crime Intelligence, during the reporting period and in order to honour commitments made to NICOC pertaining to due dates some of the reports were submitted without following the correct approval procedure, as per the Technical Indicator Description (TID).

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Conduct security assessments within the SAPS relating to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vetting investigations finalised for prioritised⁷⁰ environments; ICT security assessments; and Physical security assessments 	New performance indicator for employees vetted, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator for employees vetted, in 2016/2017.	45,38% (1 111 from a total of 2 448) employees vetted.	1 154	1 356 vetting investigations finalised.	202	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vetting Revamp Strategy and specific instructions by the former Minister of Police, resulted in the overachievement of the target (dedicated focus, overtime duties, increased Head Office capacity, assistance from the FSL with polygraph examinations and the Vetting Evaluation Panel convening more regularly).
	New performance indicator for ICT security assessments finalised, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator for ICT security assessments finalised, in 2016/2017.	99,97% (3 294 from a total of 3 295) ICT security assessments finalised.	100%	103,99% (2 996 from a total of 2 881) planned ICT security assessments finalised.	3,99% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Intelligence, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, conducted more assessments than originally planned.
	100% (142 from a total of 142 requests finalised).	100% (380 from a total of 380 requests finalised).	414 requests finalised.	100%	99,52% (830 from a total of 834) planned physical security assessments finalised.	-0,48% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some assessments could not be finalised, due to accessibility challenges.

70 Prioritised environments, include SAPS Senior Management, Crime Intelligence, the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, Protection and Security Services, Presidential Protection Service, Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods (FLASH) Officials, Supply Chain Management, internal auditors, officials working within the service terminations environment and INKWAZI users.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
<p>Promote mutual assistance and cooperation between the SAPS and other National and International Law Enforcement Agencies to reduce transnational crime by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating of cross-border operations; Facilitating of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects; Generating of global threat assessment reports; and Generating of persons of interest reports 	New performance indicator for cross-border operations, in 2015/2016.	100% (9 from a total of 9) cross-border operations facilitated.	100% (35 from a total of 35) cross-border operations facilitated.	100%	88,88% (8 from a total of 9) of cross-border operations facilitated.	-11,12%	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Tempo, involving the Regional INTERPOL Office, in Harare, Zimbabwe was reported as conducted, however the operation was postponed, due to limited participation.
	70,08% (274 from a total of 391) arrests of identified transnational suspects facilitated.	100% (340 from a total of 340) arrests of identified transnational suspects facilitated.	100% (341 from a total of 341) arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated.	100%	100% (18 from a total of 18) of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated.	-	Target achieved.
	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	4 global threat assessment reports generated	5 global threat assessments reports generated.	1	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional assessment was generated on request of INTERPOL Lyon (France).
	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	4 persons of interest reports generated	4 persons of interest reports generated.	-	Target achieved.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 41: 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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of network operations conducted	47 846 network operations were conducted.	859 network operations were conducted.	855 network operations conducted.	876	887 network operations conducted.	11	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More network operations were conducted, in order to address the increase in violent protest actions which occurred in 2017.
Number of vetting investigations finalised for prioritised environments in relation to applications received	New performance indicator for employees vetted, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator for employees vetted, in 2016/2017.	45,38% (1 111 from a total of 2 448) employees vetted.	1 154	1 356 vetting investigations finalised.	202	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vetting Revamp Strategy and specific instructions by the former Minister of Police, resulted in the overachievement of the target (dedicated focus, overtime duties, increased Head Office capacity, assistance from the FSL with polygraph examinations and the Vetting Evaluation Panel convening more regularly).

Strategic Objective: To gather crime intelligence in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime							
Subprogramme: Crime Intelligence Operations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of ICT security assessments finalised, as per ICT Annual Assurance Schedule	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	New performance indicator, in 2016/2017.	99,97% (3 294 from a total of 3 295) ICT security assessments finalised.	100%	103,99% (2 996 from a total of 2 881) planned ICT security assessments finalised.	3,99% points	Target achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Intelligence, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, conducted more assessments than originally planned.
Percentage of physical security assessments finalised, as per Physical Security Annual Assurance Schedule	100% (142 from a total of 142 requests finalised).	100% (380 from a total of 380 requests finalised).	414 requests finalised.	100%	99,52% (830 from a total of 834) planned physical security assessments finalised.	-0,48% points	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some assessments could not be finalised, due to accessibility challenges.

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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of threat and risk assessment reports generated for proactive policing operations	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	28 022 threat and risk assessment reports generated.	14 480	42 793 threat and risk assessment reports generated.	28 313	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More proactive intelligence products were generated throughout the year, especially during preparations for and the execution of national festive season operations, Operation Fiela and Operation Mahindarati. The increase in violent protests and syndicated crimes also placed a higher demand on the generation of proactive reports.

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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Number of early warning reports generated for proactive policing operations	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	21 720	31 307 early warning reports generated.	9 587	<p>Target achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More proactive intelligence products were generated throughout the year, especially during preparations for and the execution of national festive season operations, Operation Fiela and Operation Mahindarati. The increase in violent protests and syndicated crimes also placed a higher demand on the generation of proactive reports.
Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	100%	65,47% (48 512 out of 74 100) of proactive intelligence reports operationalised.	-34,53% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underachievement was due to unprecedented operational and organisational challenges experienced, which adversely affected the optimum functioning of and service delivery by the division.

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 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator, in 2017/2018.	100%	40,29% (106 903 from a total of 265 318) of reactive intelligence reports operationalised.	-59,71% points	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underachievement was due to unprecedented operational and organisational challenges experienced, which adversely affected the optimum functioning of and service delivery by the division.
Strategic Objective: To supply intelligence products, relating to national strategic intelligence to the NICOC							
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management							
Number of strategic intelligence reports generated to address NICOC priorities	22 strategic intelligence reports.	10 strategic intelligence reports.	38 strategic intelligence reports.	22	9 strategic intelligence reports generated.	-13	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of instability in the leadership of Crime Intelligence, during the reporting period and in order to honour commitments made to NICOC pertaining to due dates some of the reports were submitted without following the correct approval procedure, as per the TID.

Strategic Objective: To prevent and fight crime through enhanced international cooperation and innovation on police and security matters							
Subprogramme: Intelligence and Information Management							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated in relation to requests received	New performance indicator for cross-border operations, in 2015/2016.	100% (9 from a total of 9) cross-border operations facilitated.	100% (35 from a total of 35) cross-border operations facilitated.	100%	88,88% (8 from a total of 9) of cross-border operations facilitated.	-11,12%	Target not achieved. Operation Tempo, involving the Regional INTERPOL Office, in Harare, Zimbabwe was reported as conducted, however the operation was postponed, due to limited participation.
Percentage of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated in relation to requests received	70,08% (274 from a total of 391) arrests of identified transnational suspects facilitated.	100% (340 from a total of 340) arrests of identified transnational suspects facilitated.	100% (341 from a total of 341) arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated.	100%	100% (18 from a total of 18) of arrests of identified transnational crime suspects facilitated.	-	Target achieved.
Number of global threat assessment reports generated for SAPS operations	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for global threat assessment reports, in 2017/2018.	4 global threat assessment reports generated	5 global threat assessments reports generated.	1	Target achieved. • An additional assessment was generated on request of INTERPOL Lyon, France.
Number of persons of interest reports generated for SAPS operations	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	New performance indicator for persons of interest reports, in 2017/2018.	4 persons of interest reports generated	4 persons of interest reports generated.	-	Target achieved.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Crime Intelligence Division within the SAPS is responsible for the gathering, centralisation, integration, management and coordination of intelligence. Legislative prescriptions require the Division to confine all its intelligence activities, which are related to crime and/or criminal activities. The Division offers essential support to all operational divisions within the SAPS, to address crime, stability and related activities, with the ultimate purpose of neutralising threats to public safety. Crime Intelligence conducts its intelligence gathering, intelligence analysis and supplementary activities within strict legal and regulatory parameters, with due regard to the constitutionally protected rights of individuals.

During the 2017/2018 financial year, the Crime Intelligence Division continued to focus on priorities, as formulated in the SAPS Strategic Plan, the Annual Performance Plan, the National Intelligence Estimate and subsequent National Intelligence Priorities, as well as specific priorities arising from the NICOC. The Division also selected particular priorities to address more localised threats, as identified through analysis.

Notwithstanding the fact that crime intelligence operational activities are confined to South Africa's sovereign territory, due attention has been given to transnational threats. To this effect, the Crime Intelligence Division maintained lines of communication with foreign law enforcement agencies. This process was facilitated by the National Criminal Bureau (NCB), also known as the INTERPOL Office, which is a subcomponent of the Division. SAPS Liaison Officers in Angola, Botswana, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Lesotho, Namibia, the Netherlands, Mozambique, Pakistan, Swaziland, the UK and Zimbabwe, who are part of the NCB, enhanced cooperation and communication with foreign policing agencies.

SUBPROGRAMME: CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Network operations are undertaken by crime intelligence, on a provincial and cluster level, to gather intelligence/information so that a situation can be better understood or to generate intelligence/information on a criminal organisation, groups, or individuals, which could be turned into evidence for use in a court of law. A total number of 887 network operations were conducted during the period under review, overachieving the planned target of 876, by 11.

Vetting investigations means the systematic investigation/examination process to determine a SAPS person's competence, that is, his or her loyalty to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and his or her integrity and reliability, with regard to classified and confidential information. Vetting is one of the most basic defensive measures in the protection of classified and confidential information. A total number of 1 356 vetting investigations were finalised during the period under review, overachieving the planned target of 1 154, by 202. A Vetting Revamp Strategy was implemented, during the 2017/2018 financial year, to address identified deficiencies such as blockages within the process flow (investigation versus evaluation) and lack of targeted vetting. During the 2016/2017 financial year, the Crime Intelligence Division managed to finalise a total number of 1 111 vetting investigations.

Information Communication Technology security assessments are performed to identify the current security posture of relevant information systems of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allows the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches. For the period under review, 2 996 ICT security assessments, from a total of 2 881, were finalised, overachieving the planned target of 100%, by 3,99%.

Physical security threat assessments are performed to identify the security posture of relevant facilities (buildings) of the SAPS. These assessments provide recommendations for improvement, which allow the SAPS to reach a security goal that mitigates risk and minimises security breaches. For the period under review, 830 physical security assessments, from a total of 834, were finalised, achieving only 99,52% on the planned target of 100%. The underperformance was a result of accessibility challenges which will be addressed as part of the Counter Intelligence Strategy.

SUBPROGRAMME: INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Crime Intelligence Division generated a total number of 42 793 **threat and risk assessment reports** for proactive policing operations, during the year under review, overachieving the planned target of 14 480, by 28 313. The purpose of threat and risk assessments is to provide intelligence/information to operational

units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. It is also used to determine the force and resources required for deployment to effectively address identified crime threats/risks.

Crime Intelligence generated a total of 31 307 **early warning reports** for proactive policing operations, during the 2017/2018 financial year, overachieving the planned target of 21 720, by 9 587. Early warnings are reports containing proactive information of imminent threat, that is either being planned or is already emerging, that requires policing intervention.

In order to determine the quality and impact of proactive intelligence reports supplied to operational units, the measurement of **proactive intelligence reports** that were operationalised, was introduced, during the 2017/2018 financial year. From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, only 48 512 proactive intelligence reports, from a total of 74 100 that were supplied, were operationalised, achieving only 65,47% on the planned target of 100%. The underachievement was due to unprecedented operational and organisational challenges experienced, which adversely affected the optimal functioning of and service delivery by the Division.

Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 118 642 **profiles** for reactive policing operations, from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, overachieving the planned target of 98 277, by 20 365. The purpose of a profile is to serve as an aid to the investigating/intelligence officer in locating a suspect and identifying him/her. A profile is an explicit representation of a person's identity and it is a factual reflection of information/intelligence gathered on a suspect.

Intelligence analysis reports are factual reports based on evaluated information/intelligence, which identifies and explains specific individuals, criminal groups, suspects or trends, relevant premises, contact points, methods of communication and activities. Crime Intelligence generated a total number of 146 676 intelligence analysis reports for reactive policing operations, during the year under review, overachieving the planned target of 141 423, by 5 253.

In order to determine the quality and impact of intelligence reports on the investigation of crime, the measurement of **reactive intelligence reports** that were operationalised, was introduced during the 2017/2018 financial year. Only 106 903 reactive intelligence reports, from a total of 265 318 supplied, were operationalised, achieving only 40,29% on its planned target of 100%. The underachievement was due to unprecedented operational and organisational challenges experienced, which adversely affected the optimum functioning of and service delivery by the Division.

A **strategic intelligence report** is a product that provides insight and understanding of crime and stability issues and contributes to broad strategies, policies and resources which are directed to achieve long-term goals. The aim of strategic intelligence reports is, to identify issues that are long-term, including projections of criminal activities. Crime Intelligence generated a total number of nine strategic intelligence reports, on request by NICOC, during the period under review, underachieving on the planned target of 22, by 13.

A total number of eight **cross-border operations** were facilitated during the reporting period, achieving only 88,88% against the planned target of 100%. INTERPOL is responsible for the facilitation of requests, with regard to assistance and participation in crime operations between the SAPS and other national and international law enforcement agencies. Cross-border operations are conducted to neutralise transnational crime threats and to physically reduce transnational crimes, which are committed in the countries of the participating law enforcement agencies.

A total number of 18 **arrests of identified, transnational crime suspects** were facilitated, achieving 100% against the planned target. INTERPOL facilitates requests which are received from other national and international law enforcement agencies for the arrest of transnational crime suspects, who are hiding in South Africa, for which a lawful warrant of arrest has been issued. The purpose is to ensure that perpetrators are brought to book, arrested in South Africa and extradited to stand trial in the requesting country, for crimes committed in the requesting country.

During the 2017/2018 financial year, **global threat assessments** were introduced. The purpose of global threat assessments is to prevent security threats, violence or crime that is happening in another country, from spilling over or occurring in South Africa. These threat assessments are compiled, based on information supplied by police liaison officers. Based on these assessment findings, the SAPS can put preventative measures in place. During the period under review, five global threat assessments were compiled, overachieving the target of four, by one.

Persons of interest reports were also introduced, during 2017/2018. The purpose of these reports are to make the SAPS aware of any transnational criminals/suspects, who may possibly flee/or have fled to South Africa, in order to put measures in place to track, locate and apprehend such criminals. During the period under review, four persons of interest reports were compiled, achieving the planned target of 100%.

OPERATIONAL SUCCESSES

The main focus of Crime Intelligence, during the period under review, was the reduction of serious crime, in particular contact crime and trio crime. The following operational successes were achieved:

- A joint operation between the DPCI's National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime Unit, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate and Crime Intelligence, led to the arrest of 10 syndicate members, allegedly suspected of selling commercial explosives. The suspects, of which three were police officers, were alleged to have been supplying criminal syndicates with explosives, commonly used to bomb ATM's, CIT vehicles and vaults for cash, at institutions other than the banks.
- The DPCI in Richards Bay, together with Crime Intelligence, in the Mpumalanga Province and Border Police, in KwaZulu-Natal, arrested a 50-year-old male for alleged drug trafficking. Members received information about a truck, which was used to smuggle drugs into South Africa from Mozambique, via Swaziland. An intelligence driven operation was initiated and the said truck was intercepted at the Golela Border Post. Almost 200 kilograms of heroin powder, with an approximate street value of R36 million, was found hidden in the back of the truck.
- Members of the DPCI, in KwaZulu-Natal, arrested six suspects for conspiracy to commit murder, in Nquthu. Information was received from Crime Intelligence that the suspects allegedly plotted to kill certain individuals for political-related matters.
- A multidisciplinary operation between the SANEB, in the Western Cape Province and Crime Intelligence, dismantled a multimillion illicit drug-manufacturing laboratory, in Dobsonville, Soweto, loaded with drug-manufacturing chemicals and related equipment.
- Four suspects were arrested in a crime intelligence driven operation, as part of an integrated effort to foil "follow-home robberies" and other crimes in the area of the OR Tambo International Airport and surrounding clusters. Unlicensed firearms were also recovered. These arrests and seizure of firearms came shortly after three other successes, during which three suspects were arrested, five licenced firearms and a large consignment of drugs were recovered.
- An intelligence driven operation by various police units led to the arrest of a leader of one of the gangs and two other suspects, responsible for numerous mall robberies, in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. It is believed that this gang targeted shops, selling jewellery and wrist watches. The main suspect was positively linked to at least three mall robberies.
- A notable success achieved, include the arrest of three business robbery suspects, in Gauteng. The three suspects were arrested, one day after they had committed a robbery at a mall, in Pretoria. Stolen goods, unlicensed firearms and ammunition, a jamming device and a hijacked vehicle, which was suspected to have been used to commit the robbery, were recovered.
- An intelligence driven joint operation between the SANEB and Crime Intelligence led to the discovery of the largest crystal meth (Tik-Tik) manufacturing-laboratory in the history of the Eastern Cape. Numerous containers that housed approximately 200 litres of chemicals, which are believed to be used in the manufacturing of crystal meth (Tik-Tik), were confiscated. Furthermore, the DPCI and Crime Intelligence seized crystal meth (Tik-Tik) worth about R30 million.
- Nine alleged sex-trafficking victims were rescued and one suspect was arrested in a joint sting operation by the DPCI, INTERPOL and the Malaysian Police. The women, one who is South African and the other eight, from different parts of the world, were allegedly trafficked to Malaysia after they responded to take part in a beauty pageant, in Kuala Lumpur.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following areas of Programme 4: Crime Intelligence:

- Percentage of physical security assessments finalised, as per Physical Security Annual Assurance Schedule.
- Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalised.
- Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised.
- Number of strategic intelligence reports generated to address NICOC priorities.
- Percentage of cross-border operations facilitated, in relation to requests received.

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

Over the past two to three financial years, the Crime Intelligence capability has been destabilised by a number of events that have occurred. Unprecedented operational and organisational challenges were experienced, which adversely affected the optimum functioning and performance of the Crime Intelligence Division. This situation impacted negatively on the image and consequently the ability of the Division, to effectively discharge its mandate, in support of the prevention, combating and investigation of crime. The general consensus and feelings from Crime Intelligence's clients, is that policing can be more effective with more quality products and support from Crime Intelligence for proactive and reactive operations, to address all priority crimes. Intelligence operations are currently conducted with limited success. To mitigate threats more effectively, Crime Intelligence needs to partake in a multidisciplinary approach, together with the Detective Service and the DPCI, by aligning priorities and criminal targets.

The above situation necessitated the Division to review and expand on some of its strategic priorities and performance indicators to ensure quality, impact and value for money. To realise this the following strategies will be implemented, during the 2018/2019 financial year, with the aim to enhance service delivery and to realise the strategic direction (turnaround vision) of the National Commissioner:

- **Crime Intelligence Corporate Renewal Strategy** - The development and implementation of this strategy seeks to direct Crime Intelligence's efforts, in support of the prevention and investigation of crime, ensure integration within the broader intelligence community, establish effective corporate governance and properly structure the entity, within the broader SAPS structure and ensure that it is adequately resourced.
- **Counter Intelligence Strategy** - The development and implementation of this strategy seeks to position, capacitate and resource the counter intelligence environment.
- **Vetting Strategy** - The development and implementation of this strategy seeks to enhance and modernise the vetting processes/procedures and to down-manage current vetting backlogs.

An Instruction, by the Crime Intelligence Division, was issued to all intelligence analysis and coordination capacities on national, provincial and cluster level to, on a monthly basis, list the proactive and reactive intelligence products/reports generated, on a specific feedback-template and to submit it to the respective clients, to indicate if it has been operationalised or not. The completed feedback templates will then be used to report performance on these indicators, on a monthly and quarterly basis. If no feedback is provided by the respective clients, it must be reported to the Divisional Commissioner: Crime Intelligence, to liaise with the relevant divisional or provincial commissioner, to assist and intervene in this regard. Each intelligence report (threat and risk assessments, early warnings, profiles and intelligence analysis reports) will also be allocated a unique reference number, to ensure proper cross-referencing of the feedback received from clients (portfolio of evidence for audit purpose).

Long-term solutions, include the development of a computerised feedback system on all products/reports, which are operationalised by clients.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2017/2018.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
Crime Intelligence Operations	1 499 111	1 499 111	-	1 362 341	1 362 341	-
Intelligence and Information Management	2 205 676	2 205 676	-	2 025 579	2 025 579	-
Total	3 704 787	3 704 787	-	3 387 920	3 387 920	-

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 42, 43 and 44 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 42: Actual performance against targets

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Provisioning of in-transit and static protection	100% in-transit protection provided by Protection and Security Services (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 by PSS	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	100% in-transit protection provided by Presidential Protection Service (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 by PPS	100% in-transit protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
	99,99% (94 352) static protection provided by PSS with one security breaches	100% static protection provided by PSS without security breaches.	100% static protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided by PSS	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 by PPS	100% static protection provided by PPS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.

Objective statement	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Regulation of physical security in identified government buildings and strategic installations	48,4% strategic installations audited by PSS (120 from a total of 248).	49% strategic installations audited by PSS (122 from a total of 249).	50,80% strategic installations audited by PSS (129 from a total of 254).	49% strategic installations audited (125 from a total of 255)	49% strategic installations audited by PSS (125 from a total of 255).	-	Target achieved.
	100% National Key Points (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 from a total of 194).	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (196)	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (196 from a total of 196).	-	Target achieved.
	New performance indicator for NKPs evaluated by PPS, in 2015/2016.	84,62% NKPs evaluated by PPS (11 from a total of 13).	100% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 10).	100% NKPs evaluated by PPS (11)	90,91% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 11).	-1	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing an appointment at one NKP was unsuccessful.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

Table 43: Actual performance against targets

Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services							
Percentage of protection provided to VIPs without security breaches	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided	100% in-transit protection provided by PSS without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security							
Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences without security breaches	99,99% (94 352) static protection provided, with one security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided	100% static protection provided by PSS, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator							
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated	100% NKPs evaluated (197 from a total of 197).	100,52% NKPs evaluated (192 from a total of 191).	100% NKPs evaluated (194 from a total of 194).	100% NKPs evaluated (196)	100% NKPs evaluated by PSS (196 from a total of 196).	-	Target achieved.
Percentage of strategic installations ⁷¹ audited	48,4% strategic installations audited (120 from a total of 248).	49% strategic installations audited (122 from a total of 249).	50,80% strategic installations audited (129 from a total of 254).	49% strategic installations audited (125 from a total of 255)	49% strategic installations audited by PSS (125 from a total of 255).	-	Target achieved.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

Table 44: Actual performance against targets

Strategic Objective: Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2014/2015	Actual achievement 2015/2016	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Planned target 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2017/2018	Comment on deviation
Subprogramme: VIP Protection Service							
Percentage of protection provided to VIPs without security breaches	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	100% in-transit protection provided	100% in-transit protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security							
Percentage of protection provided at identified government installations and identified VIP residences without security breaches	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	100% static protection provided	100% static protection provided, without security breaches.	-	Target achieved.
Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator							
Percentage of National Key Points (NKPs) evaluated	New performance indicator for NKPs evaluated, in 2015/2016.	84,62% NKPs evaluated (11 from a total of 13).	100% NKPs evaluated (10 from a total of 10).	100% NKPs evaluated (11)	90,91% NKPs evaluated by PPS (10 from a total of 11).	-1	Target not achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing an appointment at one NKP was unsuccessful.

SERVICE DELIVERY ACHIEVEMENTS

Programme 5 comprises 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 the PSS Division and the PPS Component, to render an in-transit and static protection service to all individuals identified as VIPs, in terms of the RIMAS Policy, as approved by Cabinet, in 1997 and revised, in 2004, by virtue of their public office or strategic importance to the country (including foreign dignitaries).

PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

The Protection and Security Services Division is a national competency with nine provincial offices, which are located throughout South Africa. The Division provides in-transit and static protection to all identified VIPs, including the Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Ministers/Deputy Ministers, Premiers, Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, Judge Presidents and ad-hoc VIPs, in terms of the RIMAS Policy and at NKPs and identified strategic installations (national and provincial government departments). The Division also provides protection to identified foreign dignitaries, who are visiting South Africa. Part of the static protection, include the provisioning of static protection to the 10 Parliaments (the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures).

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES⁷²

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 94 national and 133 provincial dignitaries, as well as nine ad hoc and 76 foreign dignitaries that visited South Africa, including VIPs that were reshuffled. There were a total of 73 776 South African VIP movements within and outside the borders of South Africa. No security breaches occurred during the protection of South African VIPs, within South Africa, during major/special, national or provincial events, or during visits by foreign VIPs to the country, as well as on visits abroad, by South African VIPs.

Operational protection was also provided at 317 major/special, national and provincial events, including the SONA, the funerals of the late Ahmed Kathrada (South African politician) and Mr Mamoepe (spokesperson to the Deputy President), the World Economic Forum, the African National Congress (ANC) Policy Conference, in SADC, at the ANC 54th National Conference, as well as several National Executive Committees and Cabinet Lekgotlas.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

In 2017/2018, a total number of 95 004 protection services were provided by 14 Static Units, which covered 97 identified VIP residences, 28 strategic installations, which are located throughout South Africa, as well as 11 buildings occupied by the SAPS. No security breaches occurred during protection duties.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

The following regulatory functions were performed, during the period under review:

- A total of 893 applications for security guards for NKPs, were processed. During this process, it was determined that 18 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 146 security services and security training providers were evaluated, of which 15 were deregistered and three were suspended.

PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION SERVICE

The Presidential Protection Service Component is a national competency with provincial offices, which are located in Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape Provinces. 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, former Heads

⁷² Refers to in-transit/close protection.

of State/Government and their spouses and at identified VIP residences and government installations. The in-transit protection function is performed in Gauteng, the Western Cape and the KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. The static protection function is performed in the provinces indicated above, as well as in the Eastern Cape Province and at national level. Static protectors are trained, including in-service training, to qualify as close protection officers. These protectors do both, static and close protection duties, at residences, offices, other venues e.g. stadiums, during public gatherings and convoys.

SUBPROGRAMME: VIP PROTECTION SERVICES

During the period under review, in-transit protection was provided to 17 presidential dignitaries. Presidential VIPs participated in 148 visits outside the borders of South Africa. Some of these visits, depending on the length of the flight, had to make refuelling stops. A total of 54 foreign Heads of State/Government were protected during the financial year, of which many were protected during various special events. Operational protection was also provided during the 106th ANC Celebrations, on 8 January 2018 and at the SONA. No security breaches occurred during protection duties, in South Africa or abroad, at major events or while foreign Heads of State visited the country. The counter-assault team, which deals with high-risk situations that requires specialised, skilled members, was involved in 282 high-risk operations. No incidents occurred during these operations.

SUBPROGRAMME: STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY

Static protection aims to create a sterile/secure zone around dignitaries in areas identified in the PPS Policy, such as identified VIP residences and at identified government installations and to protect their lives, dignity and their property. In 2017/2018, a 24-hour static protection service was provided by four static units, which covered 16 identified VIP residences and three offices. These units provided 13 870 protection services. No security breaches occurred during these services. Members adhered to standard operating procedures and command and control, which contributed to the success rate of static protection.

SUBPROGRAMME: GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR

The Physical Security Compliance Section in the PPS Component is to ensure the regulation of physical security at NKPs, which falls within the responsibility of the Component. During 2017/2018, 10 from a total of 11 NKPs were evaluated. One NKP was not evaluated, as an appointment could not be secured at the NKP.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The SAPS underperformed in the following area of Programme 5: Protection and Security Services:-

- Percentage of National Key Points evaluated by PPS.

STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THE UNDERPERFORMANCE

Percentage of National Key Points evaluated by PPS.

- An appointment with the respective custodian of the NKP will be requested, on a monthly basis. Quarterly meetings will be held with the Department of Public Works, to obtain progress on the implementation of recommendations made by PPS.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes to planned targets, in 2017/2018.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS

SUBPROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Subprogramme Name	2017/2018			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
VIP Protection Services	1 472 776	1 472 776	-	1 222 536	1 222 536	-
Static and Mobile Security	1 026 589	1 026 589	-	969 691	969 691	-
Government Security Regulator	91 794	91 794	-	101 718	101 718	-
Operational Support	247 782	247 782	-	252 369	252 369	-
Total	2 838 941	2 838 941	-	2 546 314	2 546 314	-

5. DONOR FUNDS

Name of Donor	Salandra Ondernemings
Full amount of the funding	R23 000.00
Period of the commitment	The 2017/2018 financial year, as the donation was approved by the Supply Chain Management Division, on 23 May 2017
Purpose of the funding	Repairs to the existing cell block at Kleinmond Police Station
Expected outputs	Normal day-to-day issues such as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs to warm water cylinder • Faulty electrical wires • Painting • Plumbing repairs
Actual outputs achieved	All outputs confirmed as completed, on 22 June 2017
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R23 000.00
Amount spent by the Department (R'000)	Funds were spent by the Donor as the Donor executed the repairs
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	The Donor executed the proposed repairs, after approval was granted by SAPS Head Office.

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.

During 2011/2012 the NMF, approved the building of 30 new police stations in deep rural areas where there were no infrastructure previously. These police stations were to be built during the 2018/2019 – 2020/2021 period. Despite challenges and after negotiations with government and non-government role players, sites were identified and cleared for the construction of these new police stations.

From the 30 new police stations, eight new police stations were prioritised for completion, during 2017/2018. Only one of the eight rural police stations, namely Mareetsane in the North West Province, that were earmarked for completion, was completed. The remaining seven police stations were not completed as planned, due to the following reasons:

- Limpopo: Muyexe – The contractor experienced financial challenges to execute the project.

North West: Dwarsberg – The contractor was placed in Mora⁷³, due to poor performance. The Legal and Policy Services Division is in the process to terminate the contract.

- North West: Mabieskraal – The Legal and Policy Services Division is in the process to terminate the contract.
- North West: Moeka-Vuma - The Legal and Policy Services Division is in the process to terminate the contract.
- Mpumalanga: Pungutsha – The Legal and Policy Services Division is in the process to terminate the contract.
- Eastern Cape: Pholile – The contractor is in the process to finalise the Provisional Sums⁷⁴.
- Eastern Cape: Qhasa – The contractor is in the process to finalise the Provisional Sums.

One rural police station is currently being executed and has been prioritised for completion, in 2018/2019.

INTERVENTION/CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE 2017/2018 FINANCIAL YEAR

During the 2017/2018 financial year, Facility Management did not have any interventions/contingency plan projects activated, due to the fact that all funds linked to possible underexpenditure, was transferred to various components for utilisation, within the SCM Division.

LEASES

A pilot programme, initiated during 2013/2014, with the aim of curbing the exorbitant payments on leased devolved buildings, was launched. It was decided that the SAPS would purchase leased facilities. In 2017/2018 two final deed of sale documents, regarding the acquisition of land for the proposed construction of new police stations, were signed-off on the following identified investments:

- Northern Cape: Riemvasmaak – Finalised, on 20 October 2017
- Western Cape: Makhaza – Finalised, on 20 February 2018

USER ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The User Asset Management Plan (UAMP) was approved on 9 April 2018 by the National Commissioner and submitted to the Department of Public Works and National Treasury. The Infrastructure Development Plan, emanating from the UAMP, was approved for implementation in 2019/2020, 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.

73 In Civil Law, this term is used to denote that a party to a contract, who is obliged to do anything, has neglected to perform it, and is in default.

74 A provisional sum is an estimated allowance, usually estimated by a cost consultant that is inserted into tender documents for a specific element of the works that is not yet defined in enough detail for tenderers to accurately price.

CATEGORY TYPE

New police facility (N)	A police facility constructed on a new site, where no police facility existed previously, or an additional facility is built, but the existing one is not closed.
Newly re-established police facility (NRE)	An existing police facility that is replaced by new structures on a new site and where the existing police facility is closed.
Re-established police facility (RE)	An existing police facility that is upgraded with major works and/or extensive additional new structures on the existing site.
Repaired and upgraded (R&U)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and upgraded to modern standards, with only minor additions.

Completed
Not completed

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN

A total number of eight projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of seven projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Free State	Tshiamé (Makgolokweng)	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Nsuze	N
Gauteng	Ennerdale	RE	KwaZulu-Natal	Osuthu	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Dondotha	N	Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Kwa-Nocomboshe	N	Western Cape	Tafelsig	N

FOCUS AREA 1: POLICE STATIONS: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION

A total number of four projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and only one project was completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Eastern Cape	Pholile	N	Limpopo	Muyexe	N
Eastern Cape	Qhasa	N	North West	Mareetsane	N

FOCUS AREA 3: ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: EXECUTION

A total number of 32 projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number 32 projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	N
Eastern Cape	Bell	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	N
Eastern Cape	Berlin	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	N
Eastern Cape	Buffalo Flats	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	N
Eastern Cape	Chalumna	N	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	N
Eastern Cape	Ida	N	Mpumalanga	Mayflower	N
Eastern Cape	Mbizeni	N	North West	Piet Plessis	N
Eastern Cape	Ntabathemba	N	Northern Cape	Noupoort	N
Eastern Cape	Tina Falls	N	Northern Cape	Phillipstown	N
Free State	Tweeling	N	Western Cape	Delft	N

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Gauteng	Morningside (Sandton)	N	Western Cape	Gordons Bay	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Babanango	N	Western Cape	Herold	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	N	Western Cape	Merweville	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	N	Western Cape	P A Hamlet	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	N	Western Cape	Strandfontein	N
KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	N	Western Cape	Suurbraak	N

FOCUS AREA 4: UPGRADING OF CELLS: EXECUTION

A total number of three projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and all three projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Mpumalanga	Barberton	R&U	Western Cape	Murraysburg	R&U
Mpumalanga	Calcutta	R&U			

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of 18 projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of seven projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Eastern Cape	Ilinge	N	Western Cape	Maitland	N
Eastern Cape	Seymour	N	Western Cape	McGregor	N
Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	N	Western Cape	Mfuleni (Blue Downs)	N
Mpumalanga	Delmas	N	Western Cape	Mowbray	N
Mpumalanga	Perdekop	N	Western Cape	P A Hamlet replaced by Kathu (Northern Cape)	N
Mpumalanga	Sundra	N	Western Cape	Simons Town	N
Western Cape	Camps Bay	N	Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp	N
Western Cape	Elands Bay	N	Western Cape	Woodstock	N
Western Cape	Kensington	N	Western Cape	Zwelethamba	N

FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES: EXECUTION

A total number of six projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of five projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Eastern Cape	Adelaide replaced by Galgberg (Western Cape)	N	Eastern Cape	Kranspoort replaced by Tygerberg Radio Technical (Western Cape)	N
Eastern Cape	Draaiberg replaced by Hermanus (Western Cape)	N	Eastern Cape	Mbongo replaced by Verkykerskop (Western Cape)	N
Eastern Cape	Hartbeeshoek replaced by Maitland Radio Technical (Western Cape)	N	Eastern Cape	Otterburn replaced by George Radio Technical (Western Cape)	N

FOCUS AREA 6: AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total number of 62 projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of 54 projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Eastern Cape	Addo	N	Eastern Cape	Patensie	N
Eastern Cape	Alexandria	N	Eastern Cape	Pearston	N
Eastern Cape	Alicedale	N	Eastern Cape	Peddie	N
Eastern Cape	Balfour	N	Eastern Cape	Punzana	N
Eastern Cape	Baviaanskloof	N	Eastern Cape	Riebeeck East	N
Eastern Cape	Ezibileni	N	Eastern Cape	Rossouw	N
Eastern Cape	Fish River (Moyeni)	N	Eastern Cape	Seymour	N
Eastern Cape	Gambleville (Kamesh)	N	Eastern Cape	Tarkastad	N
Eastern Cape	Hogsback	N	Eastern Cape	Ugie	N
Eastern Cape	Ilinge	N	Eastern Cape	Venterstad	N
Eastern Cape	Jeffreys Bay	N	Eastern Cape	Willowvale	N
Eastern Cape	Kolomane	N	Mpumalanga	Amersfoort	N
Eastern Cape	Kwanobuhle	N	Mpumalanga	Badplaas	N
Eastern Cape	Lady Frere	N	Mpumalanga	Balfour	N
Eastern Cape	Maclean town	N	Mpumalanga	Barberton	N
Eastern Cape	Mooiplaas	N	Mpumalanga	Belfast	N
Eastern Cape	Mzamba	N	Mpumalanga	Carolina	N
Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	N	Mpumalanga	Sabie	N
Mpumalanga	Davel	N	Mpumalanga	Schoemansdal	N
Mpumalanga	Delmas	N	Mpumalanga	Sheepmoor	N
Mpumalanga	Dirkiesdorp	N	Mpumalanga	Skukuza	N
Mpumalanga	Greylingstad	N	Mpumalanga	Sundra	N
Mpumalanga	Kanyamazane	N	Mpumalanga	Val	N
Mpumalanga	Kinross	N	Mpumalanga	Wakkerstroom	N
Mpumalanga	Kriel	N	Mpumalanga	Waterval Boven	N
Mpumalanga	Lydenburg	N	Mpumalanga	White River	N
Mpumalanga	Mahamba	N	Western Cape	Gordons Bay	N
Mpumalanga	Mayflour	N	Western Cape	Maitland	N
Mpumalanga	Mkhuhlu (Calcutta)	N	Western Cape	Mfuleni (Blue Downs)	N
Mpumalanga	Perdekop	N	Western Cape	P A Hamlet	N
Mpumalanga	Piet Retief	N	Western Cape	Woodstock	N

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

CATEGORY TYPE

Repairs and renovations (R&R)	Existing police facilities that are repaired and renovated to modern standards. Renovations can either be minor or major.
Maintenance: service contract (M)	Existing police facilities that are periodically maintained to prevent costly repairs.

FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS TO POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION

A total number of four projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of two projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category
KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	R&R
Limpopo	Bandelierkop	R&R

Province	Name	Category
Western Cape	Calitzdorp	R&R
Western Cape	Leeu Gamka	R&R

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS - GENERATORS: EXECUTION

A total number of 58 projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and a total number of 32 projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category
Free State	Arlington	M
Free State	Bainsvlei	M
Free State	Brandfort	M
Free State	Edenburg	M
Free State	Fauresmith	M
Free State	Glen	M
Free State	Hobhouse	M
Free State	Kestell	M
Free State	Kutlwanong	M
Free State	Nyakallong	M
Free State	Reddersburg	M
Free State	Rosendal	M
Free State	Steunmekaar	M
Free State	Theunissen	M
Free State	Tierpoort	M
Free State	Tumahole	M
Free State	Turflaagte (Kopanong)	M
Free State	Tweeling	M
Free State	Villiers	M
Free State	Zastron	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Babanango	M
Free State	Dundee	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	M

Province	Name	Category
KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhaweni	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop (Amangwe)	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry (Msinga)	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	M

FOCUS AREA 2: MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS – AIR CONDITIONERS: EXECUTION

A total number of 58 projects were planned for completion, during 2017/2018 and all 58 projects were completed, during 2017/2018. The following table provides an overview of the projects planned and completed, in 2017/2018.

Province	Name	Category	Province	Name	Category
Free State	Arlington	M	Free State	Tierpoort	M
Free State	Bainsvlei	M	Free State	Tumahole	M
Free State	Brandfort	M	Free State	Turflaagte (Kopanong)	M
Free State	Edenburg	M	Free State	Tweeling	M
Free State	Fauresmith	M	Free State	Villiers	M
Free State	Glen	M	Free State	Zastron	M
Free State	Hobhouse	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Babanango	M
Free State	Kestell	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Dundee	M
Free State	Kutlwanong	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Elandslaagte	M
Free State	Nyakallong	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Empangeni	M
Free State	Reddersburg	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Esikhaweni	M
Free State	Rosendal	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Evatt	M
Free State	Steunmekaar	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Ezibayeni	M
Free State	Theunissen	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Franklin	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Glencoe	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mahlabatini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Groenvlei	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mehlomnyama	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hammersdale	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mkuze	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Harburg	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mountain Rise	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hattingspruit	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mpungamhlope	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Helpmekaar	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Msinsini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hilton	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Mtunzini	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Hlabisa	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Ntabamhlope	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Nyoni	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Inanda	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Port Edward	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Izingolweni	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Tugela Ferry (Msinga)	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Kingsley	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Umkomaas	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Kokstad	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Umzinto	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Loskop (Amangwe)	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Vryheid	M
KwaZulu-Natal	Louwsburg	M	KwaZulu-Natal	Wasbank	M

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT ARE IN PROGRESS AND THE DATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: PLANNING AND DESIGN		
Province	Project	Projected completion date
Western Cape	Tafelsig	2018-07-30

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 1: CONSTRUCTION: EXECUTION		
Province	Project	Projected completion date
Eastern Cape	Pholile	2018-10-31
Eastern Cape	Qhasa	2018-10-31
Limpopo	Muyexe	2018-11-30

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – POLICE STATIONS: EXECUTION		
Province	Project	Projected completion date
Eastern Cape	Ilinge	2018-05-08
Eastern Cape	Seymour	2018-05-09
Mpumalanga	Charl Cilliers	No contract in place
Mpumalanga	Delmas	No contract in place
Mpumalanga	Perdekop	2018-04-24
Mpumalanga	Sundra	2018-04-25
Western Cape	Elands Bay	2018-04-23
Western Cape	Kensington	2018-04-26
Western Cape	McGregor	2018-04-25
Western Cape	Van Rhynsdorp	2018-04-24
Western Cape	Zwelethemba	2018-04-25

SAPS CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 5: GENERATORS – HIGH SITES: EXECUTION		
Province	Project	Projected completion date
Eastern Cape	Draaiberg replaced by Hermanus (Western Cape)	No funds allocated

PLAN TO CLOSE DOWN OR DOWNGRADE ANY CURRENT FACILITIES

Not applicable

PROGRESS MADE WITH MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

SAPS PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOCUS AREA 1: REPAIR AND RENOVATIONS: EXECUTION		
Province	Project	Projected completion date
Limpopo	Bandelierkop	Contractor not appointed yet
Western Cape	Calitzsdorp	2018-06-29

DEVELOPMENT 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 and divisional offices
- Annual inspections to ensure data integrity by the SCM Division, Head Office
- Quarterly inspections by provincial and divisional offices; and
- Continuous training by the SCM Division, Head Office

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS

The functionality, condition and accessibility of the Department's capital assets are captured on the UAMP. The status is dynamic in nature and can change daily. A snapshot is taken 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

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 the scope, will fall under capital works as repair and upgrade.

PROGRESS MADE IN ADDRESSING THE MAINTENANCE BACKLOG

The need for maintenance is determined by the end-user and as captured and verified on the UAMP. This is an annual demand and planning exercise, in consultation with the end-user. The backlog, therefore, only refers to projects that have been carried over.

DETERMINING THE RATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PLAN AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

The rate of progress was not according to the plan, 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 45: Appropriation and expenditure relating to infrastructure projects

Infrastructure Projects	2016/2017			2017/2018		
	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	284 347	375 463	-91 116	447 004	353 714	93 290
Existing infrastructure assets	512 189	419 892	92 297	114 124	211 067	-96 943
Upgrades and additions	470 829	399 093	71 736	86 322	182 532	-96 210
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	35 493	19 190	16 303	24 932	25 666	-734
Maintenance and repairs	5 867	1 609	4 258	2 870	2 869	1
Infrastructure transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	796 536	795 356	1 180	561 128	564 781	-3 653



PART C: GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The King IV Code of Corporate Governance defines corporate governance, as the exercising of ethical and effective leadership by the governing body of an organisation, which in the case of the SAPS, is the NMF⁷⁵, presided over by the Accounting Officer (the National Commissioner). The NMF, which represents all key business units in the SAPS, plays a prominent role in the establishment of an ethical culture, the ensuring of good performance practices, in terms of the predetermined objectives, the promoting of compliance with the internal and external regulatory frameworks and the adherence to the SAPS's mandate, as per Section 205(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, so as to ensure legitimacy.

The SAPS will continue to review key elements of its governance framework, in order to adequately implement the governance recommendations as reflected in King IV. This review includes the Department's governance structure of committees and forums, including the mandate and focus of the aforementioned committees and forums. This may necessitate a review of the organisational structure, in order to ensure alignment, in terms of accountability, roles and responsibilities.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY, SEES PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RISKS, IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT'S PERFORMANCE AND PLANS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM

The risk management process within the SAPS is guided by an approved Risk Management Policy and Strategy. A self-assessment, assisted by the Institute of Risk Management South Africa on the application of risk management and risk maturity level within the SAPS, resulted in the Department reviewing the current risk management process. During 2017/2018, the risk management process was redesigned from a centralised to a centre-led approach, which was presented to the Risk Management Committee.

The revised Risk Management Strategy, now encompasses the Risk Management Operating Model, Reporting and Governance Model, Quality Model and the Communication Model, as well as persons who will be responsible, accountable, consulted and informed, in terms of the risk process. During 2018/2019 the reviewed Risk Management Strategy, including a three year Risk Management Implementation Plan, will be presented to SAPS Senior Management and the Audit Committee for approval and implementation.

THE DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS REGULAR RISK ASSESSMENTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND TO IDENTIFY NEW AND EMERGING RISKS

The Department has identified key organisational risks that are deemed to have a negative impact on the achievement of the SAPS's strategic objectives. The risk assessments are conducted at divisional and at police station level and the results are updated in the SAPS Risk Profile.

Due to the magnitude of the SAPS, including the 1 146 police stations, the current risk management capacity is not able to cover the entire Department. Notwithstanding, the development of an appropriate Risk Management Operating Model, will ensure that a risk assessment is conducted at all levels within the

⁷⁵ The Board of Commissioners, chaired by the National Commissioner, was established, in May 2018. The mandate and functions of the Board of Commissioners will continue to remain the same as in the case of the NMF.

SAPS, thereby ensuring that risks are effectively managed to contribute towards the achievement of the Department's objectives.

THE DEPARTMENT'S RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ADVISE MANAGEMENT ON THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE, ADVISES THE DEPARTMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENTLY MONITORS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The SAPS Risk Management Committee is chaired by an independent person, who is an ex-officio of the Audit Committee. Regular reports on the status of the management of key organisational risks and the progress achieved on the Risk Management Plan is provided to the Committee. The Committee's chairperson's report is presented to the Audit Committee.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

THE DEPARTMENT'S FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING THE FRAUD PREVENTION PLAN

During 2016/2017, the SAPS has established an Integrity Management Service, in compliance with Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016. The SAPS is still in a process to capacitate the Section. This capability, has identified a number of key issues that are in the process of being addressed, including the:

- implementation of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2017, which specifically relates to ethics management, in support of the Public Service Regulations, 2016;
- 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 Code 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 interest, 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 a Gifts Register and approved);
- management of investigations into contraventions of the Ethics Code; and
- establishing and management of a whistleblowing capacity.

Table 46 provides a comparative breakdown of the departmental charges against members, for their alleged involvement in fraud and corruption and table 47 provides a breakdown of members charged, as well as the outcome of these charges, for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Table 46: Fraud and corruption – breakdown of departmental charges: 2016/2017 and 2017/2018

Corruption and fraud categories – 2016/2017 and 2017/2018		
Type of charge	2016/2017	2017/2018
Corruption	115	113
Fraud	28	1
Aiding an escapee	152	109
Defeating the ends of justice	35	66
Extortion	10	11
Bribery	5	15
Total	345	315

The following table provides detailed information pertaining to the rank of personnel, police stations/units, the nature of the misconduct committed, as well as the outcome of these cases.

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
EASTERN CAPE				
1	Constable	KwaZakele	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
2	Constable	Engcobo	Aiding an escapee	R500 fine
3	Constable	Engcobo	Aiding an escapee	R500 fine
4	Sergeant	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	In progress
5	Warrant Officer	East London	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning and counselling
6	Sergeant	Grahamstown	Aiding an escapee	In progress
7	Constable	Grahamstown	Aiding an escapee	In progress
8	Warrant Officer	Joubertina	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (no evidence to support the charge)
9	Constable	PC: Eastern Cape	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (inconsistent evidence)
10	Constable	King William's Town	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (inconsistent evidence)
11	Constable	King William's Town	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (inconsistent evidence)
12	Warrant Officer	Queenstown	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
13	Warrant Officer	St Francis Bay	Aiding an escapee	Withdrawn (the charge is inconsistent, contradictory and irregular)
14	Warrant Officer	St Francis Bay	Aiding an escapee	Withdrawn (the charge is inconsistent, contradictory and irregular)
15	Constable	St Francis Bay	Aiding an escapee	Withdrawn (the charge is inconsistent, contradictory and irregular)
16	Constable	St Francis Bay	Aiding an escapee	Withdrawn (the charge is inconsistent, contradictory and irregular)
17	Captain	KwaZakele	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
18	Constable	Port Alfred	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month
19	Constable	Port Alfred	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month
20	Constable	Port Alfred	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month
21	Constable	Aliwal North	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (incorrect charge used)
22	Constable	Ndevana	Corruption	Not guilty (victim requested withdrawal)

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
23	Constable	PC: Eastern Cape	Corruption	Not guilty (victim requested withdrawal)
24	Sergeant	Queenstown	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
25	Sergeant	East London	Corruption	Withdrawn
26	Sergeant	Lady Frere	Aiding an escapee	In progress
27	Sergeant	Bethelsdrop	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
28	Sergeant	Bethelsdrop	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
29	Warrant Officer	Swartkops	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
30	Constable	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
31	Sergeant	East London	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (only two posted at cells to manage 23 prisoners - shortage of members evident)
32	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (only two posted at cells to manage 23 prisoners - shortage of members evident)
33	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	Written and final written warning
34	Constable	Willowmore	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
35	Constable	Coffee Bay	Defeating the ends of justice	Written warning
36	Constable	Sterkspruit	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
37	Warrant Officer	KwaNobuhle	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month (expeditious)
38	Constable	Mdantsane	Aiding an escapee	In progress
39	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	In progress
40	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	In progress
41	Sergeant	Sterkspruit	Aiding an escapee	In progress
42	Sergeant	Sterkspruit	Aiding an escapee	In progress
43	Captain	Mqanduli	Aiding an escapee	Counselling and R150 suspended for three months
44	Captain	Mqanduli	Aiding an escapee	Counselling and R150 suspended for three months
45	Warrant Officer	Mqanduli	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
46	Lieutenant Colonel	Whittlesea	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty (main witness and complainant refused to stay in the trial and left)
47	Constable	Whittlesea	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty (main witness and complainant refused to stay in the trial and left)
48	Warrant Officer	Whittlesea	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
49	Warrant Officer	Whittlesea	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
50	Constable	Whittlesea	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (member not directly implicated)
51	Constable	Whittlesea	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (member not directly implicated)
52	Sergeant	Ikamvelihle	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (on balance of probabilities not convinced)
53	Constable	Graaf-Reinet	Fraud	Dismissed
54	Constable	KwaNobuhle	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month (expeditious)
55	Sergeant	KwaNobuhle	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
56	Constable	KwaNobuhle	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
57	Sergeant	KwaZakele	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
58	Warrant Officer	Middelburg	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
59	Sergeant	Kinkelbos	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
60	Constable	Kinkelbos	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
61	Constable	Kinkelbos	Aiding an escapee	Written warning and counselling
62	Constable	Molteno	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
63	Constable	Molteno	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
64	Warrant Officer	Swartkops	Corruption	Dismissed
65	Constable	Swartkops	Corruption	Dismissed
66	Sergeant	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
67	Warrant Officer	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
68	Warrant Officer	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
69	Warrant Officer	Tsolo	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
70	Warrant Officer	Madeira	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (prisoner was officially released and no one informed the member that the prisoner was needed in another court)
71	Warrant Officer	Elliotdale	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (absence of evidence)
72	Constable	Elliotdale	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty (absence of evidence)
73	Sergeant	Grahamstown	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning (case placed back on roll)
74	Constable	Grahamstown	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning (case placed back on roll)
75	Constable	Sterkspruit	Aiding an escapee	In progress
76	Constable	Gelvandale	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
77	Sergeant	Gelvandale	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
78	Warrant Officer	Sterkspruit	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
79	Constable	Cofimvaba	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
80	Constable	Mtontsasa	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
81	Constable	New Brighton	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
82	Sergeant	KwaNobuhle	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
83	Constable	KwaNobuhle	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
84	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	Written warning and final written warning
85	Constable	East London	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
86	Warrant Officer	Gelvandale	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
FREE STATE				
1	Constable	Bultfontein	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
2	Warrant Officer	Makwane	Aiding an escapee	Acquitted
3	Sergeant	Park Road	Corruption	Final written warning
4	Captain	Sasolburg	Defeating the ends of justice	Member's salary suspended for one month
5	Constable	Hennenman	Bribery	Not guilty
6	Warrant Officer	Virginia	Aiding an escapee	Written warning

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
7	Sergeant	Welkom	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month
8	Sergeant	Odendaalsrus	Aiding an escapee	Guilty (written warning Regulation 7(3))
9	Sergeant	Harrismith	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
10	Constable	Heidedal	Bribery	Dismissed
11	Constable	Ventersburg	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
12	Constable	Thabong	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
13	Constable	Thabong	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
14	Constable	Thabong	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
15	Constable	Thabong	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
16	Captain	Sasolburg	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
17	Sergeant	Ladybrand	Aiding an escapee	In progress
GAUTENG				
1	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
2	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
3	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
4	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Dismissed
5	Constable	Pretoria Central	Corruption	Final written warning
6	Sergeant	Pretoria Central	Corruption	Final written warning
7	Warrant Officer	Germiston	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
8	Sergeant	Edenvale	Corruption	Withdrawn
9	Captain	Moroka	Extortion	Not guilty
10	Warrant Officer	Moroka	Extortion	Not guilty
11	Captain	Eldorado Park	Defeating the ends of justice	Charges one and four (guilty), charge two (final written warning) and charge three (written warning)
12	Warrant Officer	Brakpan	Corruption	Dismissed
13	Constable	Olifantsfontein	Extortion	Dismissed
14	Warrant Officer	Nigel	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
15	Constable	Tsakane	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
16	Warrant Officer	Brixton	Corruption	Not guilty
17	Constable	Lenasia	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
18	Sergeant	Welbekend	Corruption	Dismissed
19	Sergeant	Welbekend	Corruption	Dismissed
20	Constable	Pretoria North	Corruption	Dismissed
21	Captain	Diepkloof	Corruption	Not guilty
22	Warrant Officer	Diepkloof	Corruption	Not guilty
23	Sergeant	Hillbrow	Corruption	Withdrawn
24	Warrant Officer	Brooklyn	Extortion	Not guilty
25	Constable	Brooklyn	Extortion	Not guilty
26	Personnel Officer	Kliptown	Corruption	Not guilty
27	Warrant Officer	Sophia Town	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
28	Sergeant	Sophia Town	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
29	Sergeant	Sophia Town	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
30	Constable	Douglasdale	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
31	Constable	Douglasdale	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
32	Constable	Douglasdale	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
33	Sergeant	Boipatong	Corruption	Dismissed
34	Constable	Boipatong	Corruption	Dismissed
35	Constable	Kliprivier	Corruption	Dismissed
36	Sergeant	Westonaria	Corruption	Withdrawn
37	Constable	Ivory Park	Corruption	Not guilty
38	Constable	Ivory Park	Corruption	Not guilty
39	Warrant Officer	Daveyton	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
40	Warrant Officer	Daveyton	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
41	Warrant Officer	Putfontein	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
42	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Acquitted
43	Constable	Brooklyn	Corruption	Acquitted
44	Constable	Krugersdorp	Corruption	Dismissed
45	Constable	Krugersdorp	Corruption	Dismissed
46	Colonel	Vosloorus	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
47	Warrant Officer	Vereeniging	Corruption	Dismissed
48	Warrant Officer	Edenpark	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
49	Warrant Officer	Edenpark	Defeating the ends of justice	Member's salary suspended for one month
50	Constable	Lenasia	Corruption	Withdrawn
51	Warrant Officer	Rosebank	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
52	Sergeant	Rosebank	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
53	Constable	Benoni	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
54	Constable	Booyens	Corruption	Dismissed
55	Captain	Tembisa South	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
56	Warrant Officer	JHB Central	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn (main witness not traced)
57	Constable	JHB Central	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn (main witness not traced)
58	Warrant Officer	Dunnottar	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
59	Warrant Officer	Krugersdorp	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
60	Constable	Westonaria	Corruption	Not guilty
61	Constable	Westonaria	Corruption	Not guilty
62	Constable	Meadowlands	Corruption	Final written warning
63	Constable	Meadowlands	Corruption	Final written warning
64	Constable	Krugersdorp	Defeating the ends of justice	Final written warning
65	Sergeant	Krugersdorp	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
66	Administration Clerk	Linden	Defeating the ends of justice	Member's salary suspended for one month
67	Constable	Roodepoort	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
68	Constable	Roodepoort	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
69	Warrant Officer	Lenasia South	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
70	Warrant Officer	Dunnottar	Corruption	In progress
71	Sergeant	Dunnottar	Corruption	In progress
72	Constable	Jeppe	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
73	Constable	Honeydew	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
74	Captain	Honeydew	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
KWAZULU-NATAL				
1	Constable	Empangeni	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
2	Constable	Msinga	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
3	Sergeant	Mtubatuba	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
4	Constable	Ulundi	Defeating the ends of justice	Member's salary suspended for two months
5	Constable	Greenwood Park	Extortion	Not guilty
6	Warrant Officer	Bellair	Corruption	Not guilty
7	Warrant Officer	Bellair	Corruption	Not guilty
8	Lieutenant Colonel	Durban Central	Bribery	In progress
9	Constable	Bayview	Corruption	In progress
10	Constable	Phoenix	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
11	Sergeant	Phoenix	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
12	Warrant Officer	Durban Central	Extortion	In progress
13	Warrant Officer	Tongaat	Extortion	Dismissed
14	Constable	Tongaat	Extortion	Final written warning
15	Constable	Kwamashu	Extortion	Final written warning
16	Constable	Greytown	Defeating the ends of justice	Written warning
17	Constable	Durban Central	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
18	Warrant Officer	Greytown	Extortion	In progress
19	Constable	Greytown	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
20	Constable	Greytown	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
21	Constable	Phoenix	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
22	Constable	Dududu	Corruption	Not guilty
23	Constable	Dududu	Corruption	Not guilty
24	Lieutenant Colonel	Phoenix	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
25	Sergeant	Durban Central	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for two months
26	Sergeant	Bulwer	Aiding an escapee	Dismissed
27	Warrant Officer	Dannhauser	Aiding and escape	In progress
28	Constable	Bayview	Corruption	In progress
29	Warrant Officer	New Castle	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
30	Warrant Officer	Bayview	Corruption	Withdrawn
31	Warrant Officer	Bayview	Corruption	Withdrawn
32	Warrant Officer	Bayview	Corruption	Withdrawn
33	Warrant Officer	Bayview	Corruption	Withdrawn
34	Constable	Mtubatuba	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
35	Sergeant	Mtubatuba	Corruption	Not guilty
36	Sergeant	Bulwer	Bribery	Dismissed
37	Constable	Msinga	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
38	Constable	Msinga	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
39	Constable	Greenwood Park	Bribery	Final written warning
40	Sergeant	Dududu	Corruption	Not guilty (expeditious)
41	Constable	Mkhuze	Corruption	Not guilty
42	Constable	Hluhluwe	Corruption	Not guilty
43	Senior Administration Clerk	Chatsworth	Corruption	Not guilty
44	Constable	Ladysmith	Corruption	Not guilty
45	Sergeant	Mehlomnyama	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
46	Constable	Marianhill	Corruption	Dismissed
LIMPOPO				
1	Warrant Officer	Mokopane	Aiding an escapee	Guilty (final written warning)
2	Warrant Officer	Mokopane	Aiding an escapee	Guilty (final written warning)
3	Warrant Officer	Mokopane	Aiding an escapee	Guilty (final written warning)
4	Sergeant	Mashashane	Aiding an escapee	Guilty (final written warning)
5	Sergeant	Modimolle	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for one month
6	Constable	Witpoort	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for one month
7	Constable	Witpoort	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for one month
8	Constable	Senwabarwana	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
9	Constable	Zaaiplaas	Corruption	In progress
10	Sergeant	Tshamutumbu	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for one month
11	Captain	Botlokwa	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
12	Sergeant	Botlokwa	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for two months
13	Constable	Botlokwa	Aiding an escapee	Dismissed
14	Constable	Botlokwa	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
15	Warrant Officer	Tuinplaas	Corruption	Dismissed
16	Constable	Tuinplaas	Corruption	Dismissed
17	Constable	Mashashane	Defeating the ends of justice	Not guilty
18	Sergeant	Seshego	Corruption	Dismissed
MPUMALANGA				
1	Sergeant	Masoyi	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
2	Constable	Masoyi	Aiding an escapee	Final written warning
3	Warrant Officer	May Flower	Aiding an escapee	Member's salary suspended for two months
4	Constable	Emzinoni	Corruption	Final written warning
5	Sergeant	Witbank	Corruption	Not guilty
6	Constable	Vosman	Corruption	Final written warning
7	Constable	Emzinoni	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
8	Constable	Emzinoni	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
9	Constable	Emzinoni	Aiding an escapee	Written warning
10	Constable	Emzinoni	Aiding an escapee	Written warning

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
11	Sergeant	Ermelo	Defeating the end of justice	Member's salary suspended for two months
12	Administration Clerk	Nelspruit	Defeating the end of justice	Not guilty
13	Sergeant	Malelane	Corruption	Final written warning
14	Constable	Malelane	Corruption	Withdrawn
15	Lieutenant Colonel	Witrivier	Corruption	In progress
NORTH WEST				
1	Constable	Boitekong	Corruption	Withdrawn
2	Warrant Officer	Mmabatho	Aiding an escape	Written warning
3	Sergeant	Rustenburg	Corruption	Withdrawn
4	Sergeant	Rustenburg	Corruption	Withdrawn
5	Sergeant	Rustenburg	Corruption	Withdrawn
6	Warrant Officer	Mmabatho	Corruption	Dismissed
7	Sergeant	Rustenburg	Corruption	In progress
8	Constable	Rustenburg	Corruption	Dismissed
WESTERN CAPE				
1	Constable	Mitchells Plain	Corruption	Dismissed
2	Constable	Athlone	Corruption	Dismissed
3	Sergeant	Bothasig	Corruption	Dismissed
4	Warrant Officer	Bellville South	Corruption	Dismissed
5	Constable	Bellville South	Corruption	Dismissed
6	Sergeant	Mossel Bay	Corruption	Not guilty
7	Sergeant	Kleinmond	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
8	Constable	Lentegeur	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for one month
9	Constable	Sea Point	Defeating the ends of justice	In progress
10	Constable	Sea Point	Corruption	In progress
11	Constable	Lentegeur	Corruption	Dismissed
12	Captain	Napier	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
13	Warrant Officer	Napier	Defeating the ends of justice	Withdrawn
14	Constable	Gugulethu	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
15	Sergeant	Touws River	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for two months
16	Constable	Mfuleni	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for two months
17	Constable	Mfuleni	Corruption	Member's salary suspended for two months
18	Sergeant	Thembalethu	Aiding an escapee	Not guilty
19	Constable	Delft	Defeating the ends of justice	Dismissed
DIRECTORATE FOR PRIORITY CRIME INVESTIGATION				
1	Provisioning Administration Clerk	PC: Western Cape	Corruption	In progress
OPERATIONAL RESPONSE SERVICES				
1	Sergeant	Beitbridge Land Port	Corruption	Acquittal
2	Sergeant	Beitbridge Land Port	Corruption	Acquittal
3	Sergeant	Beitbridge Land Port	Corruption	Acquittal

Number	Rank	Station	Misconduct committed	Outcome
4	Constable	Beitbridge Land Port	Corruption	Acquittal
5	Sergeant	Beitbridge Land Port	Corruption	Acquittal
6	Constable	OR Tambo International Airport	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for two months
7	Warrant Officer	Welbekend	Bribery	Dismissed
8	Sergeant	OR Tambo International Airport	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for one month
9	Sergeant	Welbekend Land Port	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for two months
10	Constable	Rosibay Land Port	Bribery	Dismissed
11	Constable	Rosibay Land Port	Bribery	Dismissed
12	Constable	Rosibay Land Port	Bribery	Dismissed
13	Warrant Officer	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
14	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
15	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Not guilty
16	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
17	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Not guilty
18	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
19	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
20	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
21	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
22	Constable	Golela Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
23	Constable	Ramatlabana Land Port	Corruption	In progress
24	Constable	Ramatlabana Land Port	Corruption	In progress
25	Constable	Ficksburg Bridge Land Port	Corruption	Dismissed
26	Constable	Durban Harbour	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for one month
27	Constable	Durban Harbour	Bribery	Member's salary suspended for one month
VISIBLE POLICING				
1	Sergeant	Springs Railway Corridor	Corruption	Not guilty
2	Sergeant	Springs Railway Corridor	Corruption	Not guilty
3	Constable	Springs Railway Corridor	Corruption	Not guilty
4	Constable	Mainline Railway South	Corruption	In progress

Table 47: Corruption and fraud – breakdown of charges: 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

National and provincial	Members charged	Disciplinary case put on roll	Disciplinary hearing finalised	Guilty	Not guilty	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Sanction short of dismissal	Total pending
Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Visible Policing	4	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	1
Operational Response Services	27	27	25	18	7	13	0	5	2
Eastern Cape	86	86	71	36	29	7	6	29	15
Free State	17	17	15	12	3	7	0	5	2
Gauteng	74	74	66	34	23	17	9	17	8
KwaZulu-Natal	46	46	39	10	24	4	5	6	7
Limpopo	18	18	17	14	3	4	0	10	1
Mpumalanga	15	15	14	10	3	0	1	10	1
North West	8	8	7	3	0	2	4	1	1
Western Cape	19	19	17	14	2	10	1	4	2
Total	315	315	274	151	97	64	26	87	41

Reasons for not guilty finding	Number
Acquittal	8
No reasons provided	93
Inconsistence evidence	6
Absence of evidence	2
Member not directly implicated	3
Victim requested withdrawal	2
Main witness and complaint refused to stay in trial	2
Shortage of evidence	2
Total	118

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. It is also now expected from members/personnel on Middle Management Service Level, to disclose their financial interests via e-disclosure, as well as members/personnel attached to the SCM and financial management environments.
- 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 within 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 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, as well as 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 referrals to the Department, for further investigation.

In order to prevent and reduce the scourge of fraud and corruption, the following are in place, within the DPCI:

- In terms of Section 17E (1) of the South African Police Service Amendment Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) “Any person who is considered for appointment in, or secondment to the Directorate, shall be subject to a security screening investigation, in terms of and in accordance with Section 2A of the National Strategic Intelligence Act, 1994 (Act No 39 of 1994)”. All members within the DPCI are in the process of being vetted. This is to ensure that the integrity of all members within the DPCI is beyond reproach.
- The South African Police Service Regulations for the Directorate 3(1), stipulates that “The Head of the Directorate may conduct or authorise, any member or any person to conduct an integrity testing programme, to test the integrity of any relevant member of the Directorate”. Polygraph testing, as an integrity measure, has been conducted as a tool to confirm or examine the truthfulness of a person.
- 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.
- DPCI personnel, apart from those disclosing their financial interests on the e-disclosure, submit manual disclosures on a prescribed form, to detect any conflicts of interest and to deter corruption.
- The Head of the Directorate is in the process to establish an Ethics Committee, in order to provide oversight on ethics management within the Directorate.

- Senior Management of the DPCI continuously sensitise all members within the DPCI about the nature, course and consequences of fraud and corruption.
- 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 enclosed in the AOPs of the Serious Corruption Investigation Component, to deal with individuals within all JCPS Cluster Departments, including the SAPS.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Public Service Regulations (13C) published, on 29 July 2016, provides that an employee shall not conduct business with any organ of state or be a director of a public or private company conducting business with an organ of State, unless such is in an official capacity, a director of a company listed in Schedule 2 and 3 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (by 31 January 2017). SCM has introduced a number of preventative controls to detect officials who are attempting to do business with the state.

National Treasury's Central Supplier Database verifies the status of directors/shareholders of bidders against various databases, as part of its compliance checks on state employees. Identity numbers, as provided by bidders, are verified against the Central Supplier Database. Additionally, the Department also verifies the status of state employee suppliers against the Public Servant Verification System vested on the website of the DPSA. Should it be found that any of the directors/trustees/members/shareholders of the supplier or bidder are employed by the State, such a supplier or bidder is disqualified from the process. Furthermore, should it be found that a bidder or supplier has made a false declaration, such bidder or supplier will be disqualified. Such cases will be investigated and reported to the National Treasury for possible restriction.

All officials involved in SCM processes are required to sign a declaration certificate for conflict of interest, during the evaluation and adjudication processes. If found that any member has any conflict of interest, e.g. family members, such members must recuse themselves from the process.

A checklist was introduced and implemented for procurement practitioners to utilise during the evaluation of quotations and bids. The departmental price quotation forms were also amended to improve the compliance verification, which must be done by the procurement practitioner, prior to the awarding of the quotation.

SCM conducts annual forums with the management of provincial and support offices of the divisions, to provide guidance and intervene in challenges, as well as to monitor performance targets. Annual Procurement Forums are also conducted, which specifically focuses on the procurement environment. During the Forum held in November 2017, the issue relating to conflict of interest was addressed.

The PCoP recommended, amongst others, that the department provide a monthly report on the supply chain management deviations and transgressions, as well as disciplinary procedures which are to be taken against officials who fail to comply with SCM policies. The details of such cases are reported, on a monthly basis to the Committee. The Committee further recommended that the SAPS audits all suppliers on their database, to check if close family members, partners or associated members have a private or business interest in contracts, awarded by the SAPS and if such members have disclosed their interest, as required by Treasury Regulation 16A8.4.

The Department of Police is utilising National Treasury's Central Supplier Database. Prospective service providers are vetted by the National Treasury when registered on the Central Supplier Database, which will flag the state employee status of directors/shareholders of companies. Additionally, the Department also verifies the state employee status of suppliers, against the Public Servant Verification System vested on the website of the DPSA.

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, who honour the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and abide 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.

All SAPS employees are required to sign and file a copy of the Code of Conduct on their personal files. The Integrity Management Service also included the Code of Conduct in advocacy sessions to members.

6. SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Safety, Health and Environmental Management aims to promote a safe and healthy working environment, by implementing a framework that allows 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 assets and clients. We consult with our clients, in order to meet the legal requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) and Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South African, 1996, which proclaims that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. Safety, Health and Environmental Management is enforcing compliance in the SAPS through the following:

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

A total number of 26 668 medical authorisations were created and 20 000 were certified.

SPECIFICATIONS

- A total number of 10 specifications were drafted, including that of seven construction sites.
- Wide vision safety goggles
- Safety glasses
- Riot helmets

SECTION 24 INCIDENT

One incident was reported, investigated and recorded at the Pretoria Central Police Station.

WORKSHOPS

A total number of three workshops were conducted, in the Free State Province, at Garages, SCM Stores and HRU Support.

Safety, Health and Environmental Management has an effect on the Department, due to the following:

- After conducting inspections, commanders provide feedback to Safety, Health and Environmental

Management, to determine if there is an improvement on the level of compliance with Safety, Health and Environmental legislation.

- The specifications assist the Department to purchase the right and safe equipment, to be used by members when performing their duties.
- Incident investigations prevent the possibility of the same incident recurring in the same workplace.

Inspections/information sessions/audits were conducted at the following business units, in 2017/2018:

Eastern Cape		
Aliwal North Police Station	Butterworth Police Station	Cofimvaba Police Station
Sterkspruit Police Station	Motherwell Police Station	Tsomo Police Station
Palmietfontein Police Station	Ikamvelihle Police Station	Dutywa Police Station
Lady Grey Police Station	Kinkelbos Police Station	Joubertina Police Station
Chungwa Police Station	New Brighton Police Station	Storms River Police Station
Healdtown Police Station	Uitenhage Police Station	Hankey Police Station
Alice Police Station	KwaNobuhle Police Station	Humansdorp Police Station
Seymour Police Station	Addo Police Station	Patensie Police Station
Doringkloof Police Station	Kirkwood Police Station	Burgersdorp Police Station
Ngqamakhwe Police Station	Wolwefontein Police Station	Hofmeyr Police Station
Centane Police Station	Cala Police Station	Tarkastad Police Station
Msobomvu Police Station	Engcobo Police Station	Chalumna Police Station
Kidds Beach Police Station		
Free State		
Gariepdam Police Station	Thaba-Nchu Police Station	Ficksburg Police Station
Bethulie Police Station	Park Road Mechanical Services (information session)	Hennenman Police Station and Phomolong Satellite Police Station
Bethulie Stock Theft Unit	Bethlehem Mechanical Services (information session)	Nyakallong Satellite Police Station
Luckhoff Police Station	Park Road Mechanical Services	Kutlwanong Satellite Police Station
Jagersfontein Police Station	Bloemfontein International Airport	Welkom Police Station
Roadside Police Station	Thabure Satellite Police Station	Welkom Public Order Policing
Memel Police Station	Park Road Police Station	Welkom K9 Unit
Warden Police Station	Phuthaditjhaba Stock Theft	Thabong Training Academy
Reitz Police Station	Phuthaditjhaba K9 Unit	Glen Police Station
Oranjeville Police Station	Namahadi Police Station	Theunissen Police Station
Wesselsbron Police Station	Fouriesburg Police Station	Koppies Police Station
Welkom Mechanical Services (information session/workshop: Safety, Health and Environmental legal appointees)	Harrismith Police Station	Rouxville Police Station
Excelsior Police Station	Tsiamé Satellite Station	Goedemoed Police Station
Tweespruit Police Station	Tseki Police Station	Hobhouse Police Station
Clocolan Police Station		
Gauteng		
Tarlton Police Station	Nigel Police Station	Jhb Central (Armoury)
Boipatong Police Station	Duduza Police Station	ORS Schindler Building
Wedela Police Station	Kliptown Police Station	Tembisa Police Station
Eldoradopark Police Station	Devon Police Station	Tembisa South Police Station
Ennerdale Police Station	Cullinan Police Station	Ivory Park Police Station
Tokoza Police Station	Ekgangala Police Station	Rabie Ridge Police Station
Tsakane Police Station	Welbekend Police Station	Yk Building - Internal Audit
Ratanda Police Station	Lyttelton Police Station	Dube Police Station
Langlaagte Police Station	Mondeor Police Station	

KwaZulu-Natal		
Richmond Police Station	Bhekithemba Police Station	Madadeni Police Station
Umlazi Police Station	Folweni Police Station	Ingogo Police Station
KwaMashu Police Station	Umbumbulu Police Station	Muden Police Station
Margate Police Station	KwaNdengezi Police Station	Gowan Lea Police Station
Point Police Station	Greytown Police Station	Intsikeni Police Station
Ibisi Police Station	Nhlanhleni Police Station	KwaMakhutha Police Station
Umzimkhulu Police Station	Nkandla Police Station	Isipingo Police Station
Gamalakhe Police Station	Nxamalala Satellite Police Station	Nquthu Police Station
Paddock Police Station	Mbongolwane Police Station	Emondlo Police Station
Ixopo Police Station	Magudu Police Station	Nondweni Police Station
Mehlomnyama Police Station	Ceza Police Station	Hlobane Police Station
Dududu Police Station	Gingindlovu Police Station	Melmoth Police Station
Ntuzuma Police Station	Ematimatolo Police Station	Ntambanana Police Station
Sydenham Police Station	Osizweni Police Station	Mphophomeni Police Station
Umsunduzi Police Station	KwaDabeka Police Station	
Limpopo		
Tshamutumbu Police Station	Pienaarsrivier Police Station	Thohoyandou Garage
Musina Police Station	Mokopane Police Station	Thohoyandou Accounting Station
Musina Accounting Office	Tinmyne Police Station	Thohoyandou Police Station
Modimolle Police Station	Mahwelereng Police Station	Malamulele Police Station
Modimolle Accounting Office	Mahwelereng Accounting Station	Giyani Police Station
Nebo Police Station	Naboomspruit Police Station	Giyani LCRC
Matlala Police Station	Lebowakgomo Police Station	Giyani Accounting Station
Seshego Police Station	Sekhukhune Police Station	Bolebedu Police Station
Seshego Accounting Office	Lebowakgomo Accounting Office	Modjadjiskloof Police Station
Mashashane Police Station	Polokwane Public Order Policing	Witpoort Police Station
Alldays Police Station	Grobbersdal Accounting Office	Tolwe Police Station
Makhado Garage	Grobbersdal Police Station	Bulgerivier Police Station
Bela Bela Police Station	Zaaiplaas Police Station	Lephalale Police Station
Bela Bela Accounting Station	Mutale Police Station	Lephalale Accounting Station
Thabazimbi Accounting Station	Dwaalboom Police Station	
Mpumalanga		
Amersfoort Police Station	Balfour Police Station	Mayflower Police Station
Daggakraal Police Station	Siyathemba Police Station	Ermelo Police Station
Leslie Police Station	Elukwatini Police Station	Wesseltown Police Station
Lebogang Police Station	Tjakastad Police Station	White River Police Station
Komatipoort Police Station	Kamhushwa Police Station	
North West		
Mafikeng Police Station	Zastron Police Station	Lichtenburg Police Station
Lomanyaneng Police Station	Soutpan Police Station	Lethabile Police Station
Tlhabane Police Station	Stillfontein Police Station	Khuma Police Station
Hartbeespoortdam Police Station	Itsoseng Police Station ⁷⁶	Coligny Police Station
Klerksdorp Detectives	Groot Marico Police Station	Vostershoop Police Station
Kanana Police Station	Bethanie Police Station	Ganyesa Police Station
Boschpoort Training Centre	Brits Police Station	Morokweng Police Station
Biesiesvlei Police Station	Klerksdorp Vehicle Investigation Service	Kgomotso Police Station
Smithfield Police Station	Jouberton Police Station	Huhudi Police Station
Vryburg Police Station		

76 The police station was not audited, due to the absence of the support head.

Northern Cape		
Kimberley Police Station	Vanderkloof Police Station	Kuyasa Police Station
Greenpoint Police Station	Campbell Police Station	Norvalspont Police Station
Delportshoop Police Station	Kuruman Police Station	Noupoort Police Station
Boetsap Police Station	Kathu Police Station	Philipstown Police Station
Hartswater Police Station	Olifantsfontein Police Station	Strydenburg Police Station
Belmont Police Station	Pofadder Police Station	Niekershoop Police Station
Kagisho Police Station	Onseepkans Police Station	Deben Police Station
Dingleton Police Station		
Western Cape		
Bellville South Police Station (audit)	Herold Police Station (audit)	Philippi Training Centre (work session)
Woodstock Police Station (audit)	De Rust Police Station (audit)	Table View Police Station
Fish Hoek Police Station (audit)	Calitzdorp Police Station (audit)	Sea Point Police Station
Simons Town Police Station (audit)	Ladismith Police Station (audit)	Franschhoek Police Station
Mowbray Police Station (audit)	Wynberg Police Station (audit)	Somerset West Police Station
Camps Bay Police Station (audit)	Kensington Police Station (audit)	Gordons Bay Police Station
Claremont Police Station (audit)	Nuwerus Police Station (audit)	Groot Brakrivier Police Station (audit)
Rondebosch Police Station (audit)	Van Rhyndorp Police Station (audit)	Heidelberg Police Station (audit)
Philippi East Police Station (audit)	Elands Bay Police Station (audit)	Suurbraak Police Station (audit)
Philippi Police Station (audit)	Langebaan Police Station (audit)	Riviersonderend Police Station (audit)
Harare Police Station (audit)	Malmesbury Police Station (audit)	Gans Bay Police Station (audit)
Macassar Police Station (audit)	Porterville Police Station (audit)	Wellington Police Station (audit)
Kraaifontein Police Station (audit)	Murraysburg Police Station (audit)	Tulbach Police Station (audit)
Delft Police Station (audit)	Leeu Gamka Police Station (audit)	Prins Alfred Hamlet Police Station (audit)
Strandfontein Police Station (audit)	Merweville Police Station (audit)	Zwelentemba Police Station (audit)
Maitland Police Station (audit)	Prins Albert Police Station (audit)	De Doorns Police Station (audit)
Uniondale Police Station (audit)	Touws River Police Station (audit)	Montagu Police Station (audit)
Bonnievale Police Station (audit)	Mcgregor Police Station (audit)	

SHE Inspections – projects in construction		
Kei Mouth Police Station	Mqanduli Police Station	Benoni Training Academy
Mqanduli Police Station	Kei Mouth Police Station	Afsondering Police Station
Indwe Police Station	Indwe Police Station	Katkop Police Station
Ida Police Station	Ida Police Station	Mqanduli Police Station
Afsondering Police Station	Afsondering Police Station	Kei Mouth Police Station
Katkop Police Station	Katkop Police Station	Indwe Police Station

7. BRIEFINGS TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the South African Police Service addressed these issues
2 to 3 May 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	2017/2018 Budget, Annual Performance Plan and the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police, on the 2017/2018 Budget Vote 23, Annual Performance Plan and 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the Department of Police, dated 17 May 2017.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee.
3 May 2017	Select Committee on Security and Justice	2017/2018 Budget, Annual Performance Plan and the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
4 May 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, 2017/2018 Budget, Annual Performance Plan and the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2017/2018 Budget Vote 23, Annual Performance Plan and 2014-2019 Strategic Plan of the Department of Police, dated 17 May 2017.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses to additional information and recommendations were submitted to the Committee.
24 May 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	POLMED Procurement and building environment	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
30 May 2017	Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs	Development of the Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Crime Trafficking	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
31 May 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Methodology of compiling the crime statistics	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
7 June 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Follow-up meeting: Feedback on the accommodation of Protection and Security Services Division members, in the Free State Province Petitions	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
7 June 2017	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Policy changes relevant to increasing the powers of Municipal Law Enforcement Officers, as outlined in Government Notice, R209 of 2002	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the South African Police Service addressed these issues
13 June 2017	Standing Committee on Public Accounts	Conflict of interest in the Department of Police: Police Officers doing business with the Department	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
14 June 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Third and fourth quarterly performance reports for the 2016/2017 financial year	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
20 June 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police (Joint meeting with the Portfolio Committee on Higher Education)	Security at Universities	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
21 June 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Compliance to the Domestic Violence Act	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
21 June 2017	Select Committee on Security and Justice	Draft Notice: Declaration of Amnesty, in terms of Section 139 of the Firearms Control Act	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
27 June 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The restructuring of Crime Intelligence	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
16 August 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Vetting Reports Procurement of security measures for the DPCI	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
23 August 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Anti-Gang Strategy: the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape DPCI: Illegal Firearms Unit First quarter, 2017/2018, financial report Vetting and investigation of Maj Gen Mokushane Procurement of DPCI security measures and replacement of stolen equipment	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
25 August 2017	Joint Meeting of the Portfolio Committee on Police and the Portfolio Committee on Mineral Resources	DPCI: Investigation of Illegal Mining	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the South African Police Service addressed these issues
30 August 2017	Joint Meeting of the Portfolio Committee on Police and the Standing Committee on Finance	DPCI: Illicit Financial Flows and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
1 September 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The Central Firearm Registry, Turnaround Strategy	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
5 September 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The Panel of Experts and the SAPS Transformation Task Team, on the Farlam Commission recommendations	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
6 September 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The Domestic Violence Act Reports	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
12 September 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The status of the implementation of the National Development Plan recommendations for policing	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
2 and 3 October 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The 2016/2017 SAPS Annual Report hearings (Programmes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and the DPCI)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing. The Budget Review and Recommendation Report, of the Portfolio Committee on Police on the 2016/2017 Annual Report Plan of the South African Police Service, dated 6 October 2017.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
10 October 2017	Portfolio Committee on Basic Education	Status report on the situation, in Vuwani	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
12 October 2017	Portfolio Committee on Basic Education	Safety in Schools	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
24 October 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The Crime Statistics, for 2016/2017	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
31 October 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Action Plans to address the Auditor-General of South Africa concerns	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
1 November 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The SAPS and the DPCI second quarterly reports	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
8 November 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	The proposed 2018 Firearms Amnesty The SAPS Technology Strategy	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the South African Police Service addressed these issues
14 November 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>Report back from the SAPS KwaZulu-Natal management on the issues (recommendations), which were raised during the KZN oversight visit</p> <p>Report back by the DPCI on the progress/status of the Bellville South and Mitchells Plain, theft of firearms cases</p> <p>Briefing by the DPCI on the high profile cases of illegal mining and illicit financial flows</p>	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
15 November 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>The Crime Intelligence Division (second quarter report and vetting status)</p> <p>Follow-up Firearm Amnesty briefing</p>	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
29 November 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>DPCI briefing on the National Bureau for Illegal Firearm Control and Priority Violent Crime</p> <p>Briefing by the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Cape on the firearm audit and the progress/status of the Mitchells Plain and Bellville South theft of firearms disciplinary hearings</p> <p>Briefing on the Safer Festive Season Operation</p>	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.</p>
29 November 2017	Standing Committee on Public Accounts	Review of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of the SAPS, in 2016/2017	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.</p>
1 December 2017	Portfolio Committee on Police	Follow-up briefing, from 15 November 2017, by the Crime Intelligence Division (second quarter report and vetting status)	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
1 February 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police	<p>Turnaround Strategy (National Commissioner's Strategic Direction).</p> <p>Feedback on the Safer Festive Season Operations</p>	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	<p>Responses were provided during the briefing.</p> <p>Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.</p>

Date	Committee	Agenda	Matters raised by Committees	How the South African Police Service addressed these issues
6 February 2018	Portfolio Committee on Public Works	Stakeholder Engagement Workshop: Strategies to address challenges faced by small harbours	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
13 February 2018	Select Committee on Social Services	Border Management Authority Act	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
13 February 2018	Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services	Joint briefing by role playing departments, on the existing and planned infrastructure, relating to cybersecurity	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
14 February 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police	Strategic direction Senior appointments Basic literacy Sexual Harassment Policy Firearms Amnesty Overtime for VIP Protectors	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
28 February 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police	Briefing by the DPCI on their high-profile investigations, rhino poaching investigations, update on firearms and drug units, human trafficking and transnational organised crime	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
28 February 2018	Standing Committee on Public Accounts	Review of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of the SAPS, in 2016/2017	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.
6 March 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police	Turnaround Strategy and status of vetting of the Crime Intelligence Division and other senior SAPS members. Quarterly reports on Crime Statistics	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
7 March 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police and Portfolio Committee on Justice	DPCI: State of Capture Investigations	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing. Written responses and additional information were submitted to the Committee.
13 March 2018	Portfolio Committee on Police	Processes regarding the fixed establishment at police stations	Clarity seeking questions and additional information were requested by the Committee members, during the briefing.	Responses were provided during the briefing.

8. STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RESOLUTIONS

There were no SCOPA Resolutions, for 2017/2018.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Volume of liquor confiscated as a result of police actions</p> <p>"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."</p>	<p>2010/2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Operational Planning and Monitoring (OPAM) System was enhanced in close consultation with operational members, to ensure the correct capturing of liquor performance information. • The SOP has been reviewed and communicated to address the effective operating of the OPAM system and to provide guidance to all OPAM System users. • The standardised SAPS 594 was developed and implemented to ensure a uniform and standardised capturing of procedures and verification of information recorded for capturing on the OPAM System. • OPAM Coordinators were appointed at divisional, provincial, cluster and police station levels to manage the administration and capturing of performance management information on the OPAM System. • A standardised station visit compliance checklist, which relates to the capturing of confiscated liquor, was developed and distributed to provinces, to ensure a uniform approach in conducting compliance visits at police stations, and to address liquor performance discrepancies. • A Divisional Directive with reference 45/11/4, dated 22 August 2016, was issued to provinces to address the conducting of regular inspections and/or unannounced visits by Visible Policing, cluster, police station and Provincial FLASH Commanders. • Quarterly OPAM reports on liquor performance information captured, regarding all liquor performance information captured on the OPAM System that were not verified for immediate correction, were distributed. • Liquor entries (sampling) are monitored on an ongoing basis to identify and implement immediate corrective measures at police station level. • A 13-step process flow poster was developed to sensitise OPAM System users regarding their responsibility in ensuring the effective management and administration of the system. A total of 1 850 posters were printed and laminated and are in the process of being distributed to all police stations. • Monthly feedback reports are submitted regarding all consequences implemented for non-compliance/incorrect capturing on the OPAM System.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance visits and/or unannounced visits to police stations are conducted on an ongoing basis to monitor, verify and implement corrective measures (including on-the-job training). • A total of 72 compliance inspections to address and correct findings by AGSA in respect of liquor, was conducted at police stations within respective provinces, during 2016/2017. • Information sharing sessions were concluded in all provinces, during February 2016 to March 2017.
<p>Quantity of illicit drugs confiscated as a result of police actions</p> <p>"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."</p>	2010/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provinces are visiting and monitoring their respective police stations with regard to capturing of drugs and liquor on OPAM System against the SAPS 13 and monthly returns are sent to the Visible Policing Division. • OPAM training was conducted during 2016/2017 and 2017/18 by the Human Resource Development Division.
<p>Percentage of School Safety Programmes implemented at identified schools</p> <p>"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."</p> <p>"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)."</p>	2013/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Visible Policing Division confirmed the 2016/2017 targets on the number of schools to be linked where the School Safety Programme was to be implemented, communicated the TIDs and its related requirements and confirmed the reporting requirements. • An information and planning session was conducted with Provincial Heads and Visible Policing Coordinators to address the performance indicator, in accordance with SAPS Annual Performance Plan, AOPs and the process flow. • Validation of feedback reports and consolidation of the information was conducted. • A National Safer Schools Review Session was conducted to ensure that realistic targets are set for the measurement of the implementation of the School Safety Programme in partnership with the Department of Basic Education, to discuss national targets and reporting templates on programmes conducted, as well as the linking of schools. • Interventions and compliance visits were conducted to assist provinces that are not reaching targets. • Compliance visits were conducted at various provincial offices and at police stations between April 2016 and February 2018.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>2011/2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Visible Policing Division has disseminated a circular, with reference 3/21/3 over 42/1/2/1(5), dated 26 October 2017 on the recoveries captured in the SAPS 13 Register and on the EFRS. • The EFRS was enhanced to address the circulation of recovered firearms in previous financial years in order to prevent an overstatement, with regards to recovered and circulated firearms. • National Instruction 8 of 2017: Property and Exhibit Management was developed and implemented. • A firearm circulation monitoring tool has been developed to monitor firearm circulations at national level. • Firearms reported as stolen/lost and or recovered on the CAS, but not circulated on the EFRS, were analysed followed by an instruction to the respective provinces requesting them to rectify. • A further verification was done by comparing monthly returns received from the provinces on firearms received for the month. • Consequence management was monitored at national level.
<p>Number of stolen/lost firearms, owned by other governments departments, recovered</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>2011/2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Visible Policing Division has disseminated a circular, with reference 3/21/3 over 42/1/2/1(5) dated 26 October 2017, on the recoveries captured in the SAPS 13 Register and on the EFRS. • The EFRS was enhanced to address the circulation of recovered firearms in previous financial years, in order to prevent an overstatement, with regards to recovered and circulated firearms. • Inspections were conducted, in the Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Limpopo and the Free State Provinces. Emanating from these inspections, a total number of 10 893 firearms were circulated.
<p>Percentage of applications for firearm licenses, competency certificates and renewals finalised</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>2015/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TID was reviewed for implementation, in 2018/2019. • The EFRS was enhanced to align the calculation from 90 calendar days to 90 working days. • The CFR at Veritas has been elevated to the Office of the National Commissioner. However, alternative accommodation is being sought, in consultation with the Supply Chain Management Division. • A total of 40 containers were procured to expand the increasing storage of firearm applications. However, 17 of the 40 containers still need to be equipped and shelved. • Additional space was allocated at the Supply Chain Management Division for redundant files (deceased and inactive persons). A total of 117 crates were finalised. • The indexing of files was finalised to improve record keeping.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy</p> <p>"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."</p>	2016/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following actions were undertaken by the Visible Policing Division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inspection of the Rural Safety Files at 32 police stations in the North West and Gauteng Provinces, during October to December 2017; – Attended the Provincial Priority Committee, in the North West Province to build capacity, in 10 August 2017; – A Capacity Building Session was conducted with all Provincial Rural Safety Coordinators, on 17 August 2017; – A Capacity Building Session was conducted, in KwaZulu-Natal with Provincial and Cluster Rural Safety Coordinators and at rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, on 29 and 30 August 2017; – A Capacity Building Session was conducted, in the Western Cape Province with Provincial and Cluster Rural Safety Coordinators and at rural and rural/urban mixed police stations, on 13 and 14 September 2017; and – Attended a Provincial Priority Committee Meeting, in Gauteng to build capacity, on 6 November 2017. • Findings have been tabled and discussed at the Provincial Coordinators Forum Meeting and at provincial workshops and the requirements for the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy was reiterated. • The Visible Policing Division facilitated work sessions and inspected files, on 28 February to 01 March 2018 and 26 June 2018 at 102 rural and rural/urban mixed police stations. • The Limpopo Provincial Office was instructed to apply consequential management against all officers involved in reporting inaccurate 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
<p>Average national police reaction time to Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints</p> <p>“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).”</p>	<p>2011/2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance inspections were conducted at 63 police stations, from 1 January to 31 December 2016 and unannounced visits were conducted, from 1 January to 31 March, to monitor compliance with the provisions of Standing Order (G) 252. The institution of disciplinary proceedings against members who were not complying with instructions, in this regard, is monitored, in order to ensure compliance at police station level. Quarterly reports are being provided to the PCoP. From 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2018, disciplinary proceedings were instituted against 518 members. • A letter with reference 45/1/2/1 (50), dated 13 August 2015, was distributed to all provincial commissioners. • A letter with reference 3/1/5/1/158, dated 30 June 2018, on the Management of Pocket Books was sent to all provinces for compliance. • A Committee, comprising members from the Visible Policing, National Management Intervention and Legal and Policy Management Services Divisions, as well as the Organisational Development Component was established, on 11 June 2018. A workshop was conducted, on 18 and 19 June 2018 to review Standing Order (G) 252. A draft National Instruction on Management of Pocket Books (SAPS 206) was compiled.
<p>Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for crime against women 18 years and above</p> <p>“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 reported.”</p>	<p>2016/2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCS Component conducted four performance monitoring and compliance inspections, between December 2017 and January 2018.
<p>Detection rate for cybercrime-related cases</p> <p>“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 correct rates, as required by the FMPPI.”</p> <p>“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%.”</p>	<p>2016/2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The performance indicator relating to the detection rate for cybercrime-related cases was removed, as it was detected that it falls under banking-related crime, under the mandate of Serious Commercial Crime. • A new performance indicator was introduced, in 2018/2019 to measure the percentage of cyber-related crime case files successfully investigated. • A letter, with reference 3/1/8, was circulated requiring commanders to submit a certificate on completeness and accuracy, when reporting performance. • The process to include DPCI performance on the EIS was initiated by the TMS Division and the Strategic Management Component, to eliminate manual calculation. • The process to identify where docket carrying members are physically placed was initiated to address correct calculation and allocation of performance on the EIS.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Number of serious commercial crime-related trial-ready case dockets where officials are involved including procurement fraud and corruption</p> <p>"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."</p>	2015/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator was revised to measure the number of serious corruption-related trial-ready case dockets where officials are involved, including in fraud and corruption. Two sections were merged. Performance are now reported as serious corruption investigations.
<p>Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges</p> <p>"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 reported."</p>	2015/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process to include DPCI performance on the EIS was initiated by the TMS Division and the Strategic Management Component to eliminate manual calculation. The process to identify where docket carrying members are physically placed was initiated to address correct calculation and allocation of performance on the EIS. A letter, with reference 3/1/8, was circulated requiring commanders to submit a certificate on completeness and accuracy, when reporting performance. The indicator was redefined to ensure that the smart principles are adhered to. Performance on cybercrime was separated from serious commercial crime-related crimes. The analysis of reported information was included in quarterly review sessions to assess accuracy and completeness.
<p>Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for fraud and corruption for individuals within the JCPS Cluster</p> <p>"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."</p>	2015/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analysis of reported information was included in quarterly review sessions to assess accuracy and completeness. Inspections relating to command and control has been emphasised to avoid a repeat of the finding. The process to include DPCI performance on the EIS was initiated by the TMS Division and the Strategic Management Component to eliminate manual calculation The process to identify where docket carrying members are physically placed was initiated to address correct calculation and allocation of performance on the EIS.
<p>Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges</p> <p>"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."</p>	2015/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process to include DPCI performance on the EIS was initiated by the TMS Division and the Strategic Management Component to eliminate manual calculation. The process to identify where docket carrying members are physically placed was initiated to address correct calculation and allocation of performance on the EIS.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Percentage of Ballistics (IBIS) case-exhibits (entries) finalised (acquired)</p> <p>“The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.”</p> <p>“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).”</p>	<p>2015/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The method was considered a conservative approach since it does not overstate performance. • The current method of calculation has been an accepted practice during the last five years and was supported (condoned) during previous AGSA audits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 28 working days equals 35 calendar days; – 63 working days equals 90 calendar days; – 75 working days equals 113 calendar days • Furthermore, consistency in the calculation will ensure comparative studies and comparability, from year-to-year. Should the above approach of calculation be modified, comparative performance studies will be compromised. • However, the repeat of this finding is prevented through weekly exception reports sent to FSL Management. The Quality Management Section reviews cases that cannot be finalised, due to discrepancies in the dates. • The TMS Division was approached by the management of the FSL to change the method of calculation, from calendar days to working days. The response received from TMS indicates that this cannot easily be done due to the complexity of calculating working days and will require substantive development on the system and it will take some time. • The FSL formally requested TMS to initiate the development of the FSL Admin System, in order that future performance statistics is supplied to directly support the technical indicator. • A repeat of this finding is further prevented through the recent circulation of revised IBIS forms (IBS0002F_1 and IBS000_8) to all email users. • Any IBIS specimens not handed over in the specified forms are rejected by case administration personnel. • Corrective actions, as per management response were implemented by the TMS Division, on 21 November 2016. • The TMS Division implemented input controls on the FSL Admin System, in the form of validation checks, which is performed on the transaction captured before the master file/raw data is updated. • The indicator was subsequently refined, in 2017/2018 to measure 95% of Ballistics (IBIS) intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised within 28 working days. • SOP IBIS0002P was also updated to include a definition of an IBIS intelligence case.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Percentage of Biology Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Intelligence case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <p>“The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.”</p> <p>“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.”</p>	2016/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The method was considered a conservative approach, since it does not overstate performance. • The current method of calculation has been an accepted practice during the last five years and was supported (condoned) during previous AGSA audits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 28 working days equals 35 calendar days; – 63 working days equals 90 calendar days; – 75 working days equals 113 calendar days • Furthermore, consistency in the calculation will ensure comparative studies and comparability, from year-to-year. Should the above approach of calculation be modified, comparative performance studies will be compromised. • However, the repeat of this finding is prevented through weekly exception reports sent to FSL Management. The Quality Management Section reviews cases that cannot be finalised, due to discrepancies in the dates. • The TMS Division was approached by the management of the FSL to change the method of calculation, from calendar days to working days. The response received from TMS indicates that this cannot easily be done, due to the complexity of calculating working days and will require substantive development on the system and it will take some time. • The FSL formally requested TMS to initiate the development of the FSL Admin System, in order that future performance statistics is supplied to directly support the technical indicator. • Upon receipt of an RI intelligent exhibit, the accompanying documentation and inventory form is stamped with the date of receipt and thereafter a case is registered on the FSL Admin System. • The registration and finalisation dates are electronic dates captured on the FSL Admin System upon completion of the registration and finalisation functions, respectively. • The registration and finalisation dates are system generated and cannot be entered or altered by the end-user. • Corrective actions, as per management response were implemented by the TMS Division, on 21 November 2016. • The TMS Division implemented input controls on the FSL Admin System in the form of validation checks, which is performed on the transaction captured before the master file/raw data is updated.

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
<p>Percentage of reduction in case exhibits (entries) exceeding time frame of 28 working days</p> <p>“The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.”</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>2015/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TMS Division was approached by the management of the FSL to change the method of calculation, from calendar days to working days. • The TMS Division was engaged and the matter was subsequently placed on the priority list. • The backlog process flow and indicator was reviewed, in 2017/2018 to measure backlog not exceeding 10% of total number exhibits (entries) received.
<p>Percentage of routine case exhibits (entries) finalised</p> <p>“The method of calculation for the achievement of the planned indicator was not clearly defined, as required by the FMPPI.”</p> <p>“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.”</p>	<p>2015/2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The method was considered a conservative approach since it does not overstate performance. • The current method of calculation has been an accepted practice during the last five years and was supported (condoned) during previous AGSA audits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 28 working days equals 35 calendar days; – 63 working days equals 90 calendar days; – 75 working days equals 113 calendar days • Furthermore, consistency in the calculation will ensure comparative studies and comparability, from year-to-year. Should the above approach of calculation be modified, comparative performance studies will be compromised. • The TMS Division was approached by the management of the FSL to change the method of calculation, from calendar days to working days. The response received from TMS indicates that this cannot easily be done due to the complexity of calculating working days and will require substantive development on the system and it will take some time. • The FSL formally requested TMS to initiate the development of the FSL Admin System in order that future performance statistics is supplied to directly support the technical indicator.

During 2017/2018, the SAPS Senior Management embarked on a national roadshow to address audit findings raised by the AGSA. In addition to the roadshow, a planning session, in preparation for the 2017/2018 audit cycle, was held with the commanders in the respective business units responsible for coordinating the audit. Moreover, an accountability session was held with Provincial Commissioners, Cluster Commanders and Station Commanders who were audited, during 2017/2018 after the interim report was issued by the AGSA.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The SAPS Combined Assurance Model is intended to incorporate and optimise all assurance services and functions, to ensure an effective control environment and to support the integrity of information used in decision making. This model is in line with the requirements of the King IV Code of Corporate Governance.

The SAPS has a Combined Assurance Committee, which was established to coordinate assurance activities of internal assurance providers, ensuring that the Department's line of defence is robust, efficient and effective. During 2017/2018, the following assurance activities were coordinated:

- Management Interventions, whose purpose is to ensure a professional knowledge-based management of policing towards achieving the outcomes and impact of the strategic objectives, visited 270 prioritised police stations.
- Internal Audit, who provides an independent and objective assurance to management, visited more than 150 police stations, to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system.
- Senior management, which is the first level of defence, visited more than 350 police stations.

To ensure that the SAPS's footprint, focusing on the 1 146 police stations, is reasonably covered/visited by an assurance provider in a financial year, the Combined Assurance Committee, approved a Back-to-Basic Compliance Checklist. The purpose of the checklist is to determine compliance with selected Department controls at police stations. The checklist is applied at the remaining police stations, after the internal assurance providers, Management Intervention and Internal Audit, have selected their location for inspection and audit, respectively.

During 2017/2018, a combined assurance database was developed, whereby the results of the checklist, as well as findings by the internal and external assurance were captured, including the oversight bodies.

The combined assurance database will provide management information for decision making, ensuring that there is qualitative and quantitative improvement in the levels of Departmental controls and compliance with the organisational controls, thereby improving overall performance.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

The objective of the Internal Audit Activity is to provide independent and objective assurance and insight into the management on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control systems, in order to assist the SAPS to achieve its objectives. The Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved risk-based and compliance reviews, performance information audits, information technology audits, performance audits and forensic audits/investigations at police stations, provincial offices, divisions, components and units.

Internal audit projects were undertaken, during 2017/2018 and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and to SAPS Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has/ or is in the process of attending to such weaknesses. The following internal audit work was completed, during 2017/2018:

- 13 risk-based and compliance reviews at Head Office;
- 124 risk-based and compliance reviews at provincial offices, police stations and specialised units;
- 24 performance information audits;
- three performance audits;
- 11 information technology audits; and
- 61 follow-up audits.

11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The objective of the Audit Committee is to monitor SAPS compliance with applicable laws and regulations, governance processes and to continuously assess the performance of the Internal Audit Activity, thereby determining the level of its effectiveness. The Committee operates within the approved Audit Committee Charter and in accordance with the requirements of the PFMA and National Treasury Regulations.

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year, ended 31 March 2018.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	Number of Meetings attended
Ms B Ngunjiri	BCompt (Hons), CTA, CCSA, CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	4
Mr T Boltman	BTech, CFE, CCSA, CGAP, CIA	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	6
Mr JE Van Heerden	National Diploma: State Finance and Accounting. Registered Government Auditor.	External	N/A	1 November 2010*	N/A	6
Mr M Karedi	BCompt (Hons)	External	N/A	29 July 2014	N/A	5
Mr M Mokwele (Ex-Officio)#	BCom (Hons), CCSA, CIA, CFE	External	N/A	1 November 2010	N/A	5

*Term of office comes to an end, on 30 August 2018.

#Mr Mokwele is the Chairman of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and attended the Audit Committee Meeting in that capacity.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38(1) (a) (ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate and formal terms of reference contained in its approved Audit Committee Charter and has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The following were areas of concern that were brought to the attention of the SAPS:

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The performance management system in its current form, does not provide sufficient assurance as to the accuracy and completeness of performance information and remains a concern. Furthermore, consequence management need to be taken to the next level, in order to ensure accountability.

Management has embarked on an extensive exercise to install a culture of ownership at all levels and the Audit Committee will follow the progress through regular interaction with the division, which is responsible for the oversight and monitoring.

RISK MANAGEMENT

More work has been done, such as the development of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Strategy, an approved Risk Management Policy and the Annual ERM Implementation Plan, to get risk management processes within the SAPS to be at a level that will set risk management at the right standing within the organisation.

However, there are still a number of critical issues that requires more attention and a concerted effort from management, particularly the Accounting Officer, such as capacity building (i.e. in terms of the human resource and infrastructure) within the ERM environment and ERM Committee members at national and provincial level, the attendance of risk management committee meetings by the senior management and the composition of the ERM Committee, to ensure compliance with requirements of King IV and other best practices.

COMBINED ASSURANCE

During the course of the 2016/2017, as well as the 2017/2018 financial years, the process of implementing a fully fledged combined assurance model as envisaged by the National Treasury and which should include certain risk principles, was delayed. This was due to certain changes within leadership, where the responsible persons involved, within this process, were rotated to other areas where they were needed. Except for Internal Audit and Management Intervention, other management assurance provider's efforts were not engaged. In a meeting with the current Accounting Officer on 1 August 2018, a resolution was concluded to refine the process further and to this end the required resources and systems would be advanced.

PROCUREMENT/SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Department's system of internal controls in respect of its procurement processes, though adequately designed, are not effective, to prevent and/or detect instances of non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts. This resulted in significant irregular and fruitless expenditure being identified through internal and external audits, which was also in addition to that, which was already disclosed by management.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Findings raised by the auditors indicate that ineffective contract management poses a significant risk to the Department.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Audit Committee is concerned that, despite the efforts of management, issues reported by external and internal audit in prior years, had not been fully and satisfactorily addressed. This resulted in assets being one of the items that were qualified by the external auditor. Management has, however, provided assurance that effective corrective action will be implemented, in respect of all internal control weaknesses and the Audit Committee will continue to monitor these going forward.

LEADERSHIP STABILITY

The Department experienced a continued change in top management over the past two years. This was especially the case with the position of the National Commissioner, who is also the Accounting Officer. This situation also led to the restructuring of other top management positions. The absence of the Chief Financial Officer, due to internal disciplinary processes, had a definite impact on the preparation and the finalisation of the year end audit of the financial statement process. Management is the key component of internal control and governance. The Accounting Officer has changed thrice in the SAPS, during the period under review. The change of Accounting Officers also had the effect on top management, as it changed as well. This impacts on the institutional memory and this furthermore led to ineffective monitoring of the implementation of action plans to address the identified internal control deficiencies. These constant changes resulted in consequence management not being fully implemented.

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORTS

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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have reviewed the annual financial statements, which were prepared by the Department and recommended the statements for audit.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

We have reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues which were raised in the previous

year and although we are satisfied that most of the findings were included in the action plans, the level of success in preventing repeat and recurring findings was not achieved. This was mainly attributed to the fact that the Department did not perform proper root cause analysis of the underlying cause, which led to the internal and external audit finding. Furthermore, timely follow-up to monitor adherence to the plan was absent in many instances.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General.



W van Heerden

Chairperson of the Audit Committee
South African Police Service

31 July 2018



PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister for Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

THE STATUS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE DEPARTMENT

The Department managed to maintain a staff compliment of 99,9%, in relation to the planned target of 193 431.

During 2017/2018, the average employee turnover rate was 2,7%. This represents a marginal increase of 0,3%, compared to 2016/2017. The loss of critical skills are monitored, on a monthly basis, by means of workforce analysis by the respective environments, to direct proactive interventions. The filling of critical vacancies within six months after the post becomes vacant, are prioritised.

Resignations contributed significantly to the number of exits recorded in the 2017/2018 financial year, followed by retirements. Resignations increased from 1 889 in 2016/2017, to 2 039 in 2017/2018. Retirements increased from 1 331 in 2016/2017, to 1 412 in 2017/2018. The most common reason for employees resigning from the service, is due to more lucrative work prospects, including better compensation opportunities.

Sick and incapacity leave days taken by employees during 2017/2018 decreased by 143 090 days (7,86%) from 1 819 481 days, during 2016/2017 to 1 676 391 days during 2017/2018.

HUMAN RESOURCE PRIORITIES FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The following priorities were summarised within the Department's Annual Performance Plan, for the 2017/2018 financial year:

- Establish an adequate human resource capability with emphasis on the following prioritised areas:
 - Investigative capacity
 - Intelligence gathering
 - Operational environment.
- Filling vacant funded positions within the prescribed time frame.
- Improve the finalisation rate of service terminations submitted to the GPAA.
- Increase the percentage of disabled employees employed within the department.
- Transform and professionalise the service by prioritising training towards the following priority areas:
 - Public Order Policing
 - Crimes committed against women and children
 - Crime investigation
 - Forensic science investigation.
- Improve operational readiness, by ensuring the competency of operational personnel in the Modules:

Legal Principles and the Use of Firearms: Handgun.

- Increase the number of interns appointed within the Department.
- Maintain the finalisation rate of disciplinary cases.

WORKFORCE PLANNING AND KEY STRATEGIES TO ATTRACT AND RECRUIT A SKILLED AND CAPABLE WORKFORCE

In June 2017, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework Human Resource Plan (2017/2018 to 2019/2020) of the Department was approved and submitted to the DPSA.

In accordance with the Department's Recruitment and Selection Policy, funded vacant positions were advertised to encourage open competition and subsequently appointments were made.

The retention of personnel, especially within the scarce skills environments, remains a priority for the SAPS. During 2017/2018 the Retention Policy was finalised and distributed to address the losses as identified in the scarce skills environments.

The Department provided bursaries and training opportunities for personnel to further their qualifications and improve their skills/knowledge. An Internship Programme was also established to provide graduates with opportunities to gain knowledge and experience in the workplace in order to compete for jobs in the labour market. Employees are rewarded for qualifications obtained to encourage self-development and improve professionalism.

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Department has an approved Performance Management and Development System Policy for all employees. A total of 98,73% employees on salary levels 1 to 12, performance management planning information was registered on the Performance Management System of the Department by the target date of 30 June 2017.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS PROGRAMMES

The EHW programme is fully operational in the Department. HIV/AIDS and TB screening sessions are conducted, in partnership with POLMED and GEMS.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department has increased the number of recruited interns to 1 009. During the 2017/2018 financial year a total of 77 843 personnel received training and development opportunities of which 76 962 employees were found competent.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS

All planned targets towards human resource development, for 2017/2018, were achieved.

The department has systemised the service termination process, which resulted in a significant improvement in the turnaround time to finalise these cases.

During 2017/2018 progress was made towards achieving the set target of 2% for people with disabilities in relation to the total workforce. There was a 10,8% increase in the number of registered SAPS members with a disability, from 2 281 in 2016/2017, to 2 528 in 2017/2018.

During 2017/2018 an additional 247 people with disabilities were appointed. Five percent of the allocated vacant funded posts for 2017/2018, were dedicated for the appointment of people with disabilities. The

SAPS established partnerships with external institutions that provide a talent pool of people with disabilities available for employment in relevant SAPS funded vacant posts.

The SAPS conducted successful career exhibitions at national and provincial level, in order to promote the SAPS as a career of choice.

CHALLENGES

The utilisation and quality of human resources is a critical factor for the SAPS, to deliver on its mandate, by deriving optimal value from its human resources. Optimal utilisation of human resources must ensure that SAPS employees contribute directly to effective organisational performance, which in turn will result in community satisfaction and the restoration of public trust and faith in the police.

The nature of the inherent physical requirements of policing, hampers the appointment of people with disabilities in operational posts, which comprise the majority of SAPS posts.

Transforming the Police Service into an instrument capable of fulfilling its role in bringing about the new South Africa, depends on many things, but above all, is the commitment and effectiveness of its employees, which in turn, depends on the way in which those employees are managed. The benefits of ethical leadership and well-run departments over time results in achievement of strategy and outcomes.

It is important to acknowledge that human resources are the most important asset of SAPS and also consume the bulk of the budget, therefore it is an expensive asset. It is, thus, imperative that the SAPS receive the expected value from its investment in human resources. Human resource management must be designed to maximise employee performance and utilisation, aimed at achieving effective organisational performance. Designing for effective organisational performance, entails the alignment of employee competence with the performance abilities, which are required to meet the SAPS's strategic objectives and priorities, as articulated in the NDP, MTSF, SAPS five year strategic plan and other policing strategies.

Policing services are delivered by people. Effective organisational performance is, thus, determined by the ability of the SAPS to orchestrate the optimal utilisation of its human resources to combat crime. The effective utilisation of SAPS human resources will ultimately result in restored trust and respect for the SAPS and its services. Cultivating the desired employee competence is the key to the optimal utilisation of human resources in SAPS.

FUTURE HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS/GOALS

- Ensure the recruitment and appointment of personnel, in line with the strategic and operational priorities of the Department.
- Improve the ethical behaviour of employees through awareness and the institutionalisation of the Code of Conduct.
- Maintain the finalisation rate of disciplinary cases, in line with the targets defined.
- Enforce consequence management.
- Implement the approved EHW policies of the Department.
- Institutionalise the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Department.
- Coordinate and implement appropriate skills development initiatives.
- Increase the number of people with a disability, in relation to the total workforce.
- Increase the number of partnerships with institutions that provide a talent pool of people with disabilities.
- Comply with the DPSA imperatives, in respect of human resource planning, monitoring and reporting.
- Incorporate and align human resource capacity planning (staffing levels) with the Integrated Human Resource Matrix and the Fixed Establishment.
- Promote a better understanding of diversity, including, but not limited to people with a disability.

- Integrate the existing separate transformation related plans into a single SAPS Integrated Transformation Plan.
- Promote the SAPS as a career of choice, by conducting career exhibitions at national and provincial levels.
- Increase the number of employees in possession of a job description.
- Improve the quality of job descriptions at SAPS prioritised business units.
- Ensure cascading of applicable SAPS priorities, as reflected within the SAPS Annual Performance Plan, to performance agreements strategic delivery levels (e.g. provincial, cluster and station level).
- Enhance performance management frameworks to provide for accountability for findings emanating from AG and Internal Audit audits.
- Enhance the management of identified poor performance of individual employees.
- Maintain sound labour relations to prevent a negative impact on employee morale, productivity and job satisfaction, which could hinder the achievement of SAPS strategic priorities and objectives.
- Improve the turnaround time to finalise employee grievances.
- Improve the turnaround time to resolve employee conflicts.
- Focus on the implementation of finalised policies, strategies, plans, guidelines, SOPs and frameworks.
- Enhance human resource computer systems, to provide management information for human resource planning and equity management.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final, audited personnel-related expenditure by programme (table 3.1.1) and by salary band (table 3.1.2). 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 3.1.1 - Personnel costs by programme for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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)	Number of employees
Administration	18 441 973	12 245 743	2 408 851	66,4	325	37 665
Visible Policing	43 932 665	34 587 971	-	78,7	344	100 648
Detective Service	17 686 682	14 397 134	-	81,4	366	39 295
Crime Intelligence	3 704 787	3 366 261	-	90,9	379	8 879
Protection and Security Services	2 838 941	2 527 387	-	89,0	371	6 810
Total	86 605 048	67 124 496	2 408 851	77,5	347	193 297

Table 3.1.2 - Personnel costs by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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)	1 391 309	2,1	152	9 156
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	24 693 084	36,8	259	95 337
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	33 744 965	50,3	425	79 475
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6 115 620	9,1	728	8 403
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	1 179 518	1,8	1 274	926
Total	67 124 496	100	347	193 297

The following tables provide a summary per programme (table 3.1.3) and salary band (table 3.1.4), 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 3.1.3 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by programme for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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	8 452 666	69,0	43 368	0,4	526 036	4,3	1 037 915	8,5	12 245 743
Visible Policing	21 674 489	62,7	325 224	0,9	1 457 393	4,2	4 504 759	13,0	34 587 971
Detective Service	9 507 511	66,0	89 449	0,6	558 463	3,9	1 604 857	11,1	14 397 134
Crime Intelligence	2 281 994	67,8	15 171	0,5	130 212	3,9	308 242	9,2	3 366 261
Protection and Security Services	1 473 248	58,3	267 448	10,6	93 844	3,7	262 953	10,4	2 527 387
Total	43 389 908	64,6	740 660	1,1	2 765 948	4,1	7 718 726	11,5	67 124 496

Table 3.1.4 - Salaries, overtime, home owners allowance and medical assistance by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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)	658 393	47,3	2 097	0,2	72 371	5,2	415 885	29,9	1 391 309
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	15 507 286	62,8	196 323	0,8	1 376 801	5,6	4 036 539	16,3	24 693 084
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	22 239 434	65,9	493 991	1,5	1 223 471	3,6	2 933 844	8,7	33 744 965
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 148 946	67,8	48 249	0,8	90 507	1,5	299 147	4,9	6 115 620
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	835 849	70,9	0	0,0	2 798	0,2	33 311	2,8	1 179 518
Total	43 389 908	64,6	740 660	1,1	2 765 948	4,1	7 718 726	11,5	67 124 496

3.2. 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 3.2.1), salary band (table 3.2.2) and critical occupations (table 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.1 - Employment and vacancies by programme at the end of the period, 31 March 2018

Programme	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	37 668	37 665	0,0	0
Visible Policing	100 877	100 648	0,2	0
Detective Service	39 069	39 295	-0,6	0
Crime Intelligence	9 232	8 879	3,8	0
Protection and Security Services	6 585	6 810	-3,4	0
Total	193 431	193 297	0,1	0

Table 3.2.2 - Employment and vacancies by salary band at the end of the period, 31 March 2018

Salary band	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 156	9 156	0,0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 289	95 337	-0,1	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 633	79 475	0,2	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 420	8 403	0,2	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	931	924	0,8	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	2	2	0,0	0
Total	193 431	193 297	0,1	0

*Note: As at 31 March 2018, a total of 265 positions have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

Table 3.2.3 - Employment and vacancies by critical occupations at the end of the period, 31 March 2018

Critical Occupations	Year-end establishment	Number of employees	Vacancy rate (%)	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	48	48	0,0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	5	5	0,0	0
Chemists	1 774	1 774	0,0	0
Engineers and related professionals	86	86	0,0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	293	293	0,0	0
Natural sciences related	82	4	95,1	0
Police	138 062	138 042	0,0	0
Psychologists and vocational counselors	217	107	50,7	0
Total	140 567	140 359	0,1	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 science 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 2018, a total of 208 positions on levels 1 to 12 have been advertised and are in the process of being considered and/or reviewed.

3.3. FILLING OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT SERVICE POSTS

Table 3.3.1 - SMS post information, as at 31 March 2018

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)	691	688	99	3	0,4
Band B (Level 14)	205	203	99	2	1,0
Band C (Level 15)	34	32	94	2	5,9
Band D (Level 16)	1	1	100	0	0,0
Total	931	924	99	7	0,8

*Note: Compared to Table 3.2.2

Table 3.3.2 - SMS post information, as at 30 September 2017

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)	691	693	100	-2	-0,3
Band B (Level 14)	205	218	106	-13	-6,3
Band C (Level 15)	34	34	100	0	0,0
Band D (Level 16)	1	0	0	1	100,0
Total	931	945	102	-14	-1,5

Table 3.3.3 - Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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)	21	21	0
Band B (Level 14)	1	1	0
Band C (Level 15)	4	4	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0
Total	26	26	0

Table 3.3.4 - 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 2017 to 31 March 2018

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
In compliance

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
Not applicable

Table 3.3.5 - Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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.

3.4. 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 Evaluate 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 3.4.1 indicates the number of positions evaluated by utilising the two systems.

Table 3.4.1 - Job evaluation by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Salary band	Number of employees	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of jobs evaluated by salary band	Number of positions upgraded	Percentage of upgraded positions evaluated	Number of positions downgraded	Percentage of downgraded positions evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9 156	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 337	10	0,0	1 124	1,2	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 475	4	0,0	83	0,1	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 403	141	1,7	5	0,1	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	926	56	6,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	193 297	211	0,1	1 212	0,6	0	0,0

Table 3.4.2 - Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded, due to their posts being upgraded for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

None

Table 3.4.3 - Employees on salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

None

Table 3.4.4 - Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

None

3.5. 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 3.5.1) and by critical occupations (table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.1 - Annual turnover rate by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Salary band	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2017)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	5 322	3 985	151	2,8
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 812	854	1 329	1,4
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	82 205	413	3 143	3,8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 862	27	486	5,5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	979	6	59	6,0
Total	193 180	5 285	5 168	2,7

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2016/2017, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2017/2018, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2017.

Table 3.5.2 - Annual turnover rate by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Critical occupations	*Employment at beginning of period (April 2017)	Recruitments	Terminations	Turnover rate (%)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	51	1	4	7,8
Architects, town and traffic planners	4	1	0	0,0
Chemists	1 754	51	31	1,8
Engineers and related professionals	86	0	0	0,0
General legal administration and related professionals	305	2	14	4,6
Natural sciences related	4	0	0	0,0
Police	137 498	4 163	3 619	2,6
Psychologists and vocational counselors	108	7	8	7,4
Total	139 810	4 225	3 676	2,6

*Note: Employment at the end of the previous period, as reported in the Department's Annual Report for 2016/2017, will differ from employment at the beginning of this period, due to service terminations and appointments recorded in 2017/2018, with a salary effective date prior to 31 March 2017.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why employees left the department for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Termination type	Number	Percentage of total resignations	Percentage of total employment	Total	Total employment
Death	862	16,7	0,4	5 168	193 297
Resignation	2 039	39,5	1,1	5 168	193 297
Expiry of contract	50	1,0	0,0	5 168	193 297
Discharged due to ill health	309	6,0	0,2	5 168	193 297
Dismissal-misconduct	488	9,4	0,3	5 168	193 297
Retirement	1 412	27,3	0,7	5 168	193 297
Other	8	0,2	0,0	5 168	193 297
Total	5 168	100	2,7	5 168	193 297

Table 3.5.4 - Section 35 terminations for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Rank	Number of section 35 terminations awarded
Colonel	1
Major General	2
Lieutenant General	1
Total	4

*Note: The amount paid by SAPS to the employees amounted to R10,195 million. The payment was in respect of leave gratuity, pro-rata service bonus, severance package and notice period.

Table 3.5.5 - Promotions by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Critical occupation	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	48	0	0,0
Architects, town and traffic planners	5	0	0,0
Chemists	1 774	0	0,0
Engineers and related professionals	86	0	0,0
General legal administration and related professionals	293	0	0,0
Natural sciences related	4	0	0,0
Police	138 042	3 946	2,9
Psychologists and vocational counselors	107	0	0,0
Total	140 359	3 946	2,8

Table 3.5.6 Promotions by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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)	9 156	49	0,5
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	95 337	6	0,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	79 475	4 090	5,1
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 403	0	0,0
Senior management and Executive Authority (Levels 13-16)	926	0	0,0
Total	193 297	4 145	2,1

Table 3.5.7 - Regulation 45 appointments for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Rank	Number of promotions, in terms of Regulation 45
Lieutenant General	3
Major General	1
Brigadier	8
Colonel	4
Lieutenant Colonel	3
Captain	4
Warrant Officer	11
Sergeant	13
Total	47

Lieutenant General: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Deputy National Commissioner: Management Advisory Service: Head Office	Major General	1
Deputy National Commissioner: Management Intervention: Head Office	Major General	1
Deputy National Commissioner: Crime Detection: Head Office	Lieutenant General	1
Total		3

Major General: 1

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Head: Operations Intelligence Support: Division Crime Intelligence	Colonel	1
Total		1

Brigadier: 8

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Provincial Head: Protection and Security Services: North West	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Protection and Security Services: Mpumalanga	Colonel	1
Provincial Head: Operational Command Centre: Gauteng	Colonel	1
Section Head: OR Tambo International Airport: Division Operational Response Services	Colonel	1
Section Head: Under Cover Operations and Agent Programme: Division Crime Intelligence	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Section Head: Operational Support: Presidential Protection Service: Head Office	Colonel	1
Section Head: Static Protection: Presidential Protection Service: Head Office	Colonel	1
Section Head: Executive Secretary: Office of the National Commissioner	Colonel	1
Total		8

Colonel: 4

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Station Commander	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Staff Officer: Deputy National Commissioner: Human Resource Management	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Section Commander: Executive Staff Support: Head Office	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Section Commander: Finance: Presidential Protection Service: Head Office	Lieutenant Colonel	1
Total		4

Lieutenant Colonel: 3

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Executive Support of the Acting National Commissioner	Captain	1
Director: Administration Assistance: Lieutenant Colonel: Events Management and Protocol	Captain	1
	Warrant Officer	1
Total		3

Captain: 4

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Close Protection to the Minister and Deputy Minister of Police: Division Protection and Security Services: National VIP Gauteng	Warrant Officer	4
Total		4

Warrant Officer: 11

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Close Protection to the Minister and Deputy Minister of Police: Division Protection and Security Services: National VIP Gauteng	Sergeant	7
Close Protection to the National Commissioner	Sergeant	2
Junior Core Management Team of the National Commissioner	Sergeant	2
Total		11

Sergeant: 13

Designation	Rank from	Number of appointments
Provincial Commissioner Eastern Cape: Corporate Communication	Constable	1
Close Protection to the Minister and Deputy Minister of Police: Division Protection and Security Services: National VIP Gauteng	Constable	5
Close Protection to the National Commissioner	Constable	2
Junior Core Management Team of the National Commissioner	Constable	1
Junior Core Management Team of the National Commissioner	PSA Level 5	4
Total		13

*Note: During 2017/2018, 47 employees were appointed/promoted, in accordance with Regulation 45 of the South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008.

3.6. 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 3.6.1 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories, as on 31 March 2018

Occupational categories	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	378	58	46	109	243	29	12	51	926
Professionals	3 459	438	261	1 351	3 171	472	260	1 530	10 942
Clerks	6 818	825	252	414	16 089	2 834	706	3 478	31 416
Service and sales workers	79 821	11 208	2 720	9 066	31 805	3 720	477	2 489	141 306
Craft and related trades workers	696	142	47	240	60	0	0	4	1 189
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	167	6	3	1	9	0	0	0	186
Elementary occupations	3 235	466	20	38	3 145	400	11	17	7 332
Total	94 574	13 143	3 349	11 219	54 522	7 455	1 466	7 569	193 297

	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Employees with disabilities	753	188	52	657	389	90	25	374	2 528

Table 3.6.2 - Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands, as on 31 March 2018

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	21	0	0	1	11	1	1	0	35
Senior management	357	58	46	108	232	28	11	51	891
Professionally qualified and experienced	3 394	490	351	1 309	1 732	272	143	712	8 403
Skilled technical and academically qualified	40 404	6 604	2 058	8 965	12 863	2 341	770	5 471	79 476
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	46 296	5 485	821	755	35 725	4 414	527	1 313	95 336
Unskilled and defined decision making	4 102	506	73	81	3 959	399	14	22	9 156
Total	94 574	13 143	3 349	11 219	54 522	7 455	1 466	7 569	193 297

Table 3.6.3 - Recruitment for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Professionally qualified and experienced	14	0	1	1	9	0	0	2	27
Skilled technical and academically qualified	170	45	7	57	85	13	4	32	413
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	297	26	2	11	462	37	3	16	854
Unskilled and defined decision making	2 154	239	66	53	1 354	108	5	6	3 985
Total	2 640	310	76	122	1 911	158	12	56	5 285

Table 3.6.4 - Progression to another salary notch for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11
Senior management	157	34	20	42	133	18	4	25	433
Professionally qualified and experienced	977	154	90	240	513	74	41	157	2 246
Skilled technical and academically qualified	10 074	2 011	398	1 618	5 111	1 185	397	1 997	22 791
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	21 177	2 079	484	423	20 114	2 909	439	1 133	48 758
Unskilled and defined decision making	1 592	207	5	18	2 235	246	6	9	4 318
Total	33 981	4 485	997	2 341	28 113	4 432	887	3 321	78 557

Table 3.6.5 - Terminations for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Senior management	18	4	6	13	8	2	0	3	54
Professionally qualified and experienced	203	28	14	117	71	6	3	44	486
Skilled technical and academically qualified	1 941	219	79	336	274	37	15	242	3 143
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	732	101	12	20	338	85	9	32	1 329
Unskilled and defined decision making	84	18	2	2	33	8	0	4	151
Total	2 979	371	113	488	727	138	27	325	5 168

Table 3.6.6 - Disciplinary steps for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Disciplinary steps	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counseling	68	2	2	2	11	5	0	0	90
Demotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	155	36	5	8	9	5	0	2	220
Final written warning	246	46	9	16	17	4	2	1	341
Fine	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
Suspended dismissal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case withdrawn	162	38	15	12	27	4	0	0	258
Not guilty	413	93	29	24	48	9	8	5	629
Suspended without payment	152	21	2	4	14	5	0	0	198
Verbal warning	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
Written warning	151	19	3	9	18	4	0	0	204
Postponement of sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 361	256	66	76	147	36	10	8	1 960

Table 3.6.7 - Skills development for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Senior management	33	8	1	6	31	4	3	6	92
Professionally qualified and experienced	911	140	92	245	555	80	25	139	2 187
Skilled technical and academically qualified	13 179	1 899	671	2 171	5 541	685	276	966	25 388
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	21 531	2 190	338	244	15 189	1 372	153	234	41 251
Unskilled and defined decision making	5 226	544	66	71	2 430	140	3	17	8 497
Non SAPS Members	210	60	4	61	69	19	0	2	425
Total	41 090	4 841	1 172	2 798	23 815	2 300	463	1 364	77 843

3.7. 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 2017.

Table 3.7.1 – Conclusion of performance agreements by SMS employees, as at 31 July 2017

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 (Level 13)	673	649	96,4
Band B (Level 14)	216	202	93,5
Band C (Level 15)	33	27	81,8
Band D (Level 16)	0	0	0,0
Total	922	878	95,2

Table 3.7.2 - Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS employees, as at 31 July 2017

A total of 935 SMS employees were reflected on the PERSAP System as at 31 July 2017. 13 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 922 SMS employees, therefore, reflects SMS employees within SAPS that had to conclude performance agreements.

Of the 922 SMS employees that are reflected in table 3.7.1 above, 25 SMS employees 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.

19 SMS employees (12 on Band A and seven on Band B), had not complied with the concluding of performance agreements, by 31 July 2017. All the SMS employees did subsequently concluded performance agreements.

After an initial investigation into the non-compliance, it was found that there were justifiable reasons for the non-compliance by seven SMS employees. Two SMS employees were on lengthy courses during this period and both concluded agreements upon their return. Five SMS employees had compiled and signed performance agreements before 31 July 2017, but due to internal moderation processes, concluding of the agreements were delayed (all the agreements were concluded early in August 2017).

Table 3.7.3 - Disciplinary steps taken against SMS employees for not having concluded performance agreements, by 31 July 2017

Taking of disciplinary action was requested from relevant environments for the remaining 12 non-compliant SMS employees. Disciplinary action was instituted against seven SMS employees whilst management from environments for the remaining five SMS employees indicated that taking of disciplinary action was not warranted. Non-compliant SMS employees (12) will however be excluded from receiving pay progression in the following year.

3.8. PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Table 3.8.1 - Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Demographics	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
African, Female	0	54 522	0,0	0	0
African, Male	0	94 574	0,0	0	0
Indian, Female	0	1 466	0,0	0	0
Indian, Male	0	3 349	0,0	0	0
Coloured, Female	0	7 455	0,0	0	0
Coloured, Male	0	13 143	0,0	0	0
White, Female	0	7 569	0,0	0	0
White, Male	0	11 219	0,0	0	0
Total	0	193 297	0,0	0	0

Table 3.8.2 - Performance rewards by salary band for employees below senior management service for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Salary band	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	9 156	0,0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	95 337	0,0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	79 475	0,0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	8 403	0,0	0	0
Total	0	192 371	0,0	0	0

Table 3.8.3 - Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Critical occupation	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost, per beneficiary (R)
Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals	0	48	0,0	0	0
Architects, town and traffic planners	0	5	0,0	0	0
Chemists	0	1 774	0,0	0	0
Engineers and related professionals	0	86	0,0	0	0
General legal administration and related professionals	0	293	0,0	0	0
Natural sciences related	0	4	0,0	0	0
Police	0	138 042	0,0	0	0
Psychologists and vocational counselors	0	107	0,0	0	0
Total	0	140 359	0,0	0	0

Table 3.8.4 - Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for senior management service for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

SMS band	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	Percentage of total, per band and employment	Cost (R'000)	Average cost, per beneficiary (R)
Band A (Level 13)	0	688	0,0	0	0
Band B (Level 14)	0	203	0,0	0	0
Band C (Level 15)	0	32	0,0	0	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	1	0,0	0	0
Minister and Deputy Minister	0	2	0,0	0	0
Total	0	926	0,0	0	0

3.9. FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign workers in the department, in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers, by salary band for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Salary band	1 April 2017		31 March 2018		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	2,9	1	2,6	0	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	8	22,9	15	39,5	7	233,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	20	57,1	19	50,0	-1	-33,3
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6	17,1	3	7,9	-3	-100,0
Total	35	100	38	100	3	100

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers, by major occupation for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Major occupation	1 April 2017		31 March 2018		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Administrative office workers	5	14,3	5	13,2	0	0,0
Craft and related trade workers	1	2,9	1	2,6	0	0,0
Drivers, operators and ship's crew	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Elementary occupations	1	2,9	1	2,6	0	0,0
National security and custodian personnel	25	71,4	28	73,7	3	100
Professionals and managers	3	8,6	3	7,9	0	0,0
Service workers	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Technical associated professionals	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	35	100	38	100	3	100

3.10. 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 3.10.1) and incapacity leave (table 3.10.2). In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also indicated.

Table 3.10.1 - Sick leave for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

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)	39 732	93,3	4 965	3,2	8	18 833	153 713	37 075
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	674 249	93,6	78 779	51,3	9	576 531	153 713	631 350
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	557 812	93,9	63 315	41,2	9	793 718	153 713	523 913
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	51 246	94,0	6 068	3,9	8	126 937	153 713	48 170
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4 709	95,3	586	0,4	8	18 344	153 713	4 487
Total	1 327 748	93,8	153 713	100	9	1 534 363	153 713	1 244 995

Table 3.10.2 - Incapacity leave (temporary and permanent) for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

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)	8 582	100	222	3,1	39	4 168	8 582	7 269
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	93 104	100	2 551	35,1	36	78 085	93 070	7 269
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	219 802	99,8	4 016	55,2	55	332 710	219 451	7 269
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	24 591	100	445	6,1	55	62 323	24 591	7 269
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2 564	100	35	0,5	73	10 153	2 564	7 269
Total	348 643	99,9	7 269	100	48	487 439	348 258	7 269

Table 3.10.3 – Temporary incapacity leave for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Type of incapacity leave considered	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Short term incapacity	3 851	0	0	Not applicable
Long term incapacity	1 140	0	0	Not applicable

Table 3.10.4 - Ill-health retirement for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Incapacity leave approved	Health Risk Manager		Number of disputes	How were disputes resolved
	Acceptance of advice	Deviation from advice		
Number of cases referred	1 603	34	34	Granted ill-health retirement

Types of illness
Psychological and medical conditions were the leading cause for ill-health retirement applications
Psychological = 492
Medical = 1 111

Table 3.10.5 Expenditure incurred for temporary and ill-health retirement (Health Risk Manager) for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Total expenditure incurred (R'000)	Average time frame for payments made to service provider
33,418	10

Table 3.10.6 - Annual leave for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days, per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	122 528	22	5 620
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 072 695	22	92 474
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 303 055	28	81 377
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	247 404	28	8 707
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	26 348	26	1 005
Total	4 772 030	25	189 183

Table 3.10.7 - Capped leave for the period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

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 2017
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	2 027
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 538	7	234	108 479
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	27 076	8	3 501	2 850 407
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 929	8	634	605 784
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	481	7	66	80 008
Total	34 024	8	4 435	3 646 705

3.11. HIV/AIDS AND HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 - 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
Employees working with body fluids (biology lab, animals, etc.)	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), hand washing, vaccine, screening for HIV, Health Risk Assessment (HRA), HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
Employees working closely with the community (crime prevention, POP)	PPE, hand washing, vaccine, TB testing, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
Employees working closely with the community (Visible Policing working at CSC)	PPE, hand washing, vaccine, TB testing, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
K9	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
Mounted Unit	Vaccination programme: Rabies, Hepatitis A and B, tetanus, hygiene, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
Honey suckers	Vaccination programme: Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme
Divers	Vaccination programme: Typhus, tetanus, Hepatitis A and B booster, screening for HIV, HRA, HIV/AIDS and TB awareness programme

Table 3.11.2 - 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 his/her name and position.	X		Brigadier Ndlovu Section Head: Quality of Work Life
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 department has the Employee Health and Wellness component serviced by psychologists, social workers, chaplains and occupational health practitioners. R4million is set aside annually for the implementation of communicable and non-communicable diseases program.
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 department has the following Health Promotion Programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/Aids and TB Awareness Programmes • Occupational Health Programmes • Mental Health Programmes
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		Employee Health and Wellness Forum – Major General Temba All Employee Health and Wellness Section Heads – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Committee - EHW representative: Captain Mbambo
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 component HRPA has reviewed its recruitment policies and strategies to align it with the objectives of the NSP, which clearly outline that discrimination is not tolerated on the basis of health status, age, gender, sexual orientation etc. SAPS is implementing reviewed Employment Equity targets which are inclusive of targets directed towards the employment, reasonable accommodation, support and care for people with disabilities.

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 following EHW principles are in the approved HIV/AIDS and Disability Management policies of the department: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-discrimination • Respect for human rights • Respect for rights of people with disabilities
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counseling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		The department has an approved employee screening schedule with POLMED, GEMS and the HR Manager.
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		Head Office members quarterly offer monitoring and evaluation services to provinces to ensure that the above stated programmes are implemented consistently, effectively and by qualified members with relevant qualifications, skills, knowledge and abilities. Reports on health trends are submitted by both the Medical Aids and the Health Risk Manager who monitor recurring trends and impact of these programmes.

3.12. LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 - Collective agreements for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Subject matter	Date
SSSBC Agreement 1 of 2017: Agreement Clothing Credit	13 September 2017
SSSBC Agreement 3 of 2017: Grade Progression of members of the Service in respect of the 2017/2018 financial year	13 September 2017
SSSBC Agreement 4 of 2017: Grading of Public Service Occupational Categories and translation of 10111 Call Centre posts utilised within the SAPS	13 September 2017

Table 3.12.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings concluded for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counseling	90	4,6
Demotion	0	0,0
Dismissal	220	11,2
Final written warning	341	17,4
Fine	8	0,4
Suspended action	0	0,0
Suspended dismissal	0	0,0
Case withdrawn	258	13,2
Not guilty	629	32,1
Suspended without payment	198	10,1
Verbal warning	12	0,6
Written warning	204	10,4
Total	1 960	100

Table 3.12.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Regulation 5 of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(a)	Failed to comply with or contravened an act, regulation or legal obligation.	399	16,5
Regulation 5(3)(b)	Performed any act or failed to perform any act with the intention to cause harm to or prejudice the interest of the service.	123	5,1
Regulation 5(3)(c)	Willfully or negligently mismanaged the finances of the state.	7	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(d)	Without permission possessed, used or appropriated property of the state or property under the control of the state.	69	2,9
Regulation 5(3)(e)	Intentionally or negligently damaged and or caused loss of state property.	102	4,2
Regulation 5(3)(f)	Endangered the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	63	2,6
Regulation 5(3)(g)	Prejudiced the administration of a department.	62	2,6
Regulation 5(3)(h)	Misused his or her position in the service to promote the interest of a political party.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(i)	Accepted any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public or another employee for performing his or her duties without written approval from the employer.	11	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(j)	Failed to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction.	96	4,0
Regulation 5(3)(k)	Absent from work without reason or permission.	184	7,6
Regulation 5(3)(l)	Failed without sufficient cause, to report for duty at the stipulated time at his or her station, place of work or any other place stipulated by a commander or his or her superior.	26	1,1
Regulation 5(3)(m)	Committed an act of sexual harassment.	7	0,3
Regulation 5(3)(n)	Unfairly discriminated against others on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds prohibited by the constitution.	12	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(o)	Without written approval of the employer, performed work for compensation in a private capacity.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(p)	Without authorisation, slept on duty.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(q)	Accepted or demanded in respect of the discharge, or the failure to discharge a function, any commission, fee, rewards or favour.	41	1,7
Regulation 5(3)(r)	Reported on duty whilst under the influence of liquor.	41	1,7
Regulation 5(3)(s)	Pretended to be ill, infirmed, indisposed, injured or suffering from pain or obtained or attempted to obtain exemption from duty by advancing a false or exaggerated excuse on the grounds of illness, infirmity, indisposition, injury or pain.	22	0,9
Regulation 5(3)(t)	Conducted himself or herself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	315	13,0
Regulation 5(3)(u)	Contravened any prescribed code of conduct of the service.	189	7,8
Regulation 5(3)(v)	Incited other employees to unlawfully or conducted in conflict with accepted procedure.	6	0,2
Regulation 5(3)(w)	Intimidated or victimised other employees.	9	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(x)	Assaulted or threatened to assault any other employee.	57	2,4
Regulation 5(3)(y)	Prevented another employee from belonging to any Trade Union.	12	0,5
Regulation 5(3)(z)	Operated any money lending scheme for employees during working hours or from premises of the service.	18	0,7
Regulation 5(3)(aa)	Gave a false statement or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	20	0,8
Regulation 5(3)(bb)	Falsified records or any other documentation.	9	0,4
Regulation 5(3)(cc)	Participated in any unlawful labour or industrial action.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(dd)	Convicted of any common law statutory offence.	25	1,0
Regulation 5(3)(ee)	Without proper authority, released a prisoner.	111	4,6
Regulation 5(3)(ff)	Used unlawful force against a prisoner or other person in custody or otherwise ill-treats such a person.	2	0,1
Regulation 5(3)(gg)	Neglected his or her duty or performance.	48	2,0

Regulation 5 of 2016	Nature	Number of employees found guilty	Percentage of total
Regulation 5(3)(hh)	Left his or her post without permission or reason.	18	0,7
Regulation 5(3)(ii)	Failed to submit his or her financial disclosure as may be required by the relevant prescripts and/or failed to disclose the required financial interests or provided false information in such disclosure.	0	0,0
Regulation 5(3)(jj)	Failed to report an act of misconduct committed in his or her presence by his or her commander or fellow employee.	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)			
Regulation 5(4)(a)	Aiding an escape	23	1,0
Regulation 5(4)(b)	Arson	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(c)	Robbery	13	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(d)	Assault GBH	19	0,8
Regulation 5(4)(e)	Bribery	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(f)	Corruption	44	1,8
Regulation 5(4)(g)	Dealing in drugs	2	0,1
Regulation 5(4)(h)	Defeating the course of justice	25	1,0
Regulation 5(4)(i)	Extortion	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(j)	Forgery and uttering	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(k)	Fraud	9	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(l)	Hi-jacking	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(m)	Housebreaking and theft	5	0,2
Regulation 5(4)			
Regulation 5(4)(n)	Kidnapping	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(o)	Malicious damage to property of a serious nature	6	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(p)	Murder	8	0,3
Regulation 5(4)(q)	Rape	9	0,4
Regulation 5(4)(r)	Terrorism	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(s)	Theft	17	0,7
Regulation 5(4)(t)	Treason	0	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(u)	Any attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit any of the aforementioned offences.	12	0,5
Regulation 5(4)(v)	Sexual harassment	4	0,2
Regulation 5(4)(w)	Unlawful possession of the employer's property.	1	0,0
Regulation 5(4)(x)	Any act of misconduct which detrimentally affected the image of the service or brought the service into disrepute or which involved an element of dishonesty.	77	3,2
Regulation 5(4)(y)	Any contravention of the Firearms Control Act.	8	0,3
Total		2 414	100

Table 3.12.4 - Grievances lodged for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Number of grievances addressed	Number	Percentage of total
Not resolved	102	9,25%
Resolved	1 001	90,75%
Total	1 103	100%

Table 3.12.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Number of disputes lodged	Number	Percentage of total
SSSBC	1 033	91,6
PSCBC	30	2,7
CCMA	32	2,8
Private Arbitrations	33	2,9
Total	1 128	100

Table 3.12.6 - Strike actions for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Strike actions	Total
Total number of person working days lost	95 155
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	8 266 820
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	8 266 820

Table 3.12.7 - Precautionary suspensions for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Precautionary suspensions	Totals/amount
Number of people suspended	154
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 60 days	85
Average number of days suspended	58 days
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	R4 993 159

*Note: Precautionary suspensions are Regulation 10 suspensions and exclude the following suspensions:

Section 43 - Imprisonments

Regulation 15 (5) - Fail to appear at disciplinary hearing

In terms of Regulation 10 of the SAPS Discipline Regulations 2016, suspensions are regarded to have exceeded prescribed time frame only when they are beyond 90 calendar days. In terms of these provisions suspensions are automatically terminated on the 90th calendar day. This implies that after 90 calendar days employees will automatically assume their duties. If an employee is not at work on the 1st day succeeding the 90 calendar days, the absence is no more as a result of a suspension.

3.13. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department, with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Employees attending training for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learning programme	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Reskilling	Total
Top management	Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	43	0	0	0	1	0	44
	Male	43	0	0	0	5	0	48
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	621	141	0	1	36	0	799
	Male	1 019	257	9	11	91	1	1 388
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 730	278	2	32	397	29	7 468
	Male	14 777	1 142	224	171	1 393	213	17 920
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	14 549	917	8	223	1 009	242	16 948
	Male	18 649	2 141	364	381	1 878	890	24 303
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	774	1 734	0	47	35	0	2 590
	Male	999	4 850	0	24	34	0	5 907
Non SAPS Members	Female	62	22	0	0	6	0	90
	Male	226	80	0	0	29	0	335
Total		58 495	11 562	607	890	4 914	1 375	77 843

Table 3.13.2 Employees found competent in training for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Occupational group	Gender	Course	Learning programme	Refreshers course	Skills programme	Workshop	Reskilling	Total
Top management	Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	Female	42	0	0	0	1	0	43
	Male	42	0	0	0	5	0	47
Professionally qualified and experienced	Female	615	141	0	1	36	0	793
	Male	1 010	252	9	10	91	1	1 373
Skilled technical and academically qualified	Female	6 653	276	2	32	397	28	7 388
	Male	14 539	1 138	224	157	1 393	209	17 660
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	Female	14 393	913	8	213	1 009	239	16 775
	Male	18 392	2 138	364	374	1 878	888	24 034
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	758	1 734	0	42	35	0	2 569
	Male	979	4 849	0	22	34	0	5 884
Unskilled and defined decision making	Female	54	22	0	0	6	0	82
	Male	202	80	0	0	29	0	311
Total		57 682	11 543	607	851	4 914	1 365	76 962

3.14. INJURY ON DUTY

The following table provides basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required medical attention with no temporary disablement	1 105	21,6
Required medical attention with temporary disablement	3 575	69,8
Permanent disablement	114	2,2
Fatal	326	6,4
Total	5 120	100

3.15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

See page 349 which refers to goods and services, of which “consultants, contractors and special services” is a sub-classification.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT

ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 305 to 377, which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, 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 2018, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended 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).

BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OF OPINION

IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

3. The department did not include certain of the required information on irregular expenditure in note 24 to the financial statements, as required by section 40(3)(i) of the PFMA. Payments made in contravention of the supply chain management requirements were not adequately and completely disclosed, resulting in irregular expenditure being understated by R968 million (2016-17: R284 million).
4. In addition, the department also did not evaluate the population for similar instances of non-compliance based on the factors as communicated. Consequently, I was unable to determine the full extent of the irregular expenditure as it was impractical to do so due to management not re-visiting the population to quantify the extend of the irregular expenditure.

IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

5. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to substantiate that other fixed structures within immovable tangible capital assets were completely disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements. The processes that produced the asset register were not reliable. Furthermore, the process of compiling the asset register with items which related to current year, was still ongoing at the date of my report. I was unable to confirm the completeness of these assets by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to immovable tangible capital assets stated at R3,232 billion (2016-17: R3,116 billion) in note 31 to the financial statements.

CONTEXT FOR THE OPINION

6. 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 this auditor's report.
7. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants (IESBA code) and the ethical requirements*

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT

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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.

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

OTHER MATTER

9. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

10. The supplementary information set out on pages 378 to 389 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with MCS and the requirements of the 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.
12. 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

13. 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 the 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
14. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

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ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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 2018:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – Visible policing	87 – 95
Programme 3 – Detective service	140 – 149 and 179 – 182
Programme 4 – Crime intelligence	197 – 203

18. 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.
19. The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the selected programmes are as follows:

PROGRAMME 2 – VISIBLE POLICING

Performance indicator: Percentage of applications for new firearm licenses finalised within 90 working days

20. The planned target for the indicator was to finalise 90% of applications within 90 working days, but the reported achievement did not consider the limit of 90 days as it reported all licenses that had been finalised instead. Due to the inconsistent reporting, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement as well as the reported reason for the variance between the planned target and the reported achievement. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement and the reason for the variance by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement and the reason for the variance reported in the annual report.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT**ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Performance indicators: Average national police reaction time to alpha, bravo and charlie complaints

- 21.** The reported achievement of these indicators was not reliable as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in some instances due to members' pocket books not being provided, while in other cases the supporting evidence per the members' pocket books did not agree to the reported achievement. It was impracticable to determine the value of the misstatement based on the supporting evidence that was provided. I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement of alpha (17:11 minutes), bravo (20:42 minutes) and charlie complaints (18:47 minutes).

Performance indicator: Number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered

- 22.** The achievement for the target of the number of stolen/lost and illegal firearms recovered reported in the annual performance report was 18 592. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement due to firearms which were recovered not being captured on the Enhanced Firearms Register System, and indicated an achievement of 20 451.

Performance indicator: Number of South African Police Service (SAPS) owned firearms reported as stolen/lost

- 23.** The achievement for the target of SAPS-owned firearms reported stolen/lost reported in the annual performance report was 800. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement as the firearms reported stolen/lost were not in all instances captured on the Enhanced Firearms Register system, and indicated an achievement of 1 037.

Performance indicator: Number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered

- 24.** The achievement for the target of number of identifiable stolen/lost SAPS firearms recovered reported in the annual performance report was 358. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 225 for the current year, mainly due to certain of these reported recoveries relating to the prior year and certain of these firearms being reported as recovered which were not initially reported as stolen/lost.

Performance indicator: Number of stolen/robbed vehicles recovered

- 25.** The reported achievement of 27 747 stolen/robbed vehicles recovered for target 36 548 stolen/robbed vehicles recovered is not reliable as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. As a result, 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 in the annual performance report.

Performance indicator: Number of rural and rural/urban mixed police stations implementing the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy

- 26.** The reported achievement of 827 rural and rural/urban mix police stations which implemented the set criteria of the four pillars of the Rural Safety Strategy for target 888 is not reliable as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in some instances while in other cases the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence provided, the achievement was 372, but

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I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

Performance indicator: Number of schools identified for implementation of the School Safety Programme

27. The reported achievement of number of schools identified for implementation of the school safety programme for target 1 250 is not reliable as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records and formal linking between the police stations and the schools. A reliable performance management system was not established to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in some instances while in other cases the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence that was provided, the reported achievement was 957, but I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

PROGRAMME 3 – DETECTIVE SERVICE

Performance indicator: Detection rate for cybercrime-related charges

28. The achievement for the target of 34% detection rate of cybercrime reported in the annual performance report was 36,92%. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 31,17% mainly due to some cases not being recorded in the calculation.

Performance indicator: Detection rate for serious commercial crime-related charges

29. The department did not have an adequate record keeping system to enable reliable reporting on achievement of this indicator. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work. I was also unable to further confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 89,67%.

Performance indicator: Percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious commercial crime-related charges

30. The department did not have an adequate record keeping system to enable reliable reporting on achievement of this indicator. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement. This was due to limitations placed on the scope of my work. I was also unable to further confirm the reported achievements by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement of 70,04%.

Performance indicator: Percentage of results of trial updated in respect of the guilty verdict

31. The reported achievement for the target of 95% was misstated as the audit evidence provided indicated 25,46% of guilty trial results were updated within 20 calendar days, while the department reported 97,94% in the annual performance report. This was mainly due to results received not being dated in order to validate the determination of the 20 calendar days.

PROGRAMME 4 – CRIME INTELLIGENCE

Performance indicator: Number of network operations conducted

32. The reported achievement of 887 network operations conducted for target 876 is not reliable as the department did not have an adequate performance management system to maintain records and

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network operations were not approved by the appropriate delegation to enable reliable reporting on achievement of targets. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in some instances while in other cases the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement. Based on the supporting evidence that was provided, the achievement was 771, but I was unable to further confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were required to the reported achievement.

Performance indicator: Number of threat and risk assessment reports generated for pro-active policing operations

- 33.** The achievement of target of 14 480 threat and risk assessment reports generated reported in the annual performance report was 42 793. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 15 561, mainly as a result of the supporting evidence being duplicated.

Performance indicator: Number of early warning reports generated for pro-active policing operations

- 34.** I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of target of 21 720 early warning reports generated for pro-active policing. This was due to the reported performance not being supported by accurate underlying records 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 achievement of 31 307 as reported in the annual performance report.

Performance indicator: Percentage of proactive intelligence reports that were operationalized

- 35.** I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the reported achievement of target 100% for proactive intelligence reports operationalised. This was due to the lack of proper performance management systems and processes that predetermine how the achievement would have been measured, monitored and reported. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the achievement of 65.47% as reported in the annual performance report.

Performance indicator: Percentage of reactive intelligence reports that were operationalised

- 36.** I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the reported achievement of target 100% reactive intelligence reports operationalised. This was due to material differences between what was reported and evidence 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 achievement of 40,29% as reported in the annual performance report.

Performance indicator: The percentage of physical security assessments finalised as per Physical Security Annual Assurance Schedule

- 37.** The achievement of target of 100% of the planned physical security assessments reported in the annual performance report was 99,52%. However, the supporting evidence provided did not agree to the reported achievement and indicated an achievement of 44,24% as not all physical security assessments were approved and/ or at the appropriately delegated level.

OTHER MATTERS

- 38.** I draw attention to the matters below:

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ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

39. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 53 to 60, 87 to 95, 140 to 149, 179 to 182, 197 to 203 and 212 to 213 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 20 to 37 of this report.

ADJUSTMENT OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENTS

40. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were on the reported performance information of programme 4: Crime Intelligence. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

41. 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.
42. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislations are as follows:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

43. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and/or supported by full and proper records as required by section 40(1) (a) and (b) of the PFMA.
44. Material misstatements identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were not adequately corrected and/or the supporting records could not be provided subsequently, which resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

45. Some of the goods and services with a transaction value below R500 000 were procured without obtaining the required price quotations as required by treasury regulation 16A6.1.
46. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R500 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were approved by the accounting officer, but it was practical to invite competitive bids as required by treasury regulations 16A6.1 and 16A6.4. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

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47. In some instance persons in service of the department who had a private or business interest in quotations awarded by the department failed to disclose such interest, as required by treasury regulation 16A8.4 and the public service regulations 18(1) and/or (2). Similar non-compliance was reported in the previous year and disciplinary action was not taken against the officials involved.
48. In some instances, persons in service of the department whose close family members, partners or associates had a private or business interest in quotations awarded by the department failed to disclose such interest, as required by treasury regulation 16A8.4. Similar non-compliance was reported in the previous year and disciplinary action was not always taken against the officials involved.
49. Some of the contracts were extended or modified without the approval of a properly delegated official as required by section 44 of the PFMA and treasury regulations 8.1 and 8.2.

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

50. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. As reported in the basis for qualified opinion, the full extent of the irregular expenditure could not be quantified. The majority of the irregular expenditure disclosed in the financial statements was caused by competitive bidding process not being followed as required by treasury regulations.
51. Effective internal controls were not in place for the approval and processing of payments as required by treasury regulation 8.1.1. Although supply chain delegations were in place, related payments were made without financial delegations.

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

52. In some instances, disciplinary steps were not taken against some of the officials who had incurred and permitted irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. There were no investigations conducted and/ or finalised on these cases by management and some of these cases had been carried forward from the prior years.
53. In some instances, disciplinary steps were not taken against some of the officials who had incurred or permitted fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. Similarly, there were no investigations conducted and/ or finalised on these cases by management and some of these cases had been carried forward from the prior years.

OTHER INFORMATION

54. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
55. 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.
56. 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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT

ON VOTE 23 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

57. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. After I receive and read this information, and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement, 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 retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

58. 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 on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified of opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

LEADERSHIP

59. Leadership did not take the appropriate action for irregular expenditure incurred by the department resulting in a lack of consequences for certain transgressions against the legislation related to supply chain management.
60. The department developed an action plan to address internal and external audit findings, but the appropriate level of management did not monitor adherence to the plan in a timely manner, resulting in certain repeat findings, especially related to reporting on performance information.

FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

61. The department did not have a signed delegation of authority relating to financial delegations which should deal with processing of payments by providing for threshold values per designated level.
62. Management did not implement proper record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant and accurate information is accessible and available to support financial and performance reporting. Requested information relating to audit of compliance with legislation, financial statements and annual performance report was also provided by management on average after 19 days, despite the agreed to 5 days per the signed engagement letter.
63. Senior management have been slow in implementing key controls and addressing risk areas related to performance information and financial statements which resulted in uncorrected material misstatements.
64. Management did not adequately implement review and monitoring controls to prevent non-compliance with legislation, relating to supply chain management. The resultant irregular expenditure was also not fully disclosed.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT

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OTHER REPORTS

65. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties that had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the department's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

INVESTIGATIONS

66. The department had instituted a number of investigations relating to various instances of transgressions of supply chain management legislation in previous years. These investigations were however still ongoing at the date of the audit report and many had been under investigation for a number of years with no indicated completion date and recommendations for implementation with regard to disciplinary and/ or criminal proceedings against transgressors. This should be read in conjunction with paragraph 3 of this report.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
14 September 2018



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Appropriation per Programme									
	2017/18							2016/17	
	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
Programme									
1. Administration	18 636 413	0	(136 340)	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	99.7%	17 715 067	17 715 067
2. Visible Policing	44 100 008	0	(153 713)	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	100%	40 612 424	40 612 409
3. Detective Services	17 670 597	0	100 435	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	99.5%	16 723 126	16 723 126
4. Crime Intelligence	3 546 032	0	158 755	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	100%	3 387 920	3 387 920
5. Protection and Security Services	2 808 078	0	30 863	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	100%	2 546 314	2 546 314
Total	86 761 128	0	0	86 761 128	86 605 048	156 080	99.8%	80 984 851	80 984 836
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental receipts				677 686				756 016	
Aid assistance				0				0	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				87 438 814				81 740 867	
Add: Aid assistance					0				0
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Expenditure)					86 605 048				80 984 836

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2017/18							2016/17	
	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
Economic classification									
Current payments	82 124 046	(124 247)	625 582	82 625 381	82 469 301	156 080	99.8%	77 267 036	77 267 021
Compensation of employees	66 196 773	0	927 723	67 124 496	67 124 496	0	100%	62 038 123	62 038 112
Salaries and wages	51 960 346	0	638 096	52 598 442	52 598 442	0	100%	48 821 920	48 821 909
Social contributions	14 236 427	0	289 627	14 526 054	14 526 054	0	100%	13 216 203	13 216 203
Goods and services	15 927 273	(124 247)	(302 141)	15 500 885	15 344 805	156 080	99.0%	15 228 913	15 228 909
Administrative fees	65 399	(7 892)	0	57 507	57 507	0	100%	52 562	52 562
Advertising	31 447	(11 803)	(2 816)	16 828	16 828	0	100%	31 296	31 296
Minor assets	277 284	(7 219)	(39 443)	230 622	230 622	0	100%	216 740	216 740
Audit costs: External	40 906	(11 614)	0	29 292	29 292	0	100%	31 559	31 559
Bursaries: Employees	8 769	(4 034)	0	4 735	4 735	0	100%	2 303	2 303
Catering: Departmental activities	35 243	(233)	(1 930)	33 080	33 080	0	100%	30 698	30 698
Communication (G&S)	739 784	(97 597)	(145 937)	496 250	496 250	0	100%	584 071	584 071
Computer services	2 948 779	(62 331)	64 672	2 951 120	2 808 670	142 450	95.2%	3 392 651	3 392 651
Consultants: Business and advisory services	27 351	(180)	(551)	26 620	26 620	0	100%	28 589	28 589
Infrastructure and planning services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	37	37
Laboratory services	6 206	157	0	6 363	6 363	0	100%	4 621	4 621
Legal services	341 258	(8 134)	0	333 124	333 124	0	100%	302 059	302 059
Contractors	468 471	(30 271)	(1 340)	436 860	423 230	13 630	96.9%	399 133	399 133
Agency and support / outsourced services	314 166	108 236	(7 329)	415 073	415 073	0	100%	389 427	389 427
Entertainment	2 050	(1 343)	0	707	707	0	100%	1 033	1 033

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2017/18							2016/17	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 057 813	57 914	(77 044)	4 038 683	4 038 683	0	100%	3 472 168	3 472 164
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	264 264	(19 177)	(53 857)	191 230	191 230	0	100%	223 171	223 171
Inventory: Other supplies	122 869	(83 823)	0	39 046	39 046	0	100%	70 961	70 961
Consumable supplies	453 683	30 821	64 089	548 593	548 593	0	100%	597 571	597 571
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	417 107	(4 756)	4 360	416 711	416 711	0	100%	382 057	382 057
Operating leases	2 897 167	4 107	(110 000)	2 791 274	2 791 274	0	100%	2 712 866	2 712 866
Property payments	1 144 125	29 556	0	1 173 681	1 173 681	0	100%	1 070 118	1 070 118
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 976	(1 022)	0	954	954	0	100%	2 220	2 220
Travel and subsistence	986 312	3 274	18 615	1 008 201	1 008 201	0	100%	969 267	969 267
Training and development	83 100	2 867	(8 746)	77 221	77 221	0	100%	75 365	75 365
Operating payments	161 486	(15 122)	(1 237)	145 127	145 127	0	100%	150 787	150 787
Venues and facilities	30 258	5 372	(3 647)	31 983	31 983	0	100%	35 583	35 583

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Appropriation per Economic classification									
	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 037 025	110 374	26 577	1 173 976	1 173 976	0	100%	1 052 379	1 052 379
Provinces and municipalities	43 815	703	0	44 518	44 518	0	100%	42 564	42 564
Municipalities	43 815	703	0	44 518	44 518	0	100%	42 564	42 564
Departmental agencies and accounts	166 081	(1 682)	0	164 399	164 399	0	100%	150 501	150 501
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	166 081	(1 682)	0	164 399	164 399	0	100%	150 501	150 501
Households	827 129	111 353	26 577	965 059	965 059	0	100%	859 314	859 314
Social benefits	432 494	63 706	26 577	522 777	522 777	0	100%	432 928	432 928
Other transfers to households	394 635	47 647	0	442 282	442 282	0	100%	426 386	426 386
Payment for capital assets	3 600 057	0	(652 159)	2 947 898	2 947 898	0	100%	2 653 100	2 653 100
Buildings and other fixed structures	891 513	8 564	(324 687)	575 390	575 390	0	100%	1 001 254	1 001 254
Buildings	891 513	(1 232)	(324 687)	565 594	565 594	0	100%	797 304	797 304
Other fixed structures	0	9 796	0	9 796	9 796	0	100%	203 950	203 950
Machinery and equipment	2 696 544	(29 885)	(326 302)	2 340 357	2 340 357	0	100%	1 634 677	1 634 677
Transport equipment	1 788 225	(55 850)	70 304	1 802 679	1 802 679	0	100%	1 086 316	1 086 316
Other machinery and equipment	908 319	25 965	(396 606)	537 678	537 678	0	100%	548 361	548 361
Biological assets	12 000	(6 075)	0	5 925	5 925	0	100%	4 397	4 397
Software and other intangible assets	0	27 396	(1 170)	26 226	26 226	0	100%	12 772	12 772
Payment for financial assets	0	13 873	0	13 873	13 873	0	100%	12 336	12 336
Total	86 761 128	0	0	86 761 128	86 605 048	156 080	99.8%	80 984 851	80 984 836

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Detail per programme 1 - Administration									
Sub Programme	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	63 397	0	3 834	67 231	67 231	0	100%	56 640	56 640
1.2 MANAGEMENT	76 725	0	(29 397)	47 328	47 328	0	100%	58 986	58 986
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES	18 371 618	0	(110 777)	18 260 841	18 202 741	58 100	99.7%	17 488 849	17 488 849
1.4 CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT	124 673	0	0	124 673	124 673	0	100%	110 592	110 592
Total for sub programmes	18 636 413	0	(136 340)	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	99.7%	17 715 067	17 715 067

Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	16 733 355	(57 987)	158 333	16 833 701	16 775 601	58 100	99.7%	15 780 308	15 780 308
Compensation of employees	11 930 255	0	315 488	12 245 743	12 245 743	0	100%	11 237 873	11 237 873
Salaries and wages	9 742 438	0	216 917	9 959 355	9 959 355	0	100%	9 160 422	9 160 422
Social contributions	2 187 817	0	98 571	2 286 388	2 286 388	0	100%	2 077 451	2 077 451
Goods and services	4 803 100	(57 987)	(157 155)	4 587 958	4 529 858	58 100	98.7%	4 542 435	4 542 435
Administrative fees	18 894	(2 636)	0	16 258	16 258	0	100%	15 403	15 403
Advertising	19 714	(5 238)	(812)	13 664	13 664	0	100%	22 417	22 417
Minor assets	34 801	47 037	0	81 838	81 838	0	100%	82 864	82 864
Audit costs: External	40 906	(11 614)	0	29 292	29 292	0	100%	31 559	31 559
Bursaries: Employees	8 769	(4 035)	0	4 734	4 734	0	100%	2 303	2 303
Catering: Departmental activities	18 913	(7 333)	(1 930)	9 650	9 650	0	100%	10 648	10 648
Communication (G&S)	142 813	(43 548)	(1 632)	97 633	97 633	0	100%	101 233	101 233

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Economic classification		2017/18						2016/17		
		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
Computer services	2 698 771	(60 824)	(151 345)	2 486 602	2 428 502	58 100	97.7%	2 624 852	2 624 852	
Consultants: Business and advisory services	18 362	3 951	0	22 313	22 313	0	100%	19 628	19 628	
Legal services	341 258	(9 157)	0	332 101	332 101	0	100%	293 252	293 252	
Contractors	154 467	19 264	0	173 731	173 731	0	100%	128 968	128 968	
Agency and support / outsourced services	108 152	64 670	0	172 822	172 822	0	100%	135 880	135 880	
Entertainment	1 271	(903)	0	368	368	0	100%	697	697	
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	296 540	29 498	562	326 600	326 600	0	100%	262 432	262 432	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	264 264	(19 198)	(53 857)	191 209	191 209	0	100%	223 171	223 171	
Inventory: Other supplies	111 695	(74 893)	0	36 802	36 802	0	100%	67 430	67 430	
Consumable supplies	61 614	16 205	0	77 819	77 819	0	100%	46 608	46 608	
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	87 111	0	36 192	123 303	123 303	0	100%	94 770	94 770	
Operating leases	34 100	15 562	0	49 662	49 662	0	100%	33 483	33 483	
Property payments	9 979	(800)	0	9 179	9 179	0	100%	8 356	8 356	
Transport provided: Departmental activity	147	(111)	0	36	36	0	100%	432	432	
Travel and subsistence	235 080	0	19 314	254 394	254 394	0	100%	250 489	250 489	
Training and development	38 646	(8 332)	0	30 314	30 314	0	100%	33 979	33 979	
Operating payments	38 085	(4 900)	0	33 185	33 185	0	100%	35 267	35 267	
Venues and facilities	18 748	(652)	(3 647)	14 449	14 449	0	100%	16 314	16 314	

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	690 098	44 114	0	734 212	734 212	0	100%	675 031	675 031
Provinces and municipalities	7 350	(1 154)	0	6 196	6 196	0	100%	6 138	6 138
Municipalities	7 350	(1 154)	0	6 196	6 196	0	100%	6 138	6 138
Departmental agencies and accounts	166 081	(1 682)	0	164 399	164 399	0	100%	150 501	150 501
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	166 081	(1 682)	0	164 399	164 399	0	100%	150 501	150 501
Households	516 667	46 950	0	563 617	563 617	0	100%	518 392	518 392
Social benefits	178 093	(9 999)	0	168 094	168 094	0	100%	148 538	148 538
Other transfers to households	338 574	56 949	0	395 523	395 523	0	100%	369 854	369 854
Payment for capital assets	1 212 960	0	(294 673)	918 287	918 287	0	100%	1 247 392	1 247 392
Buildings and other fixed structures	891 513	(1 747)	(324 687)	565 079	565 079	0	100%	999 838	999 838
Buildings	891 513	(1 747)	(324 687)	565 079	565 079	0	100%	795 888	795 888
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	203 950	203 950
Machinery and equipment	309 447	7 822	30 014	347 283	347 283	0	100%	242 688	242 688
Transport equipment	93 018	11 120	49 140	153 278	153 278	0	100%	52 830	52 830
Other machinery and equipment	216 429	(3 298)	(19 126)	194 005	194 005	0	100%	189 858	189 858
Biological assets	12 000	(6 075)	0	5 925	5 925	0	100%	4 397	4 397
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	469	469
Payment for financial assets	0	13 873	0	13 873	13 873	0	100%	12 336	12 336
Total	18 636 413	0	(136 340)	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	99.7%	17 715 067	17 715 067

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1.1 Ministry									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	59 387	(4)	1 911	61 294	61 294	0	100%	55 752	55 752
Compensation of employees	25 116	(2 723)	0	22 393	22 393	0	100%	23 682	23 682
Goods and services	34 271	2 719	1 911	38 901	38 901	0	100%	32 070	32 070
Transfers and subsidies	14	4	0	18	18	0	100%	12	12
Provinces and municipalities	14	4	0	18	18	0	100%	12	12
Payment for capital assets	3 996	0	1 923	5 919	5 919	0	100%	876	876
Machinery and equipment	3 996	0	1 923	5 919	5 919	0	100%	876	876
Total	63 397	0	3 834	67 231	67 231	0	100%	56 640	56 640

1.2 Management									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	75 451	(1 755)	(29 397)	44 299	44 299	0	100%	54 435	54 435
Compensation of employees	47 596	0	(16 918)	30 678	30 678	0	100%	38 082	38 082
Goods and services	27 855	(1 755)	(12 479)	13 621	13 621	0	100%	16 353	16 353
Transfers and subsidies	27	8	0	35	35	0	100%	685	685
Provinces and municipalities	27	(10)	0	17	17	0	100%	20	20
Households	0	18	0	18	18	0	100%	665	665
Payment for capital assets	1 247	1 747	0	2 994	2 994	0	100%	3 866	3 866
Machinery and equipment	1 247	1 747	0	2 994	2 994	0	100%	3 866	3 866
Total	76 725	0	(29 397)	47 328	47 328	0	100%	59 692	59 692

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1.3 Corporate Services									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	16 598 517	(56 228)	185 819	16 728 108	16 670 008	58 100	99.7%	15 670 121	15 670 121
Compensation of employees	11 857 543	2 723	332 406	12 192 672	12 192 672	0	100%	11 176 109	11 176 109
Goods and services	4 740 974	(58 951)	(146 587)	4 535 436	4 477 336	58 100	98.7%	4 494 012	4 494 012
Transfers and subsidies	565 384	44 102	0	609 486	609 486	0	100%	563 742	563 742
Provinces and municipalities	7 309	(1 148)	0	6 161	6 161	0	100%	6 106	6 106
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	41 408	(1 682)	0	39 726	39 726	0	100%	39 909	39 909
Households	516 667	46 932	0	563 599	563 599	0	100%	517 727	517 727
Payment for capital assets	1 207 717	(1 747)	(296 596)	909 374	909 374	0	100%	1 242 650	1 242 650
Buildings and other fixed structures	891 513	(1 747)	(324 687)	565 079	565 079	0	100%	795 888	795 888
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	203 950	203 950
Machinery and equipment	304 204	6 075	28 091	338 370	338 370	0	100%	237 946	237 946
Biological assets	12 000	(6 075)	0	5 925	5 925	0	100%	4 397	4 397
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	469	469
Payment for financial assets	0	13 873	0	13 873	13 873	0	100%	12 336	12 336
Total	18 371 618	0	(110 777)	18 260 841	18 202 741	58 100	99.7%	17 488 849	17 488 849

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1.4 Civilian Secretariat									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	124 673	0	0	124 673	124 673	0	100%	110 592	110 592
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	124 673	0	0	124 673	124 673	0	100%	110 592	110 592
Total	124 673	0	0	124 673	124 673	0	100%	110 592	110 592

Detail per programme 2 - Visible Policing									
Sub Programme	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	34 350 973	0	(249 537)	34 101 436	34 101 436	0	100%	31 754 883	31 754 868
2.2 BORDER SECURITY	1 961 840	0	(38 210)	1 923 630	1 923 630	0	100%	1 808 373	1 808 373
2.3 SPECIALISED INTERVENTIONS	3 873 859	0	244 034	4 117 893	4 117 893	0	100%	3 428 178	3 428 178
2.4 FACILITIES	3 913 336	0	(110 000)	3 803 336	3 789 706	13 630	99.6%	3 620 990	3 620 990
Total for sub programmes	44 100 008	0	(153 713)	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	100%	40 612 424	40 612 409

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	42 353 595	(35 836)	(42 868)	42 274 891	42 261 261	13 630	100%	39 483 067	39 483 052
Compensation of employees	34 466 218	0	121 753	34 587 971	34 587 971	0	100%	32 262 795	32 262 784
Salaries and wages	26 584 368	0	27 572	26 611 940	26 611 940	0	100%	24 996 678	24 996 667
Social contributions	7 881 850	0	94 181	7 976 031	7 976 031	0	100%	7 266 117	7 266 117
Goods and services	7 887 377	(35 836)	(164 621)	7 686 920	7 673 290	13 630	99.8%	7 220 272	7 220 268
Administrative fees	25 564	(3 541)	0	22 023	22 023	0	100%	19 768	19 768
Advertising	5 730	(4 783)	0	947	947	0	100%	2 710	2 710
Minor assets	143 173	(30 409)	0	112 764	112 764	0	100%	103 305	103 305
Bursaries: Employees	0	1	0	1	1	0	100%	0	0
Catering: Departmental activities	12 831	3 680	0	16 511	16 511	0	100%	13 485	13 485
Communication (G&S)	370 711	(7 104)	(102 077)	261 530	261 530	0	100%	315 213	315 213
Computer services	2 309	(451)	0	1 858	1 858	0	100%	2 685	2 685
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 473	(1 099)	0	374	374	0	100%	1 527	1 527
Infrastructure and planning services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	37	37
Laboratory services	0	33	0	33	33	0	100%	0	0
Contractors	244 736	(24 368)	(548)	219 820	206 190	13 630	93.8%	191 905	191 905
Agency and support / outsourced services	181 328	36 054	0	217 382	217 382	0	100%	237 041	237 041
Entertainment	328	(206)	0	122	122	0	100%	87	87
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	2 284 131	(3 986)	0	2 280 145	2 280 145	0	100%	1 970 266	1 970 262
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	18	0	18	18	0	100%	0	0

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	10 508	(8 834)	0	1 674	1 674	0	100%	3 391	3 391
Consumable supplies	85 930	3 981	29 883	119 794	119 794	0	100%	110 544	110 544
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	188 766	(7 013)	3 558	185 311	185 311	0	100%	177 361	177 361
Operating leases	2 809 470	(16 142)	(110 000)	2 683 328	2 683 328	0	100%	2 632 274	2 632 274
Property payments	1 126 131	33 692	0	1 159 823	1 159 823	0	100%	1 057 488	1 057 488
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1 369	(585)	0	784	784	0	100%	1 571	1 571
Travel and subsistence	355 252	0	15 800	371 052	371 052	0	100%	334 779	334 779
Training and development	1 456	(763)	0	693	693	0	100%	140	140
Operating payments	28 238	(5 108)	(1 237)	21 893	21 893	0	100%	36 747	36 747
Venues and facilities	7 943	1 097	0	9 040	9 040	0	100%	7 948	7 948
Transfers and subsidies	237 814	35 836	2 850	276 500	276 500	0	100%	240 533	240 533
Provinces and municipalities	24 352	1 398	0	25 750	25 750	0	100%	23 334	23 334
Municipalities	24 352	1 398	0	25 750	25 750	0	100%	23 334	23 334
Households	213 462	34 438	2 850	250 750	250 750	0	100%	217 199	217 199
Social benefits	157 401	44 652	2 850	204 903	204 903	0	100%	160 999	160 999
Other transfers to households	56 061	(10 214)	0	45 847	45 847	0	100%	56 200	56 200
Payment for capital assets	1 508 599	0	(113 695)	1 394 904	1 394 904	0	100%	888 824	888 824
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	293	0	293	293	0	100%	1 348	1 348
Buildings	0	293	0	293	293	0	100%	1 348	1 348
Machinery and equipment	1 508 599	(293)	(113 695)	1 394 611	1 394 611	0	100%	887 476	887 476
Transport equipment	1 213 528	4 566	24 183	1 242 277	1 242 277	0	100%	768 498	768 498
Other machinery and equipment	295 071	(4 859)	(137 878)	152 334	152 334	0	100%	118 978	118 978
Total	44 100 008	0	(153 713)	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	100%	40 612 424	40 612 409

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2.1 Crime Prevention									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	32 925 959	(28 967)	(86 842)	32 810 150	32 810 150	0	100%	30 730 036	30 730 021
Compensation of employees	29 640 730	(13 702)	0	29 627 028	29 627 028	0	100%	27 758 003	27 757 992
Goods and services	3 285 229	(15 265)	(86 842)	3 183 122	3 183 122	0	100%	2 972 033	2 972 029
Transfers and subsidies	219 796	28 674	0	248 470	248 470	0	100%	221 854	221 854
Provinces and municipalities	18 167	684	0	18 851	18 851	0	100%	17 566	17 566
Households	201 629	27 990	0	229 619	229 619	0	100%	204 288	204 288
Payment for capital assets	1 205 218	293	(162 695)	1 042 816	1 042 816	0	100%	802 993	802 993
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	293	0	293	293	0	100%	1 147	1 147
Machinery and equipment	1 205 218	0	(162 695)	1 042 523	1 042 523	0	100%	801 846	801 846
Total	34 350 973	0	(249 537)	34 101 436	34 101 436	0	100%	31 754 883	31 754 868

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2.2 Border Security									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 935 152	3 212	(38 210)	1 900 154	1 900 154	0	100%	1 786 254	1 786 254
Compensation of employees	1 820 776	0	(13 471)	1 807 305	1 807 305	0	100%	1 691 961	1 691 961
Goods and services	114 376	3 212	(24 739)	92 849	92 849	0	100%	94 293	94 293
Transfers and subsidies	3 091	3 489	0	6 580	6 580	0	100%	4 160	4 160
Provinces and municipalities	773	(85)	0	688	688	0	100%	627	627
Households	2 318	3 574	0	5 892	5 892	0	100%	3 533	3 533
Payment for capital assets	23 597	(6 701)	0	16 896	16 896	0	100%	17 959	17 959
Machinery and equipment	23 597	(6 701)	0	16 896	16 896	0	100%	17 959	17 959
Total	1 961 840	0	(38 210)	1 923 630	1 923 630	0	100%	1 808 373	1 808 373

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2.3 Specialised Interventions									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	3 579 148	(10 081)	192 184	3 761 251	3 761 251	0	100%	3 345 787	3 345 787
Compensation of employees	3 004 712	13 702	135 224	3 153 638	3 153 638	0	100%	2 812 831	2 812 831
Goods and services	574 436	(23 783)	56 960	607 613	607 613	0	100%	532 956	532 956
Transfers and subsidies	14 927	3 673	2 850	21 450	21 450	0	100%	14 519	14 519
Provinces and municipalities	5 412	799	0	6 211	6 211	0	100%	5 141	5 141
Households	9 515	2 874	2 850	15 239	15 239	0	100%	9 378	9 378
Payment for capital assets	279 784	6 408	49 000	335 192	335 192	0	100%	67 872	67 872
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	201	201
Machinery and equipment	279 784	6 408	49 000	335 192	335 192	0	100%	67 671	67 671
Total	3 873 859	0	244 034	4 117 893	4 117 893	0	100%	3 428 178	3 428 178

2.4 Facilities									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	3 913 336	0	(110 000)	3 803 336	3 789 706	13 630	99.6%	3 620 990	3 620 990
Goods and services	3 913 336	0	(110 000)	3 803 336	3 789 706	13 630	99.6%	3 620 990	3 620 990
Total	3 913 336	0	(110 000)	3 803 336	3 789 706	13 630	100%	3 620 990	3 620 990

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Detail per programme 3 - Detective Services										
Sub Programme		2017/18						2016/17		
		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	11 991 548	0	100 408	12 091 956	12 091 956	0	100%	10 964 006	10 964 006
3.2	CRIMINAL RECORD CENTRE	2 441 693	0	(82 526)	2 359 167	2 359 167	0	100%	2 232 979	2 232 979
3.3	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1 708 521	0	58 569	1 767 090	1 682 740	84 350	95.2%	2 091 634	2 091 634
3.4	SPECIALISED INVESTIGATIONS	1 528 835	0	23 984	1 552 819	1 552 819	0	100%	1 434 507	1 434 507
Total for sub programmes		17 670 597	0	100 435	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	99.5%	16 723 126	16 723 126

Economic classification		2017/18						2016/17		
		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		16 830 271	(15 211)	344 676	17 159 736	17 075 386	84 350	99.5%	16 173 567	16 173 567
Compensation of employees		14 111 922	0	285 212	14 397 134	14 397 134	0	100%	13 150 027	13 150 027
	Salaries and wages	11 091 879	0	202 659	11 294 538	11 294 538	0	100%	10 384 837	10 384 837
	Social contributions	3 020 043	0	82 553	3 102 596	3 102 596	0	100%	2 765 190	2 765 190
Goods and services		2 718 349	(15 211)	59 464	2 762 602	2 678 252	84 350	96.9%	3 023 540	3 023 540
	Administrative fees	18 376	(1 946)	0	16 430	16 430	0	100%	14 862	14 862
	Advertising	5 323	(1 626)	(2 004)	1 693	1 693	0	100%	5 178	5 178
	Minor assets	92 781	(26 676)	(39 443)	26 662	26 662	0	100%	25 257	25 257
	Catering: Departmental activities	2 439	3 059	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Communication (G&S)	184 553	(31 540)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
	Computer services	246 304	153	216 017	462 474	378 124	84 350	81.8%	764 173	764 173
	Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 418	(3 064)	(37 168)	115 845	115 845	0	100%	139 658	139 658

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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
Laboratory services	6 206	124	0	6 330	6 330	0	100%	4 621	4 621
Legal services	0	1 023	0	1 023	1 023	0	100%	8 807	8 807
Contractors	63 833	(21 586)	(745)	41 502	41 502	0	100%	71 306	71 306
Agency and support / outsourced services	23 956	7 238	(7 329)	23 865	23 865	0	100%	15 062	15 062
Entertainment	252	(111)	0	141	141	0	100%	106	106
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 279 549	32 775	(59 383)	1 252 941	1 252 941	0	100%	1 086 997	1 086 997
Inventory: Other supplies	580	(16)	0	564	564	0	100%	135	135
Consumable supplies	297 776	2 819	34 206	334 801	334 801	0	100%	428 745	428 745
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	120 952	1 439	(35 390)	87 001	87 001	0	100%	88 953	88 953
Operating leases	33 420	6 967	0	40 387	40 387	0	100%	30 897	30 897
Property payments	5 144	(1 973)	0	3 171	3 171	0	100%	2 078	2 078
Transport provided: Departmental activity	326	(278)	0	48	48	0	100%	41	41
Travel and subsistence	203 316	601	0	203 917	203 917	0	100%	202 768	202 768
Training and development	42 920	11 865	(8 746)	46 039	46 039	0	100%	41 237	41 237
Operating payments	79 760	892	0	80 652	80 652	0	100%	68 701	68 701
Venues and facilities	3 165	4 650	0	7 815	7 815	0	100%	11 163	11 163
Transfers and subsidies	91 079	15 211	11 418	117 708	117 708	0	100%	107 705	107 705
Provinces and municipalities	9 935	314	0	10 249	10 249	0	100%	11 200	11 200
Municipalities	9 935	314	0	10 249	10 249	0	100%	11 200	11 200
Households	81 144	14 897	11 418	107 459	107 459	0	100%	96 505	96 505
Social benefits	81 144	14 471	11 418	107 033	107 033	0	100%	96 173	96 173
Other transfers to households	0	426	0	426	426	0	100%	332	332

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	749 247	0	(255 659)	493 588	493 588	0	100%	441 854	441 854
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	10 018	0	10 018	10 018	0	100%	68	68
Buildings	0	222	0	222	222	0	100%	68	68
Other fixed structures	0	9 796	0	9 796	9 796	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	749 247	(37 414)	(254 489)	457 344	457 344	0	100%	429 483	429 483
Transport equipment	385 305	(68 518)	(25 312)	291 475	291 475	0	100%	216 058	216 058
Other machinery and equipment	363 942	31 104	(229 177)	165 869	165 869	0	100%	213 425	213 425
Software and other intangible assets	0	27 396	(1 170)	26 226	26 226	0	100%	12 303	12 303
Total	17 670 597	0	100 435	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	99.5%	16 723 126	16 723 126

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3.1 Crime Investigations									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	11 643 692	(16 122)	91 911	11 719 481	11 719 481	0	100%	10 673 878	10 673 878
Compensation of employees	10 224 982	0	91 911	10 316 893	10 316 893	0	100%	9 432 696	9 432 696
Goods and services	1 418 710	(16 122)	0	1 402 588	1 402 588	0	100%	1 241 182	1 241 182
Transfers and subsidies	78 138	11 619	5 046	94 803	94 803	0	100%	89 256	89 256
Provinces and municipalities	7 729	(10)	0	7 719	7 719	0	100%	9 091	9 091
Households	70 409	11 629	5 046	87 084	87 084	0	100%	80 165	80 165
Payment for capital assets	269 718	4 503	3 451	277 672	277 672	0	100%	200 872	200 872
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	57	57
Machinery and equipment	269 718	4 503	3 451	277 672	277 672	0	100%	200 815	200 815
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
Total	11 991 548	0	100 408	12 091 956	12 091 956	0	100%	10 964 006	10 964 006

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3.2 Criminal Record Centre									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	2 262 022	42 743	(15 181)	2 289 584	2 289 584	0	100%	2 132 425	2 132 425
Compensation of employees	1 896 987	0	67 345	1 964 332	1 964 332	0	100%	1 807 566	1 807 566
Goods and services	365 035	42 743	(82 526)	325 252	325 252	0	100%	324 859	324 859
Transfers and subsidies	3 438	3 805	0	7 243	7 243	0	100%	7 068	7 068
Provinces and municipalities	1 070	129	0	1 199	1 199	0	100%	1 034	1 034
Households	2 368	3 676	0	6 044	6 044	0	100%	6 034	6 034
Payment for capital assets	176 233	(46 548)	(67 345)	62 340	62 340	0	100%	93 486	93 486
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	11	11
Machinery and equipment	176 233	(46 548)	(67 345)	62 340	62 340	0	100%	93 475	93 475
Total	2 441 693	0	(82 526)	2 359 167	2 359 167	0	100%	2 232 979	2 232 979

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3.3 Forensic Science Laboratory									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 435 995	(37 124)	254 473	1 653 344	1 568 994	84 350	94.9%	1 983 522	1 983 522
Compensation of employees	812 749	0	52 105	864 854	864 854	0	100%	771 106	771 106
Goods and services	623 246	(37 124)	202 368	788 490	704 140	84 350	89.3%	1 212 416	1 212 416
Transfers and subsidies	575	(68)	0	507	507	0	100%	359	359
Provinces and municipalities	219	21	0	240	240	0	100%	204	204
Households	356	(89)	0	267	267	0	100%	155	155
Payment for capital assets	271 951	37 192	(195 904)	113 239	113 239	0	100%	107 753	107 753
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	9 796	0	9 796	9 796	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	271 951	0	(194 734)	77 217	77 217	0	100%	95 450	95 450
Software and other intangible assets	0	27 396	(1 170)	26 226	26 226	0	100%	12 303	12 303
Total	1 708 521	0	58 569	1 767 090	1 682 740	84 350	95.2%	2 091 634	2 091 634

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3.4 Specialised Investigations									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 488 562	(4 708)	13 473	1 497 327	1 497 327	0	100%	1 383 742	1 383 742
Compensation of employees	1 177 204	0	73 851	1 251 055	1 251 055	0	100%	1 138 659	1 138 659
Goods and services	311 358	(4 708)	(60 378)	246 272	246 272	0	100%	245 083	245 083
Transfers and subsidies	8 928	(145)	6 372	15 155	15 155	0	100%	11 022	11 022
Provinces and municipalities	917	174	0	1 091	1 091	0	100%	871	871
Households	8 011	(319)	6 372	14 064	14 064	0	100%	10 151	10 151
Payment for capital assets	31 345	4 853	4 139	40 337	40 337	0	100%	39 743	39 743
Buildings and other fixed structures	0	222	0	222	222	0	100%	0	0
Machinery and equipment	31 345	4 631	4 139	40 115	40 115	0	100%	39 743	39 743
Software and other intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0
Total	1 528 835	0	23 984	1 552 819	1 552 819	0	100%	1 434 507	1 434 507

Detail per programme 4 - Crime Intelligence									
Sub Programme	2017/18							2016/17	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4.1 CRIME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS	1 441 130	0	57 981	1 499 111	1 499 111	0	100%	1 362 341	1 362 341
4.2 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2 104 902	0	100 774	2 205 676	2 205 676	0	100%	2 025 579	2 025 579
Total for sub programmes	3 546 032	0	158 755	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	100%	3 387 920	3 387 920

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	3 481 754	(9 338)	127 775	3 600 191	3 600 191	0	100%	3 326 683	3 326 683
Compensation of employees	3 227 664	0	138 597	3 366 261	3 366 261	0	100%	3 106 840	3 106 840
Salaries and wages	2 552 387	0	149 104	2 701 491	2 701 491	0	100%	2 486 449	2 486 449
Social contributions	675 277	0	(10 507)	664 770	664 770	0	100%	620 391	620 391
Goods and services	254 090	(9 338)	(10 822)	233 930	233 930	0	100%	219 843	219 843
Administrative fees	1 778	43	0	1 821	1 821	0	100%	1 674	1 674
Advertising	224	(88)	0	136	136	0	100%	259	259
Minor assets	2 184	851	0	3 035	3 035	0	100%	2 384	2 384
Catering: Departmental activities	480	(158)	0	322	322	0	100%	649	649
Communication (G&S)	31 647	(11 142)	(3 872)	16 633	16 633	0	100%	22 114	22 114
Computer services	1 385	(1 214)	0	171	171	0	100%	926	926
Consultants: Business and advisory services	71	51	0	122	122	0	100%	117	117
Contractors	2 478	(1 431)	0	1 047	1 047	0	100%	693	693
Agency and support / outsourced services	10	49	0	59	59	0	100%	94	94
Entertainment	120	(54)	0	66	66	0	100%	94	94
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	121 260	0	(18 223)	103 037	103 037	0	100%	91 196	91 196
Consumable supplies	5 552	5 886	0	11 438	11 438	0	100%	7 443	7 443
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	13 699	345	0	14 044	14 044	0	100%	13 597	13 597
Operating leases	17 617	(3 518)	0	14 099	14 099	0	100%	13 996	13 996
Property payments	2 312	(1 179)	0	1 133	1 133	0	100%	1 837	1 837

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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
Transport provided: Departmental activity	133	(48)	0	85	85	0	100%	176	176
Travel and subsistence	40 186	6 247	11 273	57 706	57 706	0	100%	53 188	53 188
Training and development	0	175	0	175	175	0	100%	9	9
Operating payments	12 724	(4 198)	0	8 526	8 526	0	100%	9 309	9 309
Venues and facilities	230	45	0	275	275	0	100%	88	88
Transfers and subsidies	12 668	9 338	12 309	34 315	34 315	0	100%	23 082	23 082
Provinces and municipalities	1 153	85	0	1 238	1 238	0	100%	1 051	1 051
Municipalities	1 153	85	0	1 238	1 238	0	100%	1 051	1 051
Households	11 515	9 253	12 309	33 077	33 077	0	100%	22 031	22 031
Social benefits	11 515	9 003	12 309	32 827	32 827	0	100%	22 031	22 031
Other transfers to households	0	250	0	250	250	0	100%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	51 610	0	18 671	70 281	70 281	0	100%	38 155	38 155
Machinery and equipment	51 610	0	18 671	70 281	70 281	0	100%	38 155	38 155
Transport equipment	46 258	(2 057)	14 688	58 889	58 889	0	100%	28 647	28 647
Other machinery and equipment	5 352	2 057	3 983	11 392	11 392	0	100%	9 508	9 508
Total	3 546 032	0	158 755	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	100%	3 387 920	3 387 920

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4.1 Crime Intelligence Operations									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 407 700	(4 598)	57 981	1 461 083	1 461 083	0	100%	1 331 228	1 331 228
Compensation of employees	1 294 458	0	77 262	1 371 720	1 371 720	0	100%	1 249 159	1 249 159
Goods and services	113 242	(4 598)	(19 281)	89 363	89 363	0	100%	82 069	82 069
Transfers and subsidies	5 384	6 914	0	12 298	12 298	0	100%	10 674	10 674
Provinces and municipalities	818	(134)	0	684	684	0	100%	684	684
Households	4 566	7 048	0	11 614	11 614	0	100%	9 990	9 990
Payment for capital assets	28 046	(2 316)	0	25 730	25 730	0	100%	20 439	20 439
Machinery and equipment	28 046	(2 316)	0	25 730	25 730	0	100%	20 439	20 439
Total	1 441 130	0	57 981	1 499 111	1 499 111	0	100%	1 362 341	1 362 341

4.2 Intelligence and Information Management									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	2 074 054	(4 740)	69 794	2 139 108	2 139 108	0	100%	1 995 455	1 995 455
Compensation of employees	1 933 206	0	61 335	1 994 541	1 994 541	0	100%	1 857 681	1 857 681
Goods and services	140 848	(4 740)	8 459	144 567	144 567	0	100%	137 774	137 774
Transfers and subsidies	7 284	2 424	12 309	22 017	22 017	0	100%	12 408	12 408
Provinces and municipalities	335	219	0	554	554	0	100%	367	367
Households	6 949	2 205	12 309	21 463	21 463	0	100%	12 041	12 041
Payment for capital assets	23 564	2 316	18 671	44 551	44 551	0	100%	17 716	17 716
Machinery and equipment	23 564	2 316	18 671	44 551	44 551	0	100%	17 716	17 716
Total	2 104 902	0	100 774	2 205 676	2 205 676	0	100%	2 025 579	2 025 579

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Detail per programme 5 - Protection and Security Services										
Sub Programme		2017/18						2016/17		
		Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
5.1	VIP PROTECTION SERVICES	1 406 967	0	65 809	1 472 776	1 472 776	0	100%	1 222 536	1 222 536
5.2	STATIC AND MOBILE SECURITY	997 932	0	28 657	1 026 589	1 026 589	0	100%	969 691	969 691
5.3	GOVERNMENT SECURITY REGULATOR	132 931	0	(41 137)	91 794	91 794	0	100%	101 718	101 718
5.4	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	270 248	0	(22 466)	247 782	247 782	0	100%	252 369	252 369
Total for sub programmes		2 808 078	0	30 863	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	100%	2 546 314	2 546 314

Economic classification		2017/18						2016/17		
		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		2 725 071	(5 875)	37 666	2 756 862	2 756 862	0	100%	2 503 411	2 503 411
Compensation of employees		2 460 714	0	66 673	2 527 387	2 527 387	0	100%	2 280 588	2 280 588
	Salaries and wages	1 989 274	0	41 844	2 031 118	2 031 118	0	100%	1 793 534	1 793 534
	Social contributions	471 440	0	24 829	496 269	496 269	0	100%	487 054	487 054
Goods and services		264 357	(5 875)	(29 007)	229 475	229 475	0	100%	222 823	222 823
	Administrative fees	787	188	0	975	975	0	100%	855	855
	Advertising	456	(68)	0	388	388	0	100%	732	732
	Minor assets	4 345	1 978	0	6 323	6 323	0	100%	2 930	2 930
	Catering: Departmental activities	580	519	0	1 099	1 099	0	100%	426	426
	Communication (G&S)	10 060	(4 263)	(1 188)	4 609	4 609	0	100%	5 853	5 853
	Computer services	10	5	0	15	15	0	100%	15	15

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	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
Consultants: Business and advisory services	27	(19)	0	8	8	0	100%	12	12
Contractors	2 957	(2 150)	(47)	760	760	0	100%	6 261	6 261
Agency and support / outsourced services	720	225	0	945	945	0	100%	1 350	1 350
Entertainment	79	(69)	0	10	10	0	100%	49	49
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	76 333	(373)	0	75 960	75 960	0	100%	61 277	61 277
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	0	3	0	3	3	0	100%	0	0
Inventory: Other supplies	86	(80)	0	6	6	0	100%	5	5
Consumable supplies	2 811	1 930	0	4 741	4 741	0	100%	4 231	4 231
Consumable: Stationery printing and office supplies	6 579	473	0	7 052	7 052	0	100%	7 376	7 376
Operating leases	2 560	1 238	0	3 798	3 798	0	100%	2 216	2 216
Property payments	559	(184)	0	375	375	0	100%	359	359
Transport provided: Departmental activity	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%	0	0
Travel and subsistence	152 478	(3 574)	(27 772)	121 132	121 132	0	100%	128 043	128 043
Training and development	78	(78)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
Operating payments	2 679	(1 808)	0	871	871	0	100%	763	763
Venues and facilities	172	232	0	404	404	0	100%	70	70

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Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	5 366	5 875	0	11 241	11 241	0	100%	6 028	6 028
Provinces and municipalities	1 025	60	0	1 085	1 085	0	100%	841	841
Municipalities	1 025	60	0	1 085	1 085	0	100%	841	841
Households	4 341	5 815	0	10 156	10 156	0	100%	5 187	5 187
Social benefits	4 341	5 579	0	9 920	9 920	0	100%	5 187	5 187
Other transfers to households	0	236	0	236	236	0	100%	0	0
Payment for capital assets	77 641	0	(6 803)	70 838	70 838	0	100%	36 875	36 875
Machinery and equipment	77 641	0	(6 803)	70 838	70 838	0	100%	36 875	36 875
Transport equipment	50 116	(961)	7 605	56 760	56 760	0	100%	20 283	20 283
Other machinery and equipment	27 525	961	(14 408)	14 078	14 078	0	100%	16 592	16 592
Total	2 808 078	0	30 863	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	100%	2 546 314	2 546 314

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5.1 VIP Protection Services									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	1 344 979	(5 866)	82 292	1 421 405	1 421 405	0	100%	1 198 197	1 198 197
Compensation of employees	1 144 588	354	107 782	1 252 724	1 252 724	0	100%	1 031 478	1 031 478
Goods and services	200 391	(6 220)	(25 490)	168 681	168 681	0	100%	166 719	166 719
Transfers and subsidies	2 337	5 360	0	7 697	7 697	0	100%	2 290	2 290
Provinces and municipalities	641	27	0	668	668	0	100%	498	498
Households	1 696	5 333	0	7 029	7 029	0	100%	1 792	1 792
Payment for capital assets	59 651	506	(16 483)	43 674	43 674	0	100%	22 049	22 049
Machinery and equipment	59 651	506	(16 483)	43 674	43 674	0	100%	22 049	22 049
Total	1 406 967	0	65 809	1 472 776	1 472 776	0	100%	1 222 536	1 222 536

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5.2 Static and Mobile Security									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	984 510	(313)	18 977	1 003 174	1 003 174	0	100%	961 928	961 928
Compensation of employees	948 256	0	19 601	967 857	967 857	0	100%	931 930	931 930
Goods and services	36 254	(313)	(624)	35 317	35 317	0	100%	29 998	29 998
Transfers and subsidies	2 376	(289)	0	2 087	2 087	0	100%	3 116	3 116
Provinces and municipalities	227	23	0	250	250	0	100%	214	214
Households	2 149	(312)	0	1 837	1 837	0	100%	2 902	2 902
Payment for capital assets	11 046	602	9 680	21 328	21 328	0	100%	4 647	4 647
Machinery and equipment	11 046	602	9 680	21 328	21 328	0	100%	4 647	4 647
Total	997 932	0	28 657	1 026 589	1 026 589	0	100%	969 691	969 691

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5.3 Government Security Regulator									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	130 456	(102)	(41 137)	89 217	89 217	0	100%	99 846	99 846
Compensation of employees	120 833	0	(38 244)	82 589	82 589	0	100%	93 438	93 438
Goods and services	9 623	(102)	(2 893)	6 628	6 628	0	100%	6 408	6 408
Transfers and subsidies	37	97	0	134	134	0	100%	317	317
Provinces and municipalities	37	(7)	0	30	30	0	100%	26	26
Households	0	104	0	104	104	0	100%	291	291
Payment for capital assets	2 438	5	0	2 443	2 443	0	100%	1 555	1 555
Machinery and equipment	2 438	5	0	2 443	2 443	0	100%	1 555	1 555
Total	132 931	0	(41 137)	91 794	91 794	0	100%	101 718	101 718

5.4 Operational Support									
Economic classification	2017/18							2016/17	
	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	265 126	406	(22 466)	243 066	243 066	0	100%	243 440	243 440
Compensation of employees	247 037	(354)	(22 466)	224 217	224 217	0	100%	223 742	223 742
Goods and services	18 089	760	0	18 849	18 849	0	100%	19 698	19 698
Transfers and subsidies	616	707	0	1 323	1 323	0	100%	305	305
Provinces and municipalities	120	17	0	137	137	0	100%	103	103
Households	496	690	0	1 186	1 186	0	100%	202	202
Payment for capital assets	4 506	(1 113)	0	3 393	3 393	0	100%	8 624	8 624
Machinery and equipment	4 506	(1 113)	0	3 393	3 393	0	100%	8 624	8 624
Total	270 248	0	(22 466)	247 782	247 782	0	100%	252 369	252 369

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in **note 7** to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

3.1 Per programme:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Programme name				
Administration	18 500 073	18 441 973	58 100	0.32%
Visible Policing	43 946 295	43 932 665	13 630	0.03%
Detective Services	17 771 032	17 686 682	84 350	0.48%
Crime Intelligence	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	0.00%
Protection and Security Services	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	0.00%
Total	86 761 128	86 605 048	156 080	0.18%

3.2 Per economic classification:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current expenditure				
Compensation of employees	67 124 496	67 124 496	0	0.00%
Goods and services	15 500 885	15 344 805	156 080	1.02%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	44 518	44 518	0	0.00%
Departmental agencies and accounts	164 399	164 399	0	0.00%
Households	965 059	965 059	0	0.00%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	575 390	575 390	0	0.00%
Machinery and equipment	2 340 357	2 340 357	0	0.00%
Biological assets	5 925	5 925	0	0.00%
Software and other intangible assets	26 226	26 226	0	0.00%
Payments for financial assets	13 873	13 873	0	0.00%
Total	86 761 128	86 605 048	156 080	0.18%

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	86 761 128	80 984 851
Departmental revenue	2	677 686	756 016
TOTAL REVENUE		87 438 814	81 740 867
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	67 124 496	62 038 112
Goods and services	5	15 344 805	15 228 909
Total current expenditure		82 469 301	77 267 021
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	7	1 173 976	1 052 379
Total transfers and subsidies		1 173 976	1 052 379
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	8	2 921 672	2 640 328
Intangible assets	8	26 226	12 772
Total expenditure for capital assets		2 947 898	2 653 100
Payments for financial assets	6	13 873	12 336
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		86 605 048	80 984 836
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		833 766	756 031
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		156 080	15
Annual appropriation		156 080	15
Departmental revenue	13	677 686	756 016
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		833 766	756 031

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		242 888	232 500
Cash and cash equivalents	9	15 865	14 516
Prepayments and advances	10	46 198	37 184
Receivables	11	180 825	180 800
Non-current assets		201 496	188 482
Receivables	11	201 496	188 482
TOTAL ASSETS		444 384	420 982
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		191 472	193 110
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	156 080	15
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	379	59
Bank overdraft	14	13 442	173 733
Payables	15	21 571	19 303
Aid assistance repayable	3	0	0
Aid assistance unutilised	3	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		191 472	193 110
NET ASSETS		252 912	227 872
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		252 912	227 872
TOTAL		252 912	227 872

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		227 872	230 420
Transfers:		25 040	(2 548)
Irrecoverable amounts written off	6.3	(8 351)	(10 029)
Debts revised	11.5	(33 314)	(27 639)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(132 478)	(152 121)
Debts raised		199 183	187 241
Closing balance		<u>252 912</u>	<u>227 872</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		87 278 375	81 651 328
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	86 761 128	80 984 851
Departmental revenue received	2	515 881	665 102
Interest received	2.3	1 366	1 375
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(19 785)	8 807
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	12 & 13	(677 381)	(756 581)
Current payments		(82 469 301)	(77 267 021)
Payments for financial assets		(13 873)	(12 336)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(1 173 976)	(1 052 379)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	<u>2 924 059</u>	<u>2 571 818</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	8	(2 947 898)	(2 653 100)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	160 439	89 539
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2 787 459)</u>	<u>(2 563 561)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		25 040	(2 548)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>25 040</u>	<u>(2 548)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		161 640	5 709
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(159 217)	(164 926)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	<u><u>2 423</u></u>	<u><u>(159 217)</u></u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 2018

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 recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

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
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

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 reliably, 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) may be recorded at R1.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.
Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

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 of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

15.4 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

- 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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

24 Inventories (Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

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 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation	2017/18			2016/17	
	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	18 500 073	18 500 073	0	17 715 067	17 715 067
Visible Policing	43 946 295	43 946 295	0	40 612 424	40 612 424
Detective Services	17 771 032	17 771 032	0	16 723 126	16 723 126
Crime Intelligence	3 704 787	3 704 787	0	3 387 920	3 387 920
Protection and Security Services	2 838 941	2 838 941	0	2 546 314	2 546 314
Total	86 761 128	86 761 128	0	80 984 851	80 984 851

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2017/18	2016/17
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	333 134	265 508
Fines penalties and forfeits	2.2	31 354	9 740
Interest dividends and rent on land	2.3	1 366	1 375
Sales of capital assets	2.4	160 439	89 539
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	151 393	389 854
Departmental revenue collected		677 686	756 016
2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2		
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		325 005	220 942
Administrative fees		31 599	35 754
Other sales		293 406	185 188
Sales of scrap waste and other used current goods		8 129	44 566
Total		333 134	265 508
2.2 Fines penalties and forfeits	2		
Fines		1 263	912
Forfeits		30 091	8 828
Total		31 354	9 740
2.3 Interest dividends and rent on land	2		
Interest		1 366	1 375
Total		1 366	1 375
2.4 Sale of capital assets	2		
Tangible assets		160 439	89 539
Machinery and equipment	29.2	160 427	89 513
Biological assets	29.2	12	26
Total		160 439	89 539

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
VOTE 23
NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Detail note 2 continued

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2		
Stale cheques written back		2 983	9 189
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		148 410	380 665
Total		<u>151 393</u>	<u>389 854</u>
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		0	0
Closing Balance		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Aid assistance repayable		0	0
Closing balance		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Aid assistance not requested/not received		0	281
4. Compensation of employees			
4.1 Salaries and wages			
Basic salary		43 389 908	40 292 323
Performance award		25 099	34 825
Service Based		187 175	189 219
Compensative/circumstantial		1 399 854	1 478 430
Other non-pensionable allowances		7 596 406	6 827 112
Total		<u>52 598 442</u>	<u>48 821 909</u>
4.2 Social contributions			
Employer contributions			
Pension		6 795 470	6 399 556
Medical		7 718 726	6 806 264
Official unions and associations		11 858	10 383
Total		<u>14 526 054</u>	<u>13 216 203</u>
Total compensation of employees		<u>67 124 496</u>	<u>62 038 112</u>
Average number of employees		<u>191 760</u>	<u>193 630</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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	Note	2017/18	2016/17
		R'000	R'000
5. Goods and services			
Administrative fees		57 507	52 562
Advertising		16 828	31 296
Minor assets	5.1	230 622	216 740
Bursaries (employees)		4 735	2 303
Catering		33 080	30 698
Communication		496 250	584 071
Computer services	5.2	2 808 670	3 392 651
Consultants: Business and advisory services		26 620	28 589
Infrastructure and planning services		0	37
Laboratory services		6 363	4 621
Legal services		333 124	302 059
Contractors		423 230	399 133
Agency and support/outsourced services		415 073	389 427
Entertainment		707	1 033
Audit cost - external	5.3	29 292	31 559
Fleet services		4 038 683	3 472 164
Inventory	5.4	230 276	294 132
Consumables	5.5	965 304	979 628
Operating leases		2 791 274	2 712 866
Property payments	5.6	1 173 681	1 070 118
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		954	2 220
Travel and subsistence	5.7	1 008 201	969 267
Venues and facilities		31 983	35 583
Training and development		77 221	75 365
Other operating expenditure	5.8	145 127	150 787
Total		<u>15 344 805</u>	<u>15 228 909</u>
5.1 Minor Assets	5		
Tangible assets		230 622	216 740
Buildings and other fixed structures		0	0
Machinery and equipment		230 622	216 740
5.2 Computer services	5		
SITA computer services		1 910 899	2 425 313
External computer service providers		897 771	967 338
Total		<u>2 808 670</u>	<u>3 392 651</u>
5.3 Audit cost - External	5		
Regularity audits		29 292	31 559
Total		<u>29 292</u>	<u>31 559</u>

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
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Detail note 5 continued

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
5.4 Inventory	5		
Clothing material and accessories		191 230	223 171
Other supplies	5.4.1	39 046	70 961
Total		<u>230 276</u>	<u>294 132</u>
5.4.1 Other Supplies			
Ammunition and security supplies		39 046	70 961
Total		<u>39 046</u>	<u>70 961</u>
5.5 Consumables	5		
Consumable supplies		548 593	597 571
Uniform and clothing		134 300	84 448
Household supplies		75 923	66 304
Building material and supplies		46 137	28 940
Communication accessories		55	95
Other consumables		292 178	417 784
Stationery printing and office supplies		416 711	382 057
Total		<u>965 304</u>	<u>979 628</u>
5.6 Property payments	5		
Municipal services		1 079 245	985 686
Property management fees		53 960	49 241
Other		40 476	35 191
Total		<u>1 173 681</u>	<u>1 070 118</u>
5.7 Travel and subsistence	5		
Local		931 625	887 768
Foreign		76 576	81 499
Total		<u>1 008 201</u>	<u>969 267</u>
5.8 Other operating expenditure	5		
Professional bodies membership and subscription fees		9 749	8 766
Resettlement costs		36 608	70 019
Other		98 770	72 002
Total		<u>145 127</u>	<u>150 787</u>

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		Note	2017/18	2016/17
			R'000	R'000
6.	Payments for financial assets			
	Material losses through criminal conduct		0	0
	Theft		0	0
	Other material losses	6.1	0	0
	Other material losses written off	6.2	640	198
	Debts written off	6.3	13 233	12 138
	Total		<u>13 873</u>	<u>12 336</u>
6.1	Other material losses			
	Nature of other material losses	6		
	Incident Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings			
	Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
6.2	Other material losses written off	6		
	Nature of losses			
	Advances		8	16
	Cash : Cashier		13	93
	Erroneous payments		619	89
	Total		<u>640</u>	<u>198</u>
6.3	Debts written off			
	Nature of debts written off			
	Recoverable revenue written off			
	Salary related debt	6	6 935	7 808
	Property related debt		1 380	2 175
	Admin related debt		36	46
	Total		<u>8 351</u>	<u>10 029</u>
	Other debt written off			
	Salary related debt		4 856	2 069
	Property related debt		6	28
	Admin related debt		20	12
	Total		<u>4 882</u>	<u>2 109</u>
	Total debt written off		<u>13 233</u>	<u>12 138</u>

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	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
7. Transfers and subsidies			
Provinces and municipalities	7.1	44 518	42 564
Departmental agencies and accounts	7.2	164 399	150 501
Non-profit institutions	7.3	0	0
Households	7.4	965 059	859 314
Total		<u>1 173 976</u>	<u>1 052 379</u>
7.1 Provinces and municipalities	7		
Fines and penalties		34	27
Vehicle licences		44 484	42 537
Total		<u>44 518</u>	<u>42 564</u>
7.2 Departmental agencies and accounts	7		
Safety and Security Sector Education & Training Authority		39 726	39 909
Civilian Secretariat		124 673	110 592
Total		<u>164 399</u>	<u>150 501</u>
7.3 Non - Profit Institutions	7		
Donations and Gifts NPI		0	0
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
7.4 Households			
Employer social benefit	7	522 777	432 929
Claims against the State (Households)		396 700	372 263
Payment as an act of grace		0	20
Medical expenses detainees		45 582	54 102
Total		<u>965 059</u>	<u>859 314</u>
8 Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets		2 921 672	2 640 328
Buildings and other fixed structures	31.1	575 390	797 304
Machinery and equipment	29.1	2 340 357	1 838 627
Biological assets	29.1	5 925	4 397
Total			
Intangible assets		26 226	12 772
Software	30.1	26 226	12 772
Total		<u>2 947 898</u>	<u>2 653 100</u>

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Detail note 8 continued

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2017/18

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2 921 672	0	2 921 672
Buildings and other fixed structures	575 390		575 390
Machinery and equipment	2 340 357		2 340 357
Biological assets	5 925		5 925
Intangible assets	26 226	0	26 226
Software	26 226		26 226
Total	<u>2 947 898</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2 947 898</u>

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2016/17

	Voted Funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	2 640 328	0	2 640 328
Buildings and other fixed structures	797 304	0	797 304
Machinery and equipment	1 838 627	0	1 838 627
Biological assets	4 397	0	4 397
Intangible assets	12 772	0	12 772
Software	12 772	0	12 772
Total	<u>2 653 100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2 653 100</u>

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2017/18	2016/17
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Machinery and equipment		159 167	154 267
Total		<u>159 167</u>	<u>154 267</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	14 451	13 749
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	1 414	767
Total	<u>15 865</u>	<u>14 516</u>

10. Prepayments and advances

Staff advances		499	616
Travel and subsistence		38 066	32 859
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	7 633	3 709
Total		<u>46 198</u>	<u>37 184</u>

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Detail note 10 continued

	Note	Balance as at	Less: Amount	Add: Current	Balance as at
		1 April 2017	expensed in	Year advances	31 March 2018
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
10.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)	10				
National departments		590	21 904	26 088	4 774
Provincial departments		0			0
Public entities		0			0
Other institutions		3 119	57 705	57 445	2 859
Total		<u>3 709</u>	<u>79 609</u>	<u>83 533</u>	<u>7 633</u>

Included in the column amount expensed in current year are advances recovered/reduced/returned

11. Receivables

	Note	2017/18			2016/17		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1 ANNEXURE 2	59 117	0	59 117	69 500		69 500
Staff debt	11.2	101 492	198 381	299 873	97 979	181 043	279 022
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	11.3	193	0	193	88	0	88
Other debtors	11.4	20 023	3 115	23 138	13 233	7 439	20 672
Total		<u>180 825</u>	<u>201 496</u>	<u>382 321</u>	<u>180 800</u>	<u>188 482</u>	<u>369 282</u>

	Note	2017/18	2016/17
		R'000	R'000
11.1 Claims recoverable			
National departments	11	51 280	58 656
Provincial departments		7 348	9 985
Private enterprises		489	859
Total		<u>59 117</u>	<u>69 500</u>
11.2 Staff debt			
Salary related debt	11	270 708	253 941
Administration related debt		11 253	8 015
Inventory/property related debt		17 912	17 066
Total		<u>299 873</u>	<u>279 022</u>

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Detail note 11 continued

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
11.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Opening balance	11	88	93
Less amounts recovered		(112)	(229)
Less amounts written off		0	0
Transfers from note 25 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure		217	224
Total		<u>193</u>	<u>88</u>
11.4 Other debtors			
Administration related debt	11	5 728	5 968
Salary related debt		5 967	4 744
Inventory/property related debt		11 443	9 960
Total		<u>23 138</u>	<u>20 672</u>
11.5 Debts revised			
Capital increase		2 881	3 586
Capital decrease		(36 112)	(31 164)
Interest correction		(83)	(61)
Total		<u>(33 314)</u>	<u>(27 639)</u>
12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund			
Opening balance		15	47
Transfer from statement of financial performance		156 080	15
Paid during the year		(15)	(47)
Closing balance		<u>156 080</u>	<u>15</u>
13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		59	577
Transfer from statement of financial performance		677 686	756 016
Paid during the year		(677 366)	(756 534)
Closing balance		<u>379</u>	<u>59</u>
14. Bank Overdraft			
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		13 442	173 733
Total		<u>13 442</u>	<u>173 733</u>
15. Payables – current			
Clearing accounts	15.1	1 985	9 724
Other payables	15.2	19 586	9 579
Total		<u>21 571</u>	<u>19 303</u>

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Detail note 15 continued

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
15.1 Clearing accounts	15		
Description			
Salary deductions to be paid over to institutions		1 985	9 724
Total		<u>1 985</u>	<u>9 724</u>
15.2 Other payables	15		
External receivables		5 799	6 002
Debt related payables		1 660	1 590
Government Employees Housing Scheme (GEHS)		11 009	23
Service Terminations		1 118	1 962
Telkom		0	2
Total		<u>19 586</u>	<u>9 579</u>
16. Net cash flow available from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		833 766	756 031
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		2 090 293	1 815 787
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(13 039)	(6 241)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(9 014)	8 689
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		2 268	6 359
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(160 439)	(89 539)
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(677 381)	(756 581)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		0	0
Expenditure on capital assets		2 947 898	2 653 100
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		<u>2 924 059</u>	<u>2 571 818</u>
17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(13 442)	(173 733)
Cash on hand		14 451	13 749
Cash with commercial banks		1 414	767
Total		<u>2 423</u>	<u>(159 217)</u>

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		Note	2017/18	2016/17
			R'000	R'000
18. Contingent liabilities				
Liable to	Nature			
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	ANNEXURE 1	1 240	1 172
Claims against the department	Private parties	ANNEXURE 5	6 509 609	5 152 092
Other departments (unconfirmed balances)		ANNEXURE 3	403 022	81 246
Total			6 913 871	5 234 510

19. Commitments				
Current expenditure				
Approved and contracted			896 672	1 133 888
			<u>896 672</u>	<u>1 133 888</u>
Capital expenditure				
Approved and contracted			395 396	373 427
			<u>395 396</u>	<u>373 427</u>
Total Commitments			1 292 068	1 507 315

20. Accruals and payables not recognised				
20.1 Accruals			2017/18	2016/17
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	482 909	24 488	507 397	492 457
Transfers and subsidies	26 955	46 959	73 914	53 578
Capital assets	68 326	0	68 326	114 087
Other	177	64	241	0
Total	578 367	71 511	649 878	660 122

Listed by programme level	2017/18	2016/17
	R'000	R'000
Administration	230 971	159 408
Visible Policing	308 977	352 366
Detective Services	92 430	128 913
Crime Intelligence	9 172	9 460
Protection and Security Services	8 328	9 975
Total	649 878	660 122

20.2 Payables not recognised			2017/18	2016/17
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	170 048	40 108	210 156	364 226
Transfers and subsidies	4 880	4 735	9 615	8 407
Capital assets	3 319	298	3 617	29 832
Other				
Total	178 247	45 141	223 388	402 465

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Detail note 20 continued

	Note	2017/18	2016/17
Listed by programme level		R'000	R'000
Administration		189 268	242 000
Visible Policing		21 175	71 061
Detective Services		11 903	81 727
Crime Intelligence		964	1 172
Protection and Security Services		78	6 505
Total		<u>223 388</u>	<u>402 465</u>
Confirmed balances with departments	ANNEXURE 3	156 273	29 114
Confirmed balances with other government entities		51 666	0
Total		<u>207 939</u>	<u>29 114</u>

21. Employee benefits

Leave entitlement	2 532 611	2 805 877
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)	1 899 692	1 770 127
Capped leave commitments	4 820 068	5 174 611
Long Service Awards	136 370	109 405
Total	<u>9 388 741</u>	<u>9 860 020</u>

Negative Leave totals are 23052 which calculates to R 126 102 000

22. Lease Commitments**22.1 Operating leases expenditure**

2017/18	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	123 128	123 128
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	116 804	116 804
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	<u>239 932</u>	<u>239 932</u>

Amounts disclosed as operating leases involves photocopy machines

2016/17	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
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	<u>159 738</u>	<u>159 738</u>

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Detail note 22 continued

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
22.2 Finance leases expenditure		
2017/18		
Not later than 1 year	9 797	9 797
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 349	1 349
Later than five years	0	0
Total lease commitments	<u>11 146</u>	<u>11 146</u>
Amounts disclosed as finance leases involves cell phones		
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	<u>64 499</u>	<u>64 499</u>
23. Accrued departmental revenue	Note	2017/18
	R'000	2016/17
		R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	318	357
Fines penalties and forfeits	3	51
Interest dividends and rent on land	9	10
Sale of capital assets	8	600
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	791	1 345
Total	<u>1 129</u>	<u>2 363</u>
23.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue		
Opening balance	2 363	4 976
Less: amounts received	2 363	4 976
Add: amounts recognised	1 129	2 363
Closing balance	<u>1 129</u>	<u>2 363</u>
24. Irregular expenditure		
24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure		
Opening Balance	20 705	20 919
Prior period error	0	274
As restated	<u>20 705</u>	<u>21 193</u>
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year	76	192
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year	320	1 841
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	(869)	(842)
Less: Current year amounts condoned	(320)	(1 679)
Closing balance	<u>19 912</u>	<u>20 705</u>

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Detail note 24 continued

Note	2017/18	2016/17
	R'000	R'000
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification		
Current year	0	162
Prior years	19 912	20 543
Total	<u>19 912</u>	<u>20 705</u>

24.2 Details of irregular expenditure – added current year (relating to current and prior years)**Incident****Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings**

Number of cases investigated by the BAC and where necessary disciplinary steps were instituted

2017/18**R'000**

Accommodation	1	44
Catering	3	5
Cleaning Services	2	62
Flight Ticket	8	112
Food & Beverages	1	2
Maintenance	3	102
Repairs	3	39
Subscription Fees	1	22
Towing Cost	3	5
Tyres and Tubes	1	3
Total	<u>26</u>	<u>396</u>

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Detail note 24 continued

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Number of cases investigated and condoned by the BAC	2017/18
		R'000
Accommodation	1	44
Catering	4	18
Cleaning Services	2	62
Computer Services	1	36
Flight Ticket	9	116
Food & Beverages	3	14
Maintenance	3	102
Printing & Publications	1	43
Renovation (Buildings)	1	21
Repairs	4	42
Resettlement cost	1	62
Security Services	1	203
Storage Fees	1	100
Subscription Fees	1	22
Towing Cost	10	146
Training	1	155
Tyres and Tubes	1	3
	45	1 189

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Detail note 24 continued

24.4 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation	Number of cases under investigation	2016/17
Incident		R'000
Accommodation	3	4 857
Catering	2	291
Cleaning Services	5	273
Clothing	1	2
Flight Ticket	5	26
Food & Beverages	1	1
Fuel	1	5
Fumigation	1	11
Furniture	1	59
Laboratory Supplies	1	2 487
Leases	2	87
Licencing	1	15 280
Machinery & Equipment	2	75 116
Maintenance	2	422
Other	30	700 351
Repairs	2	56
Towing Cost	1	11
Training	2	1
Venues and Facilities	2	41
	<u>65</u>	<u>799 377</u>

The R 700 3 m includes SITA procurement contracts and investigation to confirm possible irregularity is the responsibility of SITA

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Detail note 24 continued

24.5 Prior period error

	Number of cases	Note	2016/17 R'000
Nature of prior period error			
Relating to prior 2016/17	12	24	274
Catering	1		13
Computer Services	1		36
Food & Beverages	1		10
Printing & Publications	1		44
Repairs	1		3
Resettlement cost	1		62
Storage Fees	1		100
Towing Cost	5		6
Relating to 2016/17	5		162
Flight Ticket	1		4
Food & Beverages	1		2
Renovation (Buildings)	1		21
Towing Cost	2		135
Total	<u>17</u>		<u>436</u>

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2017/18 R'000	2016/17 R'000
Opening balance		8 427	7 903
Prior period error		0	98
As restated		8 427	8 001
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		246	165
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		290	935
Less: Amounts resolved		(828)	(450)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	11.3	(217)	(224)
Closing balance		<u>7 918</u>	<u>8 427</u>

25.2 Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification

Current	548	1 057
Capital	7 370	7 370
Transfers and subsidies	0	0
Total	<u>7 918</u>	<u>8 427</u>

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Detail note 25 continued

25.3 Analysis of Current year's (relating to current & prior years) fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps / Liability investigations instituted	2017/18
		R'000
	Number of liability investigations conducted and where necessary disciplinary steps were instituted	
Accommodation	22	53
Air/Bus Tickets	19	40
Cell Phone and Internet Cost	4	51
Incorrect Payment	7	219
License Fees	62	55
No Service Rendered	2	21
Towing cost	3	10
Traffic Infringements	1	1
Training	9	20
Vehicle Registration	62	50
Wrong Fuel	9	16
	200	536

25.4 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	Number of cases	Note	2016/17
			R'000
Relating to prior 2016/17	30	25	98
Accommodation	2		7
Air/Bus Tickets	1		1
Cell Phone and Internet Cost	2		22
Incorrect Payment	1		38
License Fees	5		3
Service Vehicles	1		10
Training	4		8
Vehicle Registration	10		4
Wrong Fuel	4		5
Relating to 2016/17	11		515
Accommodation	1		8
Air/Bus Tickets	4		3
Incorrect Payment	2		485
Training	4		19
	41		613

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Detail note 25 continued

25.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation (not included in the main note)

Incident	Number of cases under investigation	2017/18
		R'000
Accommodation	20	510
Air/Bus Tickets	51	258
Incorrect Payment	11	1 548
License Fees	101	197
No Service Rendered	1	221
Other	6	198
Service Vehicles	13	82
Sita Procurement	1	269 619
Supplier payment	1	2
Towing cost	2	17
Training	29	211
Vehicle Registration	58	44
Wrong Fuel	12	72
	306	272 979

The R 269 6 m includes SITA procurement contracts and investigation to confirm possible fruitless and wasteful expenditure is the responsibility of SITA

26. Related party transactions

List related party relationships
Private Security Industry Regulator Authority
Civilian Secretariat for Police
Independent Police Investigative Directorate

Expenditures were incurred by the Executive Authority on the Vote of SAPS.
The amounts incurred cannot be determined due to the indirect nature thereof.

27. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation of the senior management of the department is as follows:

Description	No of Individuals	2017/18	2016/17
		R'000	R'000
Political Office Bearers	4	4 513	4 211
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16 (including CFO)	45	65 671	78 236
Family members of key management personnel	14	10 910	9 324
Total		81 094	91 771

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28. Impairment	2017/18	2016/17
	R'000	R'000
Staff debtors	10 236	14 908
Other debtors	790	1 104
Fruitless and Wasteful	7	5
Total	11 032	16 017

29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	18 853 906	0	2 387 528	1 229 390	20 012 044
Transport assets	11 991 114	0	1 773 438	1 069 749	12 694 803
Computer equipment	2 353 883	0	157 194	78 979	2 432 098
Furniture and Office equipment	239 786	0	38 629	3 582	274 833
Other machinery and equipment	4 269 123	0	418 267	77 080	4 610 310
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	33 045	0	10 776	4 039	39 782
Biological assets	33 045	0	10 776	4 039	39 782
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	18 886 951	0	2 398 304	1 233 429	20 051 826

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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 2018

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Capital Work in Progress - current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current year not paid (Paid current year received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2 340 357	255 732	(173 845)	(34 716)	2 387 528
Transport assets	1 802 679	14 613	(14 456)	(29 398)	1 773 438
Computer equipment	118 414	48 484	0	(9 704)	157 194
Furniture and office equipment	36 859	3 115	(180)	(1 165)	38 629
Other machinery and equipment	382 405	189 520	(159 209)	5 551	418 267
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	5 925	4 786	0	65	10 776
Biological assets	5 925	4 786		65	10 776
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2 346 282	260 518	(173 845)	(34 651)	2 398 304

29.2 DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Sold for (cash)	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	894 874	334 516	1 229 390	160 427
Transport assets	842 365	227 383	1 069 749	160 313
Computer equipment	43 082	35 897	78 979	
Furniture and office equipment	1 228	2 355	3 582	
Other machinery and equipment	8 199	68 881	77 080	114
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	657	3 382	4 039	12
Biological assets	657	3 382	4 039	12
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	895 531	337 897	1 233 429	160 439

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Detail note 29 continued

Movement for 2016/17**29.3 MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	18 374 448	2 807	2 001 751	1 525 100	18 853 906
Transport assets	11 830 771	0	1 182 240	1 021 897	11 991 114
Computer equipment	2 469 805	65	80 564	196 551	2 353 883
Furniture and office equipment	217 903	198	29 917	8 232	239 786
Other machinery and equipment	3 855 969	2 544	709 030	298 420	4 269 123
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	2 807	2 010 755	1 531 295	18 886 951

29.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2016/17 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to the period Prior to 2016/2017 (affecting the opening balance)		2 807
Computer equipment		65
Furniture and office equipment		198
Other machinery and equipment		2 544
Relating to 2016/17		0
Total		2 807

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Detail note 29 continued

29.4 Minor Assets

MINOR ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR 31 MARCH 2018

	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	0	0	1 448 388	0	1 448 388
Additions	0	0	86 962	0	86 962
Disposals	0	0	(29 673)	0	(29 673)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	0	0	1 505 677	0	1 505 677
Number of minor assets	0	0	486 084	0	486 084
TOTAL	0	0	486 084	0	486 084

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
Prior period error	0	0		0	0
Additions	0	0	92 529	0	92 529
Disposals	0	0	(56 993)	0	(56 993)
TOTAL	0	0	1 448 388	0	1 448 388
Number of minor assets	0	0	470 288	0	470 288
TOTAL	0	0	470 288	0	470 288

29.4.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error

Relating to the period Prior to 2016/2017 (affecting the opening balance)

Relating to 2016/17

Total

Note	2016/17
	R'000
	0
	(580)
	(580)
	(580)

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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 2018

	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	1 229 390	4 039	1 233 429
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	0	0	0	1 229 390	4 039	1 233 429

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

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30 Intangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	171 107		26 226		197 333
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	171 107	0	26 226	0	197 333

30.1 Additions**ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	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	26 226				26 226
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	26 226	0	0	0	26 226

30.2 Disposals**DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE				
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	0	0	0

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Detail note 30 continued

30.3 Movement for 2016/17

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE		158 335	12 772		171 107
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	0	158 335	12 772	0	171 107

30.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2016/17 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to the period Prior to 2016/2017 (affecting the opening balance)		158 335
Software on the network and hosting assets		158 335
Relating to 2016/17		(338 458)
		(338 458)
Total		(180 123)

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31. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	3 115 950	0	197 947	81 932	3 231 965
Dwellings	39 585	0	1 101	1 505	39 181
Non-residential buildings	1 367 586	0	187 050	80 427	1 474 209
Other fixed structures	1 708 779	0	9 796	0	1 718 575
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3 115 950	0	197 947	81 932	3 231 965

31.1 Additions**ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	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	575 390	107 014	(489 260)	4 803	197 947
Dwellings	36	1 065	0	0	1 101
Non-residential buildings	565 558	105 949	(489 260)	4 803	187 050
Other fixed structures	9 796	0	0	0	9 796
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	575 390	107 014	(489 260)	4 803	197 947

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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 2018**

	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	158	81 774	81 932	0
Dwellings	115	1 390	1 505	0
Non-residential buildings	43	80 384	80 427	0
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	158	81 774	81 932	0

31.3 Movement for 2016/17**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1 109 888	1 504 829	503 625	2 392	3 115 950
Dwellings	40 543	0	56	1 014	39 585
Non-residential buildings	1 069 345	0	299 619	1 378	1 367 586
Other fixed structures	0	1 504 829	203 950	0	1 708 779
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1 109 888	1 504 829	503 625	2 392	3 115 950

31.3.1 Prior period error**Nature of prior period error**

Relating to the period prior to 2016/2017 (affecting the opening balance)
Some computer equipment housed at SITA premises but used exclusively for SAPS purposes was not previously included in the SAPS register.

Relating to 2016/17

Some computer equipment housed at SITA premises but used exclusively for SAPS purposes was not previously included in the SAPS register.

Total

Note	2016/17 R'000
	1 504 829
	1 504 829
	203 950
	203 950
	1 708 779

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Detail note 31 continued

Capital Work-in-progress**31.4 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2017	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2018
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Annexure 7				
Heritage assets				-
Buildings and other fixed structures	368 120	213 340	105 487	475 973
Machinery and equipment				-
Intangible assets				-
TOTAL	<u>368 120</u>	<u>213 340</u>	<u>105 487</u>	<u>475 973</u>

Note	2017/18	2016/17
	R'000	R'000
Accruals and payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP		
[Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress]	74	-
Total	<u>74</u>	<u>-</u>

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Note	Opening Balance	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2018
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Annexure 7				
Heritage assets				-
Buildings and other fixed structures	380 283	279 769	291 932	368 120
Machinery and equipment				-
Intangible assets				-
TOTAL	<u>380 283</u>	<u>279 769</u>	<u>291 932</u>	<u>368 120</u>

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Detail note 31 continued

31.5 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	81 932	0	0	81 932
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	81 932	0	0	81 932

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

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32	Prior period errors	Note	2016/17		
			Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
			R'000	R'000	R'000
32.1	Correction of prior period errors				0
	Expenditure: (e.g. Compensation of employees Goods and services Tangible capital assets etc.)				0
	Goods and services (Computer Services)	2016/17 Qualification on network assets and Adjustment due to policy consideration on intangible assets	3 258 143	134 508	3 392 651
	Expenditure for capital assets (Machinery and equipment)	2016/17 Qualification on network assets	1 634 677	203 950	1 838 627
	Expenditure for capital assets (Intangible assets)	Adjustment due to policy consideration	351 230	(338 458)	12 772
					0
					0
	Net effect		5 244 050	0	5 244 050
	Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure fruitless and wasteful expenditure etc.)				
	Irregular expenditure	Identified and finalised after the reporting date	20 269	436	20 705
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Identified and finalised after the reporting date	7 814	613	8 427
	Accruals not recognised	The full amount was disclosed as accruals in 2016/17	1 062 587	(402 465)	660 122
	Payables not recognised	The full amount was disclosed as accruals in 2016/17	0	402 465	402 465
	Network and hosting fixed assets	2016/17 Qualification	0	1 708 779	1 708 779
	Software on the network and hosting fixed assets	2016/17 Qualification	0	158 335	158 335
	Intangible Assets : Software	Adjustment due to policy consideration	351 230	(338 458)	12 772
	Movable assets: Computer equipment	Incorrect allocations identifies with the reconciliation process	2 469 805	65	2 469 870
	Movable assets: Furniture and office equipment	Incorrect allocations identified with the reconciliation process	217 903	198	218 101
	Movable assets: Other machinery and equipment	Incorrect allocations identified with the reconciliation process	3 855 969	2 544	3 858 513
	Minor Assets (additions)	Incorrect allocations identified with the reconciliation process	93 109	(580)	92 529
	Net effect		8 078 686	1 531 932	9 610 618

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ANNEXURE 1**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2018 - LOCAL**

Guarantee in respect of and Guarantor institution	Original Guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2017	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 2018	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		479	0	0	10	469	0
NEDBANK PTY LTD		148	0	0	49	99	0
ABSA		467	0	127	0	594	0
NP DEVELOP. CORP. LTD		78	0	0	0	78	0
Total		1 172	0	127	59	1 240	0

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ANNEXURE 2
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Departments						
The Presidency	0	0	126	475	126	475
Department of Defence	0	0	252	524	252	524
Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	0	0	1 000	1 217	1 000	1 217
Department of Arts and Culture	834	0	0	181	834	181
Civilian Secretariat for Police	1	0	436	1 438	437	1 438
Department of Communications	0	0	598	949	598	949
Department of Correctional Services	0	0	809	777	809	777
Department of Cooperative Governance	105	0	0	150	105	150
Department of Economic Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Basic Education	64	0	76	133	140	133
Department of Higher Education and Training	58	0	72	97	130	97
Department of Environmental Affairs	959	0	32	5 531	991	5 531
Department of Energy	262	0	0	145	262	145
Department of International Relation & Cooperation	33 258	0	71	30 530	33 329	30 530
Department of Health	5 972	0	4	7 959	5 976	7 959
Department of Home Affairs	0	0	393	431	393	431
Department of Human Settlement	0	0	6	169	6	169
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	1	0	527	768	528	768
Department of Labour	49	0	60	192	109	192
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	0	0	131	182	131	182
Parliament : National Assembly	0	0	171	2 049	171	2 049
Parliament : National Council of Provinces	0	0	76	147	76	147
Department of Public Enterprises	0	0	32	102	32	102
Department of Public Works	883	0	2 061	2 107	2 944	2 107
Department of Social Development	246	0	0	357	246	357
Department of Trade and Industry	197	0	91	375	288	375
Department of Transport	49	0	0	89	49	89
Department of Water and Sanitation	69	0	66	193	135	193
National School of Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Mineral Resources	0	0	139	204	139	204
Department of Public Service and Administration	0	0	89	125	89	125
Public Service Commission	0	0	12	38	12	38
Department of Science and Technology	0	0	1	56	1	56
Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa	64	0	18	110	82	110

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ANNEXURE 2 Continued						
Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Cooperative Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statistics South Africa	37	0	24	148	61	148
Department of Telecommunication and Postal Services	47	0	128	3	175	3
Government Employee Pension Administration Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	18	0	0	0	18	0
National Prosecuting Authority (Justice)	49	0	0	19	49	19
National Treasury	0	0	84	80	84	80
State security Agency	0	0	368	446	368	446
South African Revenue Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Printing Works (Home Affairs)	0	0	0	36	0	36
South African social security agency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Small Business	0	0	27	50	27	50
Public Protector	0	0	69	36	69	36
Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	9	38	9	38
Government Communication & Information System	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	43 222	0	8 058	58 656	51 280	58 656

Provinces	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
OFFICES OF THE PREMIERS	0	0	363	305	363	305
MEC SAFETY AND SECURITY	0	0	0	375	0	375
KWAZULU NATAL: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	1 059	802	1 059	802
FREE STATE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	694	543	694	543
WESTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	460	1 046	460	1 046
LIMPOPO PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	423	361	423	361
EASTERN CAPE PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	2 450	2 801	2 450	2 801
GAUTENG PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	679	1 105	679	1 105
NORTH WEST PROV: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	399	664	399	664
MPUMALANGA: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	191	155	191	155
NORTHERN CAPE: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	0	0	630	1 828	630	1 828
SUB TOTAL	0	0	7 348	9 985	7 348	9 985

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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ANNEXURE 2 Continued						
Other Entities	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ICF AFRICA	0	0	0	6	0	6
National Intelligence Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA Social security Agency	0	0	401	502	401	502
Ventures capes	0	0	0	12	0	12
Red Hot Events	0	0	0	2	0	2
African cup of Nations	0	0	0	244	0	244
Road Traffic Management Corporative	88	0	0	93	88	93
SUB TOTAL	0	0	401	859	489	859
TOTAL	43 222	0	15 807	69 500	59 117	69 500

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ANNEXURE 3
INTER- GOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2017/18*	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
International Relations and Cooperation	54	14 688	3 398	2 427	3 452	17 115		
Justice and Constitutional Development	11 016	14 426	170 849	77 261	181 865	91 687	28 & 29 March 2018	9 463
Government Communication and Information System	81	0	0	0	81	0		
KZN Prov Government Social Development	0	0	1	0	1	0		
Basic Education	63	0	0	0	63	0		
Public Works	144 876	0	0	0	144 876	0		
Social Development	20		0	0	20	0		
Civilian Secretariat for Police	0	0	0	1 023	0	1 023		
Human Settlements	0	0	0	10	0	10		
Correctional Services	0	0	0	46	0	46		
Labour	0	0	0	16	0	16		
Transport	0	0	463	463	463	463		
Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	157	0	0	0	157	0		
National Intelligence Agency	6	0	0	0	6	0		
National Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	0	29 March 2018	4 868
TOTAL	156 273	29 114	174 711	81 246	330 984	110 360		14 331

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ANNEXURE 4**STATEMENT OF GIFTS DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2017/2018	2016/2017
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Subtotal		-	-
Received in kind			
Public & Businesses	Awards	269	
Public & Businesses	Buildings	496	-
Public & Businesses	Clothing	-	39
Public & Businesses	Computer equipment	17	
Public & Businesses	Dogs	227	341
Public & Businesses	Furniture & Equipment	610	147
Public & Businesses	Gift Vouchers	75	
Public & Businesses	Maintenance & Repairs	123	-
Public & Businesses	Meals	-	11
Public & Businesses	Medical Equipment	2	-
Public & Businesses	Stationery	1 787	
Public & Businesses inc foreign country	Training	347	-
Public & Businesses inc foreign country	Travel & Accommodation	1 496	2 089
Public & Businesses	Vehicles	300	-
Public & Businesses	Weapons & Ammunition	30	100
Subtotal		5 779	2 727
TOTAL		5 779	2 727

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ANNEXURE 5

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 2017/04/01	Closing Balance 3/31/2018
	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department	5 152 092	6 509 609
Total	5 152 092	6 509 609

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 2018						
Nature of recoverability	Opening Balance 2017/04/01	Current year adjustments to prior year balances	Movement during the year			Closing Balance 31/03/2018
			Detail of finalized transactions	Amount finalized	New transactions Amount	
	R'000	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
Civil claims against the Department	42 090	3 955	Written off (TR 11.4 & 12)	738	392 924	95 574
			State funds	0		
			Claim by the Department	1 956		
			Waiver of claims (TR 12.7.3)	337 320		
			MERITS OF LOSS CANNOT BE DETERMINED	3 381		
Total	42 090	3 955		343 395	392 924	95 574

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ANNEXURE 6**INVENTORY****Inventory**

	Note	Quantity	2017/18	Quantity	2016/17
			R'000		R'000
Opening balance		29 321 146	645 345	31 766 760	550 467
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		0	0	2 929 669	88 930
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash		9 531 715	227 311	11 811 352	292 994
Add: Additions - Non-cash		9 767	748	120	10
(Less): Disposals		(923 173)	(8 478)	(72 454)	(1 645)
(Less): Issues		(12 174 418)	(317 745)	(18 419 485)	(335 797)
Add/(Less): Adjustments		(224 840)	(60 762)	1 305 184	50 386
Closing balance		25 540 197	486 419	29 321 146	645 345

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ANNEXURE 7**Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress****MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

	Opening balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	368 120	213 340	(105 487)	475 973
Dwellings	0	0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	368 120	213 340	(105 487)	475 973
Other fixed structures	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	368 120	213 340	(105 487)	475 973

Age analysis on ongoing projects

	Number of projects		2017/18
	Planned construction not started	Planned construction started	Total R'000
0 to 1 year	6	88	201 859
1 to 3 year(s)	17	2	22 365
3 to 5 years	18	30	251 749
Longer than 5 years	0	0	
Total	41	120	475 973

Movement in Capital Work-in-Progress**MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Opening balance	Prior period errors	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	380 283		279 769	(291 932)	368 120
Dwellings	0		0	0	0
Non-residential buildings	380 283		279 769	(291 932)	368 120
Other fixed structures	0		0	0	0
TOTAL	380 283	0	279 769	(291 932)	368 120

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ANNEXURE 8**INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 10.1)**

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Government Communication and Information System	4 477	590	0	0	4 477	590
International Relations and Cooperation	297				297	0
Subtotal	4 774	590	0	0	4 774	590
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
SA Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Institutions						
Police Actions	1 253	1 401	0	0	1 253	1 401
Temporary Advances	35	59	0	0	35	59
Purchases	1 571	1 659	0	0	1 571	1 659
Subtotal	2 859	3 119	0	0	2 859	3 119
TOTAL	7 633	3 709	0	0	7 633	3 709

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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 (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2017/2018 R'000	2016/2017 R'000
Made in kind		
Clothing	10	2
Communication equipment	12	0
Computer Equipment	1 750	380
Dogs	443	279
Furniture & Equipment	62	2
Horses	81	0
Medical Equipment	41	23
Memorabilia	15	0
Vehicle related	1 184	145
Weapons & Ammunition	11	0
Cellular Phone	0	3
TOTAL	3 609	834



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